

INDONESIAN ELECTORAL BEHAVIOUR

A Statistical Perspective



Aris Ananta
Evi Nurvidya Arifin
Leo Suryadinata



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Message from the Director

Indonesia is the largest country in Southeast Asia and it has been one of the foci of studies at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS). Three of our Indonesianists, Dr Leo Suryadinata, Dr Aris Ananta and Dr Evi Nurvidya Arifin, have been engaged in a major ongoing project which utilizes statistical analyses to understand the cultural, socio-economic and political state of affairs in Indonesia.

In April 2003, ISEAS launched the first book in the series: *Indonesia's Population: Ethnicity and Religion in a Changing Political Landscape*. The book was launched at ISEAS and also at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Jakarta. To reach a wider audience, the book has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

Indonesian Electoral Behaviour: A Statistical Perspective, is the second in ISEAS Indonesia's Population Series, which is mainly based on the 2000 population census of Indonesia and the 1999 election data. The timely publication of this book just before the Indonesian parliamentary and presidential elections in early April and early July 2004 respectively should prove useful for both researchers and practitioners as it provides rich information and insightful analysis.

I commend the three scholars for their dedication to research in an area of contemporary importance, and wish them further success in their endeavours to enhance the understanding of Indonesia.

K. Kesavapany

Director

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

Singapore

Preface

Our first book in this series, *Indonesia's Population: Ethnicity and Religion in a Changing Political Landscape*, presents general Indonesian population profiles with special reference to ethnicity and religion at the provincial level. At the end of the above-mentioned book, there is a chapter which analyses both ethnic and religious factors in the Indonesian 1999 election, using a qualitative approach with simple tabulations.

This book, which also examines the 1999 general election, is a follow up to that study but it uses a quantitative or statistical approach rather than a qualitative one. Not only does it deal with the same subject matter as in the last chapter of our first book, but also adds socio-economic variables to explain Indonesian electoral behaviour. Furthermore, the analysis is not confined to the provincial level but to the district level as well. Indeed, this study focuses on the district level in greater statistical detail. We are fully aware that this book has limitations, but we feel that it will help readers not only understand the 1999 election but also the 2004 elections and beyond. This book also provides readers with information on social, economic and political conditions at the district level; such information has become increasingly important as Indonesia implements the regional autonomy programme.

Prior to publication, we held a public seminar entitled "Indonesian Elections and Political Parties: Cultural and Economic Correlates" on 4 December 2004 at ISEAS. Many Indonesianists were present and we benefited from their feedback. We would like to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation to them.

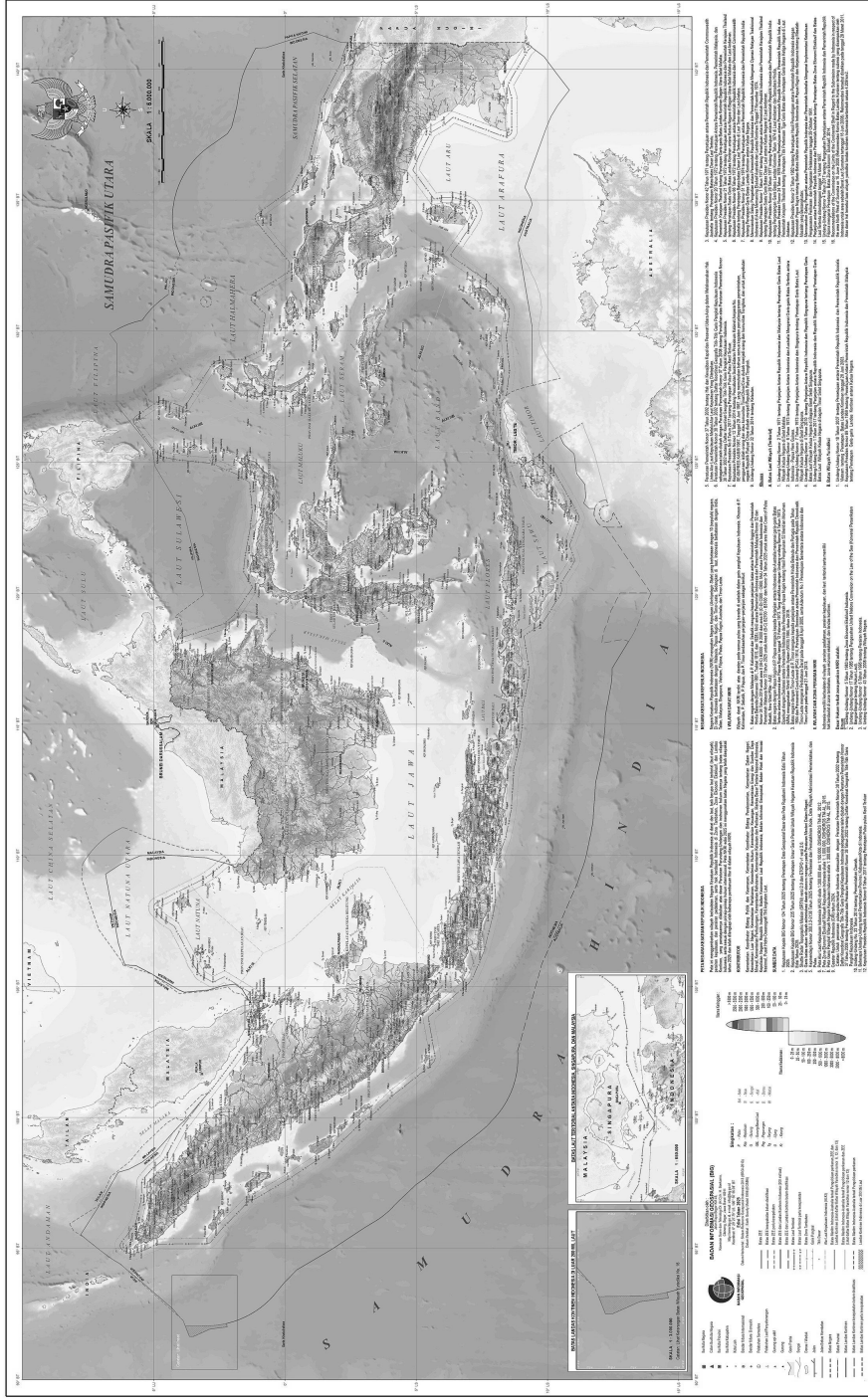
We would like to express our sincere thanks to the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS or Indonesian Central Board of Statistics) for allowing us to work with their data, especially with the 2000 population census. A special thanks goes to our colleagues in the BPS, particularly Bahtiar

and Mohammad Taufiq, for their kind assistance in our research. We are also thankful to the Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU or the Committee on General Election) for providing us with the detailed data on the 1999 election.

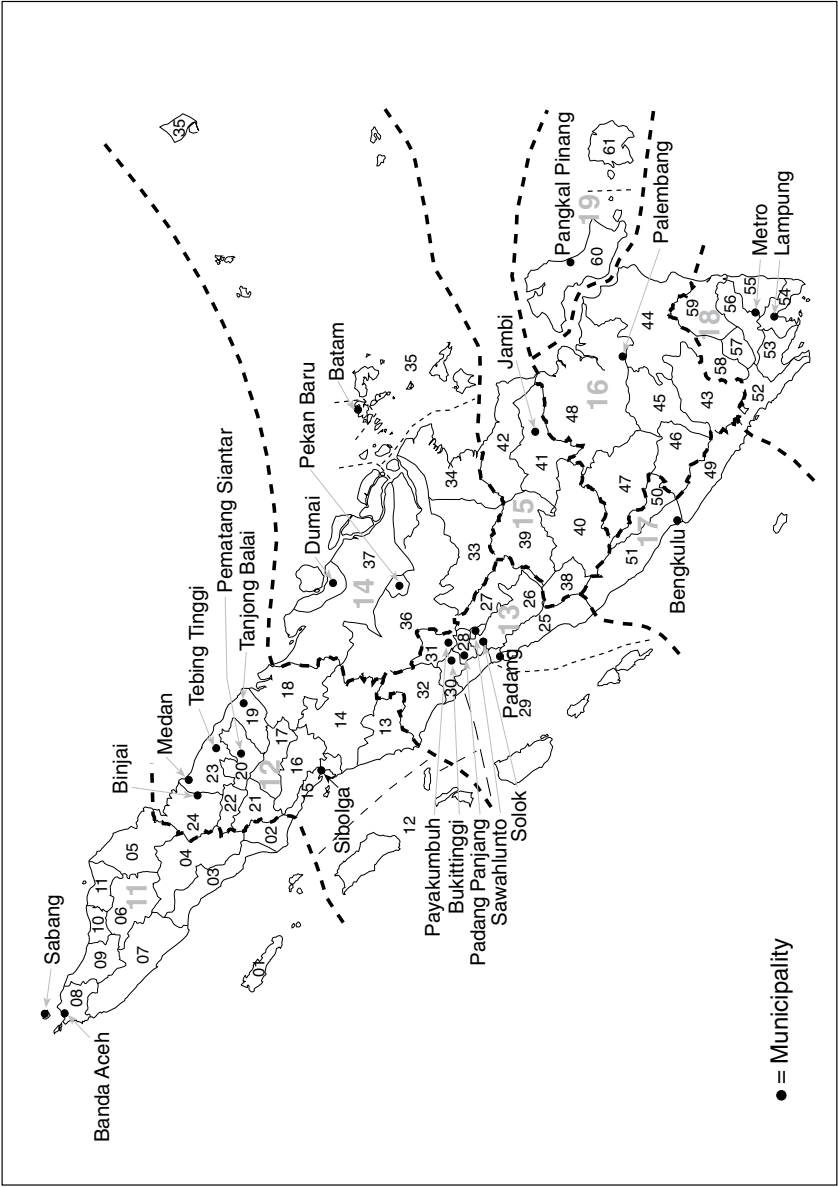
We would also like to express our gratitude to the Director of ISEAS, Mr K. Kesavapany, for his constant support for this project, and the Lee Foundation for its financial support. Last but not least, our deep appreciation goes to the ISEAS Publications Unit for their professional assistance in editing and publishing this book so quickly. Nevertheless, no one is responsible for the views and facts presented in this book except for the three authors.

Aris Ananta
Evi Nurvidya Arifin
Leo Suryadinata

PETA NEGARA KESATUAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA



MAP 1 Sumatra: Provinces and Regencies



11 NANGGROE ACEH

DARUSSALAM

- 01 Simeulue
- 02 Aceh Singkil
- 03 South Aceh
- 04 Southeast Aceh
- 05 East Aceh
- 06 Central Aceh
- 07 West Aceh
- 08 Aceh Besar
- 09 Pidie
- 10 Bireuen
- 11 North Aceh

12 NORTH SUMATRA

DARUSSALAM

- 12 Nias
- 13 Mandailing Natal
- 14 South Tapanuli
- 15 Central Tapanuli
- 16 Dairi
- 17 North Tapanuli
- 18 Toba Samosir
- 19 Labuan Batu
- 20 Asahan
- 21 Simalungun

16 SOUTH SUMATRA

DARUSSALAM

- 22 Karo
- 23 Deli Serdang
- 24 Langkat
- 25 South Pesisir
- 26 Solok
- 27 Sawahlunto/Sijunjung
- 28 Tanah Datar
- 29 Padang Pariaman
- 30 Agam
- 31 Limapuluh Kota
- 32 Pasaman

13 WEST SUMATRA

DARUSSALAM

- 25 South Pesisir
- 26 Solok
- 27 Sawahlunto/Sijunjung
- 28 Tanah Datar
- 29 Padang Pariaman
- 30 Agam
- 31 Limapuluh Kota
- 32 Pasaman

17 BENGKULU

DARUSSALAM

- 43 Ogan Komering Ulu
- 44 Ogan Komering Ilir
- 45 Muara Enim
- 46 Lahat
- 47 Musi Rawas
- 48 Musi Banyu Asin

18 LAMPUNG

DARUSSALAM

- 52 West Lampung
- 53 Tanggamus
- 54 South Lampung
- 55 East Lampung
- 56 Central Lampung
- 57 North Lampung
- 58 Way Kanan
- 59 Tulang Bawang

14 RIAU

DARUSSALAM

- 33 Indragiri Hulu
- 34 Indragiri Hilir
- 35 Riau Islands
- 36 Kampar
- 37 Bengkalis

15 JAMBI

DARUSSALAM

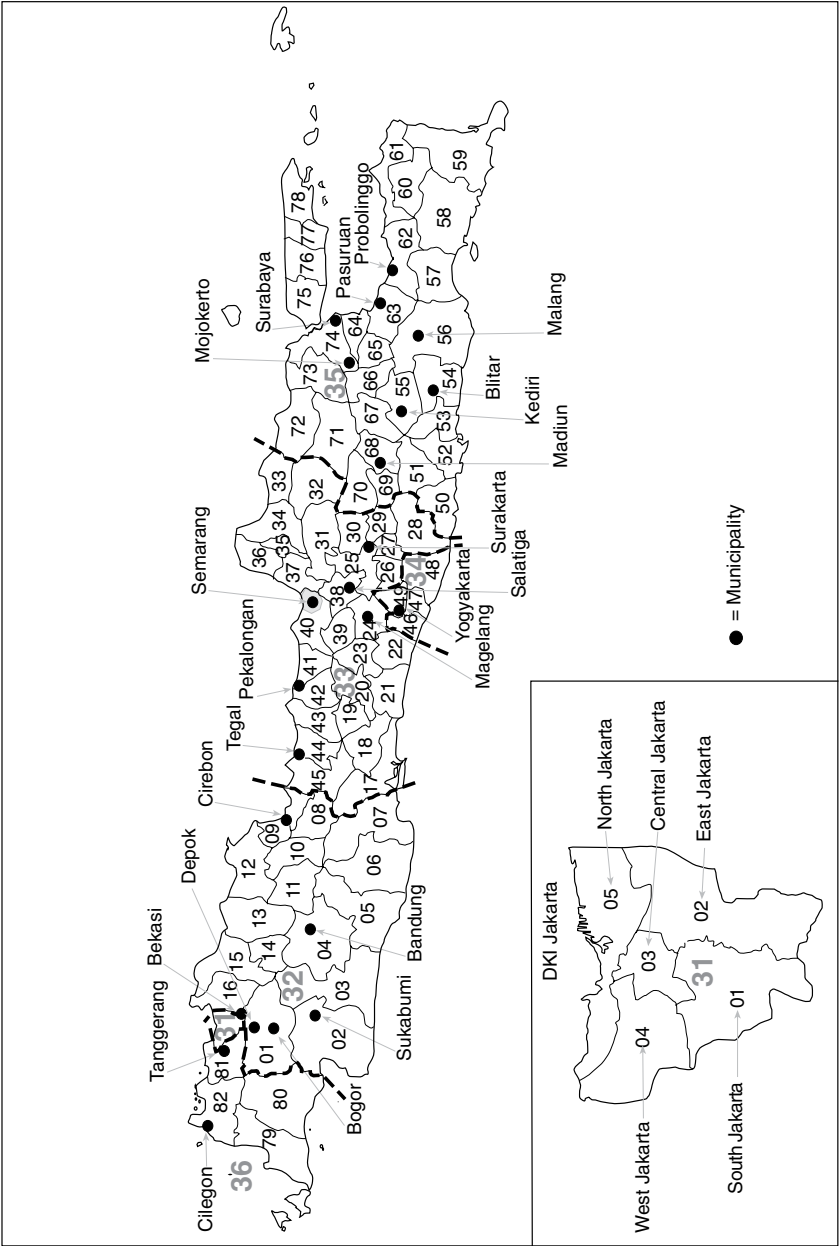
- 38 Kerinci
- 39 Bungo Tebo
- 40 Sarolangun Bangko
- 41 Batang Hari
- 42 Tanjung Jabung

19 BANGKA-BELITUNG

DARUSSALAM

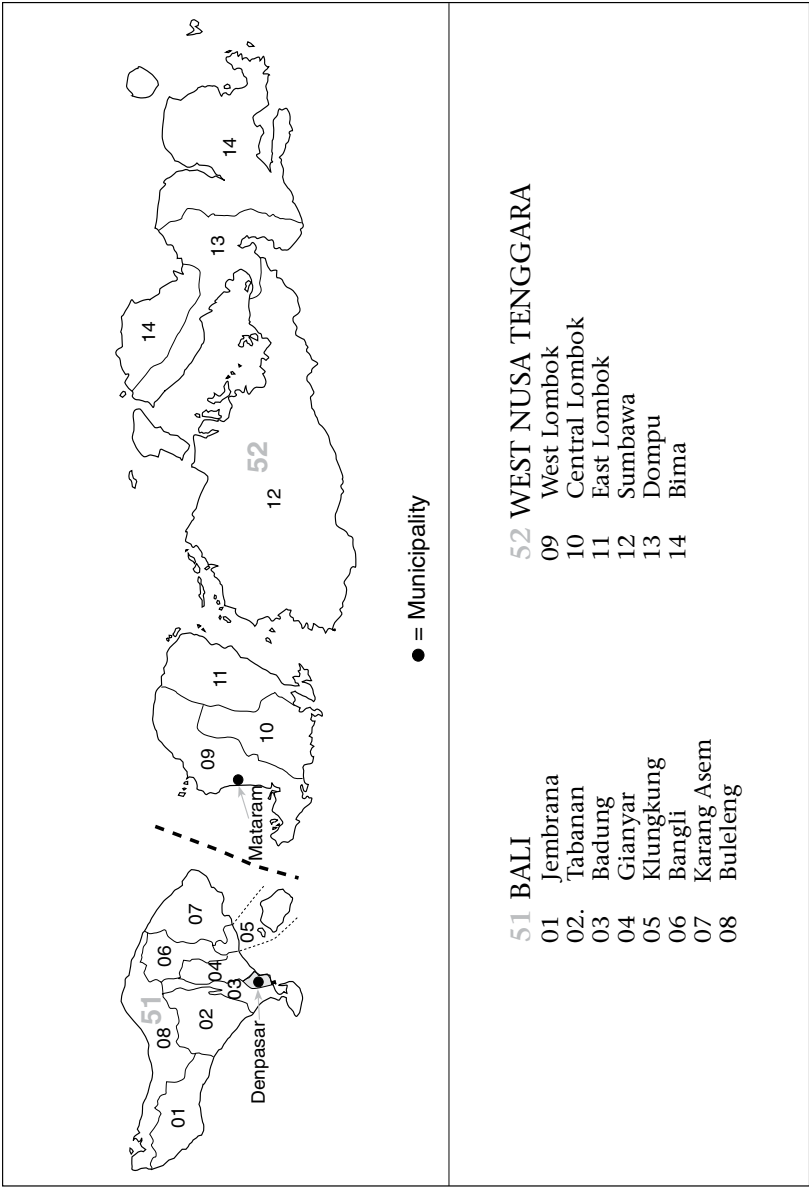
- 60 Bangka
- 61 Belitung

MAP 2 Java: Provinces and Regencies

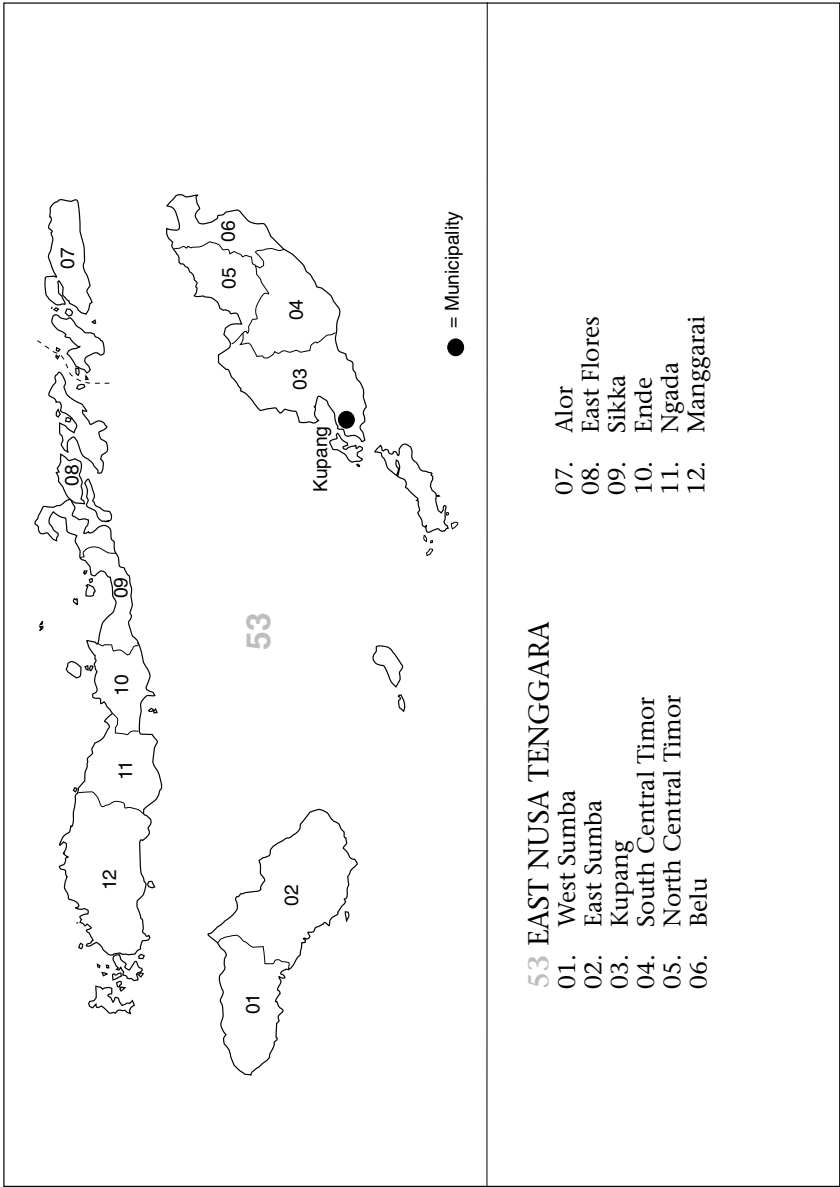


31	DKI JAKARTA	23	Wonosobo	48	Gunung Kidul	73	Lamongan
32	WEST JAVA	24	Magelang	49	Sleman	74	Gresik
01	Bogor	25	Boyolali	35	EAST JAVA	75	Bangkalan
02	Sukabumi	26	Klaten	50	Pacitan	76	Sampang
03	Cianjur	27	Sukoharjo	51	Ponorogo	77	Pamekasan
04	Bandung	28	Wonogiri	52	Trenggalek	78	Sumenep
05	Garut	29	Karanganyar	53	Tulungagung		
06	Tasikmalaya	30	Sragen	54	Blitar	36	BANTEN
07	Ciamas	31	Grobogan	55	Kediri	79	Pandeglang
08	Kuningan	32	Blora	56	Malang	80	Lebak
09	Cirebon	33	Rembang	57	Lumajang	81	Tangerang
10	Majalengka	34	Pati	58	Jember	82	Serang
11	Sumedang	35	Kudus	59	Banyuwangi		
12	Indramayu	36	Jepara	60	Bondowoso		
13	Subang	37	Demak	61	Situbondo		
14	Purwakarta	38	Semarang	62	Probolinggo		
15	Karawang	39	Temanggung	63	Pasuruan		
16	Bekasi	40	Kendal	64	Sidoarjo		
33	CENTRAL JAVA	41	Batang	65	Mojokerto		
17	Cilacap	42	Pekalongan	66	Jombang		
18	Banyumas	43	Pemalang	67	Nganjuk		
19	Purbalingga	44	Tegal	68	Madiun		
20	Banjarnegara	45	Brebes	69	Magetan		
21	Kebumen	34	YOGYAKARTA	70	Ngawi		
22	Purworejo	46	Kulon Progo	71	Bojonegoro		
		47	Bantul	72	Tuban		

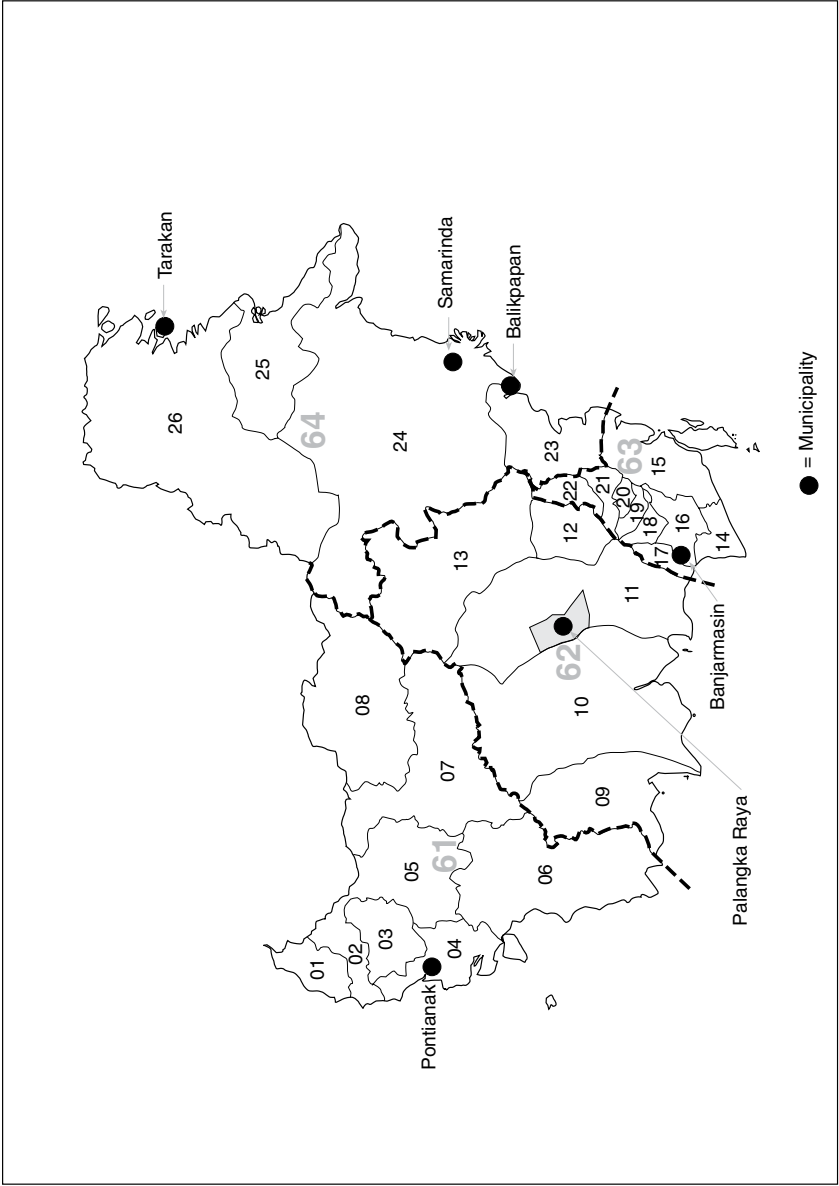
MAP 3 Bali and West Nusa Tenggara: Regencies



MAP 4 East Nusa Tenggara: Regencies



MAP 5 Kalimantan: Provinces and Regencies



61 WEST KALIMANTAN

- 01 Sambas
- 02 Bengkayang
- 03 Landak
- 04 Pontianak
- 05 Sanggau
- 06 Ketapang
- 07 Sintang
- 08 Kapuas Hulu

63 SOUTH KALIMANTAN

- 14 Tanah Laut
- 15 Kota Baru
- 16 Banjar
- 17 Barito Kuala
- 18 Tapin
- 19 South Hulu Sungai
- 20 Central Hulu Sungai
- 21 North Hulu Sungai
- 22 Tabalong

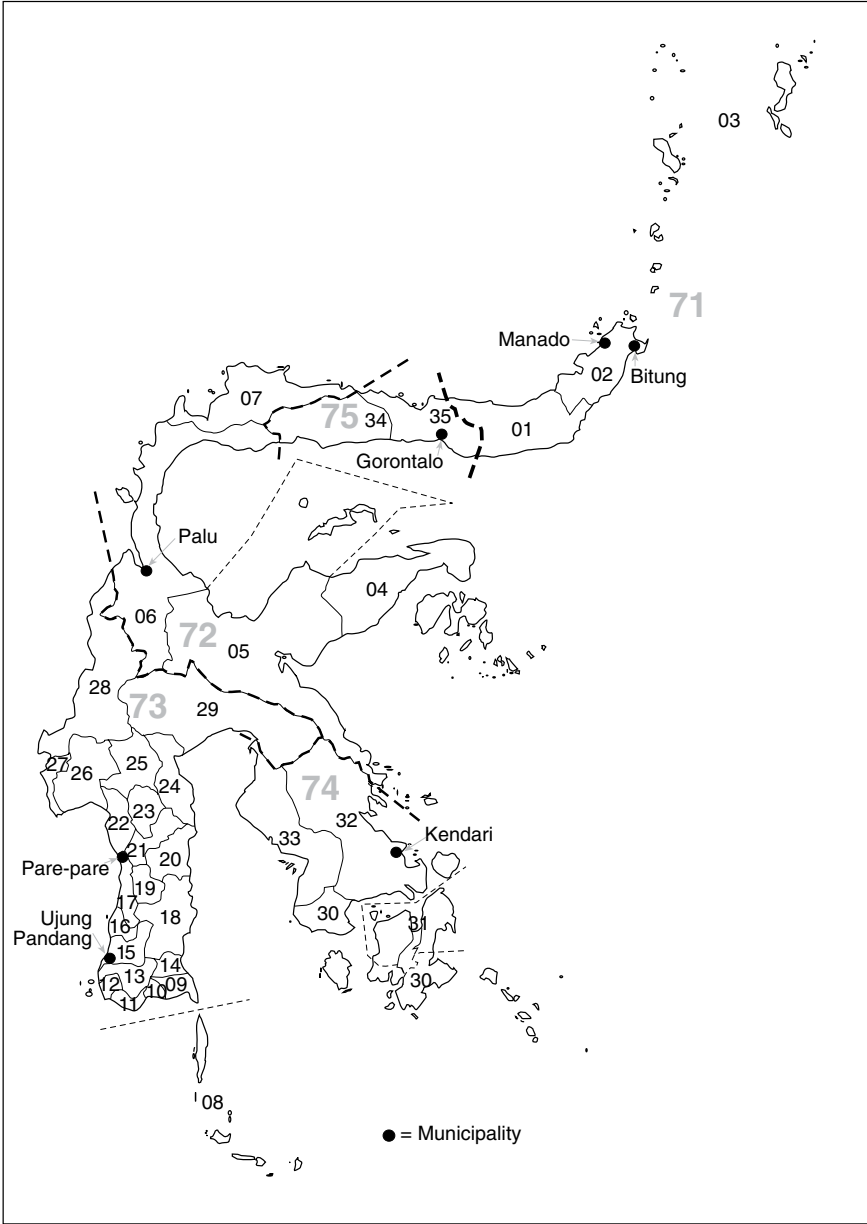
62 CENTRAL
KALIMANTAN

- 09 West Kotawaringin
- 10 East Kotawaringin
- 11 Kapuas
- 12 South Barito
- 13 North Barito

64 EAST KALIMANTAN

- 23 Pasir
- 24 Kutai
- 25 Berau
- 26 Bulungan

MAP 6 Sulawesi: Provinces and Regencies



71 NORTH SULAWESI

- 01 Bolaang Mongondow
- 02 Minahasa
- 03 Sangihe Talaud

72 CENTRAL SULAWESI

- 04 Banggai
- 05 Poso
- 06 Donggala
- 07 Buol Toli-toli

73 SOUTH SULAWESI

- 08 Selayar
- 09 Bulukumba
- 10 Bantaeng
- 11 Jenepono
- 12 Takalar
- 13 Gowa
- 14 Sinjai
- 15 Maros
- 16 Pangkajene Islands
- 17 Barru
- 18 Bone
- 19 Soppeng

- 20 Wajo
- 21 Sidenreng Rappang
- 22 Pinrang
- 23 Enrekang
- 24 Luwu
- 25 Tana Toraja
- 26 Polewali Mamasa
- 27 Majene
- 28 Mamuju
- 29 North Luwu

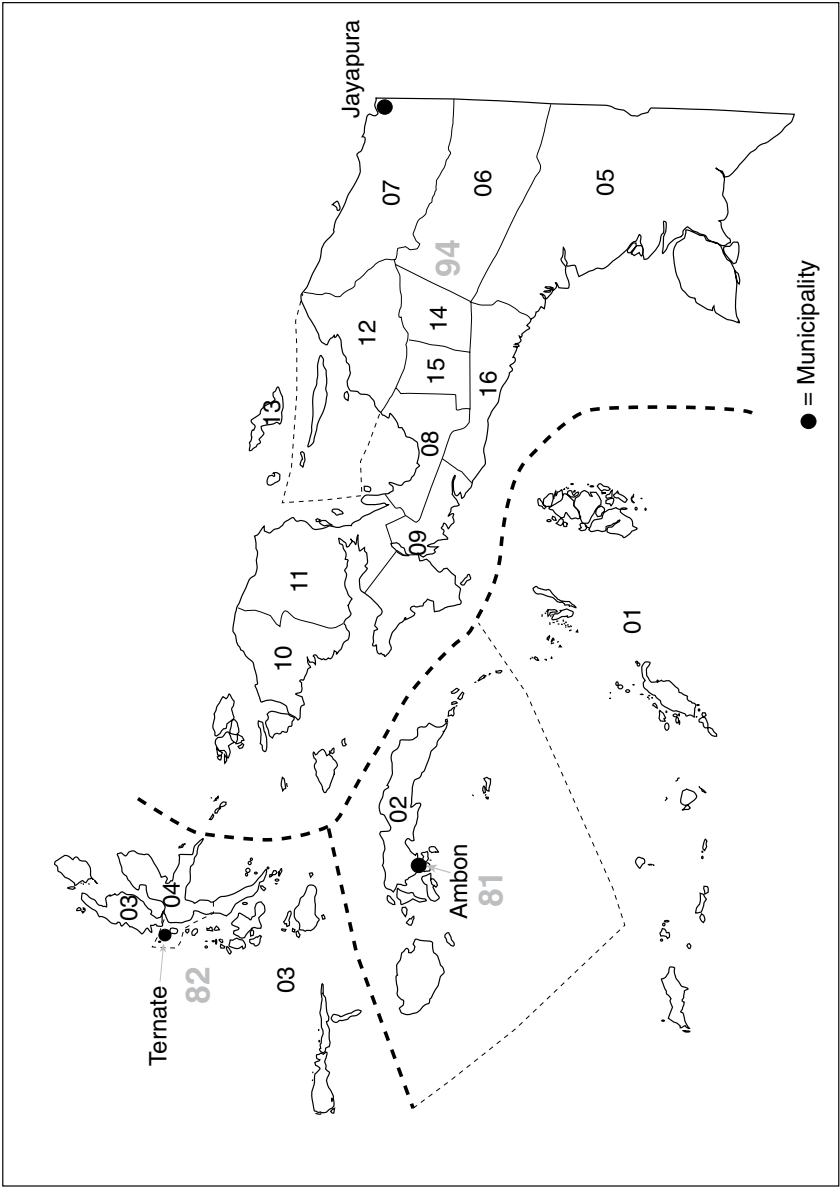
**74 SOUTHEAST
SULAWESI**

- 30 Buton
- 31 Muna
- 32 Kendari
- 33 Kolaka

**75 SOUTH
SULAWESI**

- 34 Boalemo
- 35 Gorontalo

MAP 7 Maluku and Papua: Provinces and Regencies



- 81 MALUKU
 - 01 Southeast Maluku
 - 02 Central Maluku
- 82 NORTH MALUKU
 - 03 North Maluku
 - 04 Central Halmahera

- 94 PAPUA
 - 05 Merauke
 - 06 Jayawijaya
 - 07 Jayapura
 - 08 Nabire
 - 09 Fakfak
 - 10 Sorong
 - 11 Manokwari
 - 12 Yapen Waropen
 - 13 Biak Numfor
 - 14 Puncak Jaya
 - 15 Paniai
 - 16 Mimika

*Note for Maps 1–7: The lighter numbers denote provinces and follow Badan Pusat Statistik’s official enumeration. All maps have been redrawn from Badan Pusat Statistik’s *Village Potential Statistical Map 2000* (2001af).*



PANCASILA



KETUHANAN YANG MAHA ESA

KEMANUSIAAN YANG ADIL DAN BERADAB

PERSATUAN INDONESIA

KERAKYATAN YANG DIPIMPIN OLEH HIKMAT KEBIJAK-SANAAN DALAM PERMUSYAWARATAN / PERWAKILAN

KEADILAN SOSIAL BAGI SELURUH RAKYAT INDONESIA

Introduction

Explaining Voting Behaviour in Indonesia

1.1 Literature on Indonesian Elections

The study of elections is an important aspect of political science. Elections are a characteristic of a democracy. A country without regular elections is definitely undemocratic but a country with regular elections is not necessarily democratic as it depends on the nature of these elections: whether or not they are free, fair and competitive. Without these three ingredients, the political system cannot be called democratic. Governments are concerned with elections because they are considered a way to legitimate regimes. It is also worth noting that modern democracy is mostly “representative democracy”, hence the presence of political parties which represent the interests of the people.

In independent Indonesia, the first free, fair and competitive election took place in 1955 during the liberal democratic period. The first major study of this election was by Herbert Feith (Feith 1957) and has been reprinted many times. This monograph has been a major source for scholars of the first Indonesian election. Another important source is a book by Alfian (Alfian 1971), a U.S-trained Indonesian political scientist.

After the 1955 election, no elections were held in Indonesia until 1971. This new election was conducted during the New Order period (1966–98) when the military was in power. Understandably, the 1971 election was an election with limited freedom. Nevertheless, since

this was the first election under Soeharto and the second election in the history of the Republic of Indonesia, it received tremendous attention internationally. A few Western-trained political scientists published at least three major works in English: Masashi Nishihara's *Golkar and the Indonesian Elections of 1971* (Nishihara 1972), B.B. Hering and G.A. Willis's joint work on the 1971 election in general (Hering and Willis 1973) and Ken Ward's study on the election in East Java (Ward 1974). There are also a few papers, including chapters in a book (Oey 1974).

A keen observer and analyst of the New Order elections is William Liddle who wrote regularly on the elections under Soeharto. His studies on the New Order elections were translated into Bahasa Indonesia and published as a book by Lembaga Penelitian, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial (LP3ES), a leading academic publisher in Jakarta (Liddle 1992). The book has received a lot of attention in Indonesia.

Leo Suryadinata also conducted a study of the 1982 election and published a monograph on the topic (Suryadinata 1983). Afan Gaffar, an Indonesian political scientist who was William Liddle's student, published his dissertation entitled *Javanese Voters*, focusing on the 1987 election (Gaffar 1992). Addressing the larger issue of the hegemonic political system under Soeharto, Gaffar was the first to undertake a quantitative analysis of Indonesian elections. He conducted fieldwork in a few Javanese villages and used the findings to generalize about Indonesian voting behaviour.

After the fall of Soeharto, Indonesia re-introduced a free, fair and competitive election in 1999. Suryadinata's book, *Elections and Politics in Indonesia* (Suryadinata 2002) compared the 1955 and 1999 elections by using a qualitative approach. Dwight King also published a book on Indonesian electoral institutions and electoral behaviour, using a quantitative approach (King 2003). More books have been published on the elections recently, including Kevin R. Evans's popular book on the history of political parties and general elections in Indonesia (Evans 2003), and a book edited by Hans Antlov and Sven Cederroth (Antlov and Cederroth 2004), comparing the 1997 and 1999 elections.

The latest major study, which is still to be published, was undertaken by William Liddle and Saiful Mujani (Liddle and Mujani n.d.).¹ The study, which is based on a limited sample, focuses on the relationship between leadership and Indonesian electoral behaviour.

In addition, by the end of the Soeharto era, there have been many Indonesian language studies on the elections. The most outstanding of these are possibly those by Syamsuddin Haris (Haris 1997; 1999).

1.2 The Current Study: Strengths, Weaknesses, and Relevance

From this brief review of the literature on Indonesian elections, one can conclude that they are generally qualitative or quantitative. The majority are qualitative studies, except for two books (Gaffar 1994; King 2003) and one major article (Liddle and Mujani n.d.). Our book is in the second category, that is, it uses a quantitative approach.

This book is a continuation of our first book, *Indonesia's Population: Ethnicity and Religion in a Changing Political Landscape* (Suryadinata, Arifin and Ananta 2003). In the last chapter of that book, we related the ethnic and religious data to electoral votes in the 1999 general election.

We emphasized that although ethnicity and religion were not the sole determinants of the votes, ignoring the variables on ethnicity and religion would make the analysis less useful. Other important variables that we put forward were economic factors (covering class affiliation and money politics), the patronage system, personality, and party structure, but due to the lack of data, these variables were not examined. Using a simple tabulation analysis incorporating data from the 1999 general election and some variables from the 2000 population census, we showed that ethnic and religious loyalties did indeed exist in the 1999 election. The data show a dichotomy of the major Indonesian political parties along ethnic and regional lines (mostly Javanese versus non-Javanese, and Java-based and Outer Islands-based). The Partai Demokrasi Indonesia-Perjuangan (PDI-P) and Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB) are often seen as Java- and Javanese-based parties; on the other hand, Golongan Karya (Golkar), after the fall of Soeharto, and the Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP) are frequently viewed as non-Javanese and Outer Islands-based parties. The PDI-P and PKB, however, are also favoured in the Outer Islands where there are a large number of Javanese migrants. The PPP gained its support mainly, if not solely, from the Islamic community.

A simple statistical analysis may show that there was no religious loyalty in the 1999 election. Muslims formed the majority (88.22%) of

the population of Indonesia in 2000. Yet, the three largest parties that emerged from the election were not those officially claiming to be Islamic parties. The PDI-P, Golkar, and PKB — which declared themselves Pancasila-based, and hence “secular” — won with a combined vote of 68.77% of the total.

On the other hand, a similar simple analysis indicates that ethnic loyalty may have existed in the 1999 election. The Javanese constituted 41.71% of Indonesia’s population in 2000. In the 1999 election, the PDI-P, a Javanese-based party, won the first place (33.78%) and the PKB, another Javanese-based party, came in third (12.68%). In total, these two Javanese-based parties had 46.47% of the vote, a little larger than the total proportion of Javanese in Indonesia.

However, these simple computations may not necessarily reveal the “true” association between religion/ethnicity and electoral votes with respect to each party. The association shown by the simple analysis may actually indicate differences in socio-economic conditions, rather than differences in religious and ethnic groups. Being aware of these problems, we developed the study further, resulting in this second book focusing on five other socio-economic variables, namely, educational levels, the degree of urbanization, migrant status, per capita income, and the number of poor people. We utilize multiple regression analyses to control the association between religion and ethnicity on the one hand and votes on the other. By utilizing multiple regression analyses, we can also measure the strength of the religious and ethnic variables relative to the socio-economic ones.

Furthermore, while discussions in the first book are limited to the provincial level, our present book goes deeper, to the district level. We have been able to do this due to the availability of the 2000 population census. The census is the first 100% enumeration census, which provides sufficient data for analysis at the district level (i.e., regency and municipality). In addition, we have also obtained the information collected and estimated by the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS, Indonesian Central Board of Statistics) from other surveys.

How different is our study from previous quantitative studies, especially those by Liddle and Mujani and by King?

Liddle and Mujani (n.d.) carried out a statistical analysis on the determinants of electoral behaviour based on a survey they conducted just after the 1999 election. They collected information such as attachment to national party leaders, attentiveness to local opinion leaders, and party identification. They concluded that in the 1999

elections, religion, ethnicity and social class were not as important as party leaders and party identification.

It should be noted that the Indonesian population, aged 20 and above, was 119 million in 1999. However, Liddle and Mujani's study was based on a small sample of 2,500 individuals, and the regression analysis was based on an even smaller number of 1,100 individuals. The relatively small sample they used may generate problems of representativeness. Nevertheless, Liddle and Mujani's study is an important contribution to the literature on the statistical analysis of Indonesian electoral behaviour, especially by collecting information on voter attitudes.

Unlike Liddle and Mujani, King (2003) utilizes statistical methods to present an analysis, with a national scope, using district-level information from all areas of Indonesia rather than a sample of districts. With this kind of census data, King has overcome the question of representativeness. However, King's study does not have information on the psychological aspects of voter behaviour, especially on party identification and party leaders.

Our book is similar in approach to King's study in that we use census data rather than small samples. We focus on the cultural and socio-economic correlates of the electoral votes in 1999 at the district level. Like King, we are also unable to include leadership and party identification variables in our study, as we do not have the relevant statistical data. Unlike King's book, our study is more up-to-date and comprehensive in the sense that while King used information for the independent variables from census/surveys conducted in 1990 or the early 1990s, we draw on the 2000 population census and some other information gathered around the same time. Our use of the 2000 population census has also enabled us to use actual data on ethnicity, whereas King used "region" as a proxy for "ethnicity".

Unlike King who is interested in the evolution of political parties and party politics, our aim is more specific. We would like to test the thesis of religious and ethnic loyalties in the 1999 election and the relative strength of religious and ethnic variables on the one hand and some social and economic variables on the other. We would also like to find out who chose which parties during the 1999 elections so that we can further understand Indonesian electoral behaviour. We are also using this opportunity to present short analyses of some cultural, social, economic and political circumstances at the district level, optimizing the use of the currently available rich data, which will be useful for other researchers and practitioners.

We hope that our book will contribute to a better understanding of the cultural (especially ethnicity and religion), social, and economic variables affecting electoral voting in Indonesia. Our data and analysis will be useful not only to anticipate aspects of voting behaviour in the 2004 elections, but also to enrich the statistical analyses of Indonesian politics.

1.3 Explaining Indonesian Voting Behaviour

Indonesia is multi-ethnic and multi-religious, but the Javanese are the largest ethnic group, constituting about 42 per cent of the total population; the rest are unevenly divided into more than 1,000 ethnic and sub-ethnic groups (Suryadinata, Arifin and Ananta 2003). There are six officially recognized religions with Islam having the largest number of followers and hence the dominant religion, yet Indonesia is not an Islamic state. Many political observers often characterize Indonesian politics in terms of the following dichotomies: the Javanese versus non-Javanese, *santri* versus *abangan*,² and Java versus the Outer Islands.

Our study examines data on the ethnicity and religion of the Indonesian population at the district level, but we do not have any data on the divisions (*santri* and *abangan*) within the Muslim population. As a result, we are not able to address the *santri/abangan* dichotomy in this study. Due to this limitation, the religious variables that we use are simply Muslim and non-Muslim. With regard to ethnicity, in order to operationalize this variable, we use Javanese and non-Javanese to represent ethnicity. For the third dichotomy, Java and the Outer Islands are used to explain regional differences.

Forty-eight political parties contested in the 1999 election, of which seven obtained most of the votes: the above-mentioned PDI-P (Indonesian Democratic Party-Struggle), Golkar (the Functional Groups), PPP (United Development Party), PKB (National Awakening Party), as well as Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN, National Mandate Party), Partai Bulan Bintang (PBB, Crescent and Star Party) and Partai Keadilan (PK, Justice Party). The major characteristics of these parties in terms of the above dichotomies are as follows.

The PDI-P, which is led by Megawati Sukarnoputri, has the Pancasila as its ideology. The Pancasila is a secular state ideology and does not favour any religion.³ The PDI-P is officially a secular party and perceived by the voters as such. Because of its history during the New Order era, it is a fusion of secular and Christian parties led by the National Party

of Indonesia. It is also seen as a Java- and Javanese/Balinese-based party because Sukarno, Megawati's father, was half Javanese and half Balinese.

The second largest party, Golkar, also has an official ideology of Pancasila and therefore also a secular party. However, since the fall of Soeharto, Golkar has had a different image. It was led by B. J. Habibie (a Bugis) who was the leader of the Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals Association (ICMI), and Akbar Tanjung (a Batak), who was Chairman of the Islamic University Students Association (HMI). Because of the strong Islamic background of its leaders, Golkar is perceived by the voters as both Islamic and secular. It is also seen as the Outer Islands-based and non-Javanese party.

The official ideology of the PPP is Islam. It was founded during the Soeharto era as a fusion of Islamic parties. But in 1984, one of the two largest Muslim organizations, the Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) withdrew from the PPP and NU members could remain in the party as individuals, but not as representatives of the NU. During the 1999 election, the leader of the PPP was Hamzah Haz, an NU member, who is non-Javanese (from Kalimantan) and the support of the party came from the non-Javanese, especially those from the Outer Islands.

The PKB was led by Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur), who was the leader of NU. This was seen as basically an NU party. The official ideology of the PKB is the Pancasila and hence it is supposed to be a secular party. However, because of its NU connection, the perception of the voters is that the PKB is an Islamic party. It is Javanese and Java-based.

Similar to the PKB, PAN, which is led by the former chairman of the other major Muslim organization, Muhammadiyah, Dr Amien Rais, has an ideology of Pancasila. However, because of Rais's background, PAN too is perceived as both "Islamic" and "secular", perhaps more Islamic than secular. It is non-Javanese and non-Java-based, except in Yogyakarta which is also Rais's power base.

The PBB openly declares itself an Islamic party. Led by Dr Yusril Ihza Mahendra (a non-Javanese from Belitung), it is basically a non-Java-based and non-Javanese party.

The seventh party, the Partai Keadilan, which was led by Dr Ir H. Nur Mahmudi Ismail, who is a non-Javanese, is also an Islamic party. However, it is neither based in Java nor a Javanese party. It appeals to the Islamic community both in Java and the Outer Islands.

The above characteristics of the seven leading political parties are mainly cultural. However, the picture would be incomplete if one does not include the socio-economic characteristics of these parties. In fact, in the 1999 election the PDI-P was seen as the party of the poor, both

rural and urban. In other words, it is the party of the *wong cilik* (little people); Golkar was perceived as the party of the bureaucrats and government servants; the PKB was seen as the party of the rural Javanese while PAN was perceived as the party of the educated. The PPP, PBB and PK were seen as the parties of better-educated conservative Muslims.

Are these perceptions correct? Will our statistical analysis support these assumptions? How important are religious, ethnic, and regional loyalties? Are there other variables which may help explain Indonesian voting behaviour? These are some of the questions that our book attempts to answer.

Notes

- ¹ We would like to express our thanks to Prof. William Liddle for sending us his unpublished study entitled "The Power of Leadership: Explaining Voting Behavior in the New Indonesian Democracy" (by R. William Liddle and Saiful Mujani) which adds another important dimension to the study of elections in Indonesia.
- ² The terms *abangan*, *priyayi* and *santri* as analytical concepts were first introduced by Clifford Geertz (Geertz 1960). *Abangan* is used to refer to Javanese Muslims who are "syncretic" in their beliefs, the *priyayi* are influenced by Hinduism, while *santri* are "purer" in their Islamic belief. His concepts have been criticized by Harsja Bachtiar (Bachtiar 1973) and R.M. Koentjaraningrat (Koentjaraningrat 1975, 1985), Mark R. Woodward (Woodward 1989), Robert Hefner and Patricia Horvatic (Hefner and Horvatic 1997) and Robert Hefner (Hefner 2000). In fact, *priyayi* is not a religious concept but a social one. Geertz later discussed his three concepts in terms of their political implications (Geertz 1965). He also noted that the political leanings of these groups differed. While the *abangan* and *priyayi* were affiliated with either the Partai Nasional Indonesia (PNI) or Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI), the *santri* were supporters of either the Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) or Masyumi. Geertz labelled the *abangan* and *priyayi* "Javanist" and the *santri* as "Islam", differentiating their religious components. Later, scholars of Indonesian politics such as Emmerson (1976), Suryadinata (1989, 2002) and Gaffar (1992) used these concepts variously to analyse political party identification and political ideology. However, there has been a shifting of political identification among the *santri* after

1965. Operationalizing the concepts of *abangan* and *santri* in a statistical analysis of political behaviour is problematic as scholars' definitions and use of the terms differ.

- ³ The Pancasila (or five principles of state) was first formulated by former President Sukarno in 1945, as the ideological foundation of an independent Indonesia. It consists of (1) Belief in one almighty god; (2) Just and civilized humanity; (3) Unity of Indonesia; (4) Peoplehood guided by the spirit of wisdom in deliberation and representation; and (5) Social justice. The Pancasila as an ideology puts all religions on par and indirectly thwarts the establishment of an Islamic state. Therefore in the 1950s Islamic parties such as Masyumi and Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) rejected it, resulting in a constitutional crisis; NU later changed its stance.

2

The Cultural Variables

Religion and Ethnicity

Indonesia has a multi-religious and multi-ethnic society. This chapter presents and uses information on the religious and ethnic profiles of Indonesia for the year 2000 relating it to Indonesian electoral behaviour. The assumption is that the country's ethnic and religious composition in 2000 differed little from that during the 1999 election. We use the data from the 2000 population census because this is the first information on ethnicity provided by censuses/surveys in Indonesia since 1930. The data from the census is also very rich because the information is not only available at the national and provincial levels, but also at the district level.

2.1 Religion

Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world with a population of 205.84 million in 2000. There were then 177.53 million Muslims in Indonesia, constituting 88.22% of the total population. As seen in **Figure 2.1.1**, the concentration of Muslims is larger in Java (96.17%) than in the Outer Islands (76.23%).

In fact, Indonesia has the largest number of Muslims in the world, followed by Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Iran, and Egypt. While Pakistan and Iran have almost exclusively Muslim populations, where Muslims constitute at least 95% of the population, Indonesia, along with Bangladesh and Egypt, is not an exclusively Muslim country. The

percentage of Muslims in Bangladesh is around 85% and in Egypt, it is 90%. In India, the country with the third largest number of Muslims in the world, Muslims constitute only around 11% of the total population.¹

Indonesia is a predominantly Muslim country with a profound religious heterogeneity. The first principle of the Pancasila, the Indonesian state ideology which guarantees religious freedom, does not favour any religion. The government of Indonesia officially recognizes six major religions: Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism. Between 1965 and 1978, Confucianism was recognized as one of the official religions, but in 1979 the Soeharto government suddenly de-recognized Confucianism; after Abdurrahman Wahid became president in 1999, Confucianism was recognized again, but existing administrative regulations regarding the official religions remained unchanged. Because of the non-recognition of Confucianism in the past and its ambiguous status after the fall of Soeharto, Confucians in the Indonesian censuses between 1980–2000 were recorded either as Buddhists or as practising other official religions. In the 2000 census, Confucians are categorized as “others”.

Islam was introduced to Indonesia from many different parts of the Islamic world over a long period of time. The establishment of significant Islamic communities in Sumatra and Java began in the fourteenth century. However, the uneven penetration of Islam in the coastal areas and in the interior, coupled with the heterogeneity of the population, has resulted in Indonesia’s Islamic community itself being heterogeneous.

The minority groups in the country consist mostly of Christians (Protestants and Catholics). In the year 2000 they formed 8.92% of the total population of Indonesia. Hindus made up only 1.81% of the total population; and Buddhists, 0.84%. Though very small (only 0.20% in 2000), there were some Indonesians who did not follow one of the five official religions. They were also categorized as “others”.

In 1971 the “others” constituted a larger percentage of the population (1.42%), than the percentage of Buddhists (0.92%) and Confucians (0.82%), but smaller than that of the Hindus (1.94%). Islam is almost the exclusive religion in 14 out of the 30 provinces (**Figure 2.1.2**). Muslims constitute at least 95% of the total population in the provinces of Gorontalo, Southeast Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, West Java, Banten, Central Java, East Java, West Sumatra, Jambi, South

Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, and Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. Gorontalo has the largest concentration of Muslims. It shares a border with the province of North Sulawesi, where Muslims form only 29.48% of the population.

The smallest concentration of Muslims is in the provinces of East Nusa Tenggara (8.80%), followed by Bali (10.29%), and Papua (24.16%) — all in eastern Indonesia. Maluku is the only province with an almost equal proportion of Muslims and non-Muslims. The percentage of Muslims in Maluku is 49.05%.

In other words, Muslims are not always the majority at a provincial level. In West Kalimantan, Muslims are the majority but they only form 57.62% of the total population in the province while Christians consist of a sizeable 34.01%. In North Sumatra, Muslims constitute only 65.45% and Christians, 31.40%.

Christians are the majority in North Sulawesi (69.27%), Papua (75.51%), and East Nusa Tenggara (87.67%). In Maluku, the percentage of Christians (50.19%) is just a little higher than that of the Muslims (49.05%). These four provinces are all in eastern Indonesia. Christianity came to Indonesia mostly through European explorers and traders searching for spices in eastern Indonesia. Catholic missionary activity began in the sixteenth century and Protestantism started to play an important role in the seventeenth century.

Hinduism and Buddhism are the oldest world religions which entered Indonesia. Hinduism was introduced through trade with India early in the first millennium. Currently, the majority (75.35%) of Hindus live on the island of Bali, where they also form the majority (87.44%) of Bali's population.

There are indications that Buddhists were already present as early as the fifth century and Indonesia had a well-known Buddhist kingdom, Shailendra (mid-9th century) in Java, which established the great Borobudur temple, and a great Buddhist empire in Sumatra called Srivijaya (7th–13th century), which lasted for a few centuries. Buddhism re-emerged in the 20th century in Indonesia but the number of Buddhists is small, and they are largely ethnic Chinese. Nevertheless, there are also non-Chinese who are Buddhists. In the year 2000 the two largest concentrations of Buddhists were found in Bangka-Belitung (7.23%) and West Kalimantan provinces (6.41%).

There is more detailed discussion on the religious composition of the population in each of the provinces in Indonesia in Suryadinata, Arifin and Ananta (2003). Here, we concentrate on Muslims and non-

Muslims at both provincial (**Table 2.1.1**) and district levels (**Tables 2.1.3–2.1.32**). We use this dichotomy simply because Islam is the religion of the majority in most of the provinces in Indonesia.

The concentration of Muslims varies more at the district level. There are many districts with concentrations larger than 98.15%, that of the province of Gorontalo which has the highest concentration of Muslims at the provincial level. Many regencies consist of exclusively Muslim populations, with concentrations of above 99.0%. The following are the provinces with many regencies having exclusively Muslim populations: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (**Table 2.1.3**), West Sumatra (**Table 2.1.5**), West Java (**2.1.13**), Central Java (**Table 2.1.14**), East Java (**Table 2.1.16**), West Nusa Tenggara (**Table 2.1.19**), and South Sulawesi (**Table 2.1.27**). West Nusa Tenggara and South Sulawesi are in eastern Indonesia.

The capital city with the largest concentration of Muslims is Ternate (98.56%), the capital of North Maluku. This is the only capital city with a concentration of Muslims larger than that of the province of Gorontalo. Gorontalo, the capital of the province of Gorontalo, has only a 96.87% Muslim population. The capital cities of Banda Aceh (97.18%), Padang (96.28%) and Banjarmasin (95.67%) are the only three other capital cities with concentrations of more than 95.0%. Ten capital cities have Muslim concentrations of between 80.0% and 95.0% (see **Table 2.1.2** for the percentages of Muslims in all capital cities of the provinces).

The smallest concentrations of Muslims are in the regencies of Puncak Jaya (0.74%), Paniai (0.92%) and Jayawijaya (1.67%) in the province of Papua; the regencies of North Central Timor (1.43%) and South Central Timor (1.92%) in East Nusa Tenggara; and the regency of Bangli (0.85%) in Bali. All are located in eastern Indonesia.

If we include those with less than 5%, we add: the regencies of Nias (4.43%), North Tapanuli (3.90%) and Toba Samosir (3.16%) in the province of North Sumatra; the regencies of Tabanan (4.00%), Klungkung (4.98%), Gianyar (2.58%) and Karang Asem (3.81%) in the province of Bali; Belu (2.21%) in the province of East Nusa Tenggara; and the regency of West Southeast Maluku (2.0%) in Maluku. All of these regencies are in eastern Indonesia except for the three regencies in North Sumatra.

Three provinces have a regency as an outlier. The concentration of Muslims in the province of West Sumatra as a whole is 97.78%, and many of the districts have an exclusively Muslim population. However,

this province also includes the regency of Mentawai islands, where the concentration of Muslims is only 18.61%. The majority of the population in this district is Christian.

A similar case is in the province of South Sulawesi with a Muslim concentration of 89.20%, yet we find the regency of Tana Toraja, where the concentration is only 8.28%. The majority of the population of Tana Toraja is Christian. Another is found in the province of East Kalimantan, with a concentration of Muslims at 85.02%. In this province, we have the regency of Malinau having a concentration of Muslims at only 19.94%.

The opposite is seen in the province of North Sulawesi, where Muslims constitute only 29.48% of the population and the majority of the population is Christian. Nevertheless, we find that 73.28% of the population of the regency of Bolaang Mongondow are Muslims. Also worth mentioning here is that before 2000, the province of North Sulawesi included the current province of Gorontalo, which has the largest percentage of Muslims in Indonesia.

In the south, the province of Gorontalo borders with the province of Central Sulawesi, where 78.39% of the population is Muslim. In this province, we have the regency of Poso, where “religious” conflicts have resulted in a long and painful war between Muslims and Christians. In 2000, in Poso, there was an almost equal number of Muslims (55.99%) and non-Muslims, mostly Christians.

In addition to Poso, there are other districts in Indonesia with almost equal numbers of Muslims and non-Muslims.

Close to the island of Sulawesi are the islands of Maluku, where “religious” conflicts have also had a traumatic impact on the population. Before the year 2000, the islands made up only one province, the province of Maluku. This has now been split into the provinces of North Maluku (85.25% Muslim) and Maluku (49.05% Muslim). The concentrations in the districts in North Maluku are at least 75.0%, with the municipality of Ternate (the capital of North Maluku) having an almost exclusively Muslim population. North Maluku consists of districts where Muslims form the majority.

On the other hand, the regency of Buru is the only district in the province of Maluku with a Muslim population larger than 75.0%. Outside Buru, the concentration of Muslims is small, with the regency of Central Maluku as the only district where Muslims are a majority (67.25%). The regency of West Southeast Maluku is almost exclusively non-Muslim, mostly Christian. The municipality of Ambon (the

capital of Maluku) and regency of Southeast Maluku have Christian majorities.

Although Indonesia is a multi-religious country, with Islam as the dominant religion, the concentration of Muslims varies from one province to another. A larger variation is seen at the district level: some provinces with high concentrations of Muslims include districts with high concentrations of non-Muslims. Similarly, there are also provinces where non-Muslims are the dominant group with districts within the province where Muslims are the majority. In between, there are provinces and districts with almost equal concentrations of Muslims and non-Muslims.

2.2. Ethnicity

Indonesia has more than 1,000 ethnic/sub-ethnic groups, with the 2000 population census showing that the Javanese are the majority, comprising 41.71% of the total number of Indonesian citizens and the Sundanese the second largest ethnic group, comprising 15.41%. Therefore, there is a vast gap between the largest and second largest ethnic groups. The percentage also drops significantly from the second to the third largest ethnic group (3.45%), the Malays. Indeed, as discussed in Suryadinata, Arifin and Ananta (2003) there are only 12 major ethnic groups, each of which constitutes more than 1.0% of the population.²

It is interesting to make a comparison with information available before 2000. Unfortunately, the first quantitative information on ethnicity was released during the Dutch colonial era, that is, in the 1930 population census and no such information was collected again until the year 2000. Suryadinata, Arifin and Ananta (2003) show that during the intervening 70 years, all ethnic groups have grown significantly in absolute numbers but the rates of growth differ among ethnic groups. For example, the Malay population grew very rapidly — the fastest among the eleven largest ethnic groups with a 2.85% increase annually during the period 1930–2000. However, the Madurese growth rate was the slowest at 0.65%. The Javanese grew at an annual rate of 1.58%, lower than that of the Sundanese. As a result, the rank order of the ethnic groups has changed, except for the Javanese and Sundanese, which continue to be the first and second largest ethnic groups respectively. Let us look at some other examples. Malays formed the

ninth largest ethnic group in 1930, but were third in 2000. The Madurese moved from third to fourth place.

Detailed discussion of other ethnic groups can be found in Suryadinata, Arifin and Ananta (2003). Because the Javanese population also greatly influences the shape and scope of Indonesian politics (Suryadinata 1998, 2001; Liddle 1992 and King 2003), we focus our analysis on the Javanese versus non-Javanese. This section presents the quantitative figures for the Javanese versus non-Javanese at the district level, as presented in **Tables 2.2.2–2.2.31**.

The largest ethnic group in Indonesia, the Javanese, has trebled from 27.81 million in 1930 to 83.86 million in 2000. They mostly reside in Java, constituting 58.2% (or 65.47 million) of the total number of Indonesian citizens on the island (**Figure 2.2.1**). Meanwhile, Javanese residing in the Outer Islands constitute 20.65% of the total there. If we look at the provincial figures in 2000 (**Table 2.2.1**), the province with the largest number of Javanese is Central Java, with 30.29 million, and the lowest number is in the province of Gorontalo, with about 20 thousand only.

In terms of relative proportions, the percentage of Javanese declined from 47.02% in 1930 to 41.71% of the total population in 2000. The Javanese are the only ethnic group found in relatively significant concentrations in all provinces in Indonesia. As presented in **Figure 2.2.2**, Central Java and Yogyakarta are almost exclusively Javanese. They comprise 97.95% of the Indonesian citizens in Central Java and 97.82% in the province of Yogyakarta. They constitute a very low percentage in one province only, namely East Nusa Tenggara (0.81% of the total). In 22 out of 30 provinces, Javanese constitute at least 5.0% of the population, and they form at least a quarter of the population in 10 provinces. The spread of the Javanese is due to two reasons: their large numbers and their propensity to move. This fact seems to refute the perception that the Javanese are strongly attached to their homeland.

Central Java is one of the home provinces of the Javanese. In most districts there the population is almost totally Javanese with percentages of at least 99.00%. The regencies with the lowest concentration of the Javanese are Cilacap (88.81%), followed by Brebes (93.38%). The remaining districts have percentages of at least 98.00% (see **Table 2.2.13**). On the other hand, the concentration of Javanese in the municipalities is somewhat lower, with Magelang having the lowest concentration (90.72%) and Pekalongan the highest (95.27%).

In Yogyakarta province, another Javanese home-province, as presented in **Table 2.2.14**, no regency has a concentration lower than 98.00%, with Gunung Kidul regency the district with highest percentage, 99.78%, of Javanese in Indonesia. The municipality of Yogyakarta, the only city in the province of Yogyakarta, has a relatively low concentration, 89.62%, of Javanese.

As can be seen in **Table 2.2.15**, the pattern in East Java has more variation. Some districts have very high concentrations of Javanese (at least 99.00%), some have very low concentrations such as Sumenep (0.93%), Pamekasan (1.02%), Sampang (1.50%), Bangkalan (1.96%), Bondowoso (4.39%), and Situbondo (9.98%). It should be mentioned that Sumenep, Pamekasan, Sampang, and Bangkalan are on the island of Madura, part of the province of East Java. Bondowoso and Situbondo are in Java, but very close to Madura island. The four regencies in Madura are almost exclusively Madurese (with concentrations of more than 95.0% each). The concentration of Madurese is lower in Bondowoso and Situbondo, but still higher than 87.5%. The municipality with the lowest concentration of the Javanese is in Probolinggo (72.13%), and the largest is in Kediri (96.15%).

Even though West Java is the home-province of the Sundanese, the concentration of Javanese is also relatively high in some districts in this province. In the regency of Indramayu the concentration of Javanese is outstandingly high (87.34%). The second highest concentration is much lower than in Indramayu. The municipality of Bekasi has the highest concentration of Javanese (31.60%), followed by the municipalities of Depok (28.10%) and Cirebon (19.80%).

The concentration of Javanese in Jakarta is only 35.16%, but interestingly it is still the largest ethnic group in the province. The variation among cities is not great, with 29.04% (Central Jakarta) as the lowest and 38.89% (South Jakarta) as the highest.

Large numbers of Javanese also live in the Outer Islands. For example, the province of Lampung (in Sumatra), the province closest to Java, used to be one of the main Javanese transmigration destinations. This province has the largest concentration of Javanese. As shown in **Table 2.2.9**, the Javanese predominate in nearly all districts. In the regency of Central Lampung they comprise 78.60% of the Indonesian citizens in the regency, followed by the regency of East Lampung (78.30%). In some other districts they also form more than 50% of the

population. However, the Javanese constitute less than 50% in three districts, namely, the regencies of West Lampung (32.94%) and North Lampung (48.17%) and Bandar Lampung municipality, the capital city of the province, with 38.40%.

North Sumatra, the most populous province outside Java, is another province in Sumatra which has a rather high concentration of Javanese (32.62%). The Javanese there numbered about 3.8 million, a little lower than that of Lampung, in 2000. In some districts in the province, the Javanese form more than 50.0% of the population (**Table 2.2.3**). These districts are Binjai municipality (51.01%), Asahan (51.89%), Deli Serdang (52.70%), and Langkat (55.87%) regencies. It should be noted that there were more than 1 million Javanese in Deli Serdang in 2000. This regency is the only district outside Java inhabited by such a large number of Javanese.

There are also districts that are 40.0% to 50.0% Javanese. These are Labuhan Batu (44.83%) and Simalungun (46.18%) regencies in North Sumatra; Tebo (42.54%) regency in Jambi; Ogan Komering Ulu (46.90%) regency in South Sumatra; and Balikpapan (40.02%) municipality in East Kalimantan.

We have scrutinized districts with high concentrations of Javanese. However, in 153 out of 340 districts, the Javanese form only less than 10% of the population — in other words, they are predominantly non-Javanese. As expected, most of them are in the Outer Islands; some are nearly 100% non-Javanese. There are also districts that have less than 500 Javanese who constitute a very small percentage of the population: Nias regency in North Sumatra, West Southeast Maluku regency in Maluku; Puncak Jaya and Paniai regencies in Papua; Majene, Selayar, and Soppeng regencies in South Sulawesi; Biruen, South Aceh and Simeulue regencies in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam; Lembata regency in East Nusa Tenggara; Banggai Islands regency in Central Sulawesi.

Notes

- ¹ Muslim population numbers outside Indonesia are for 1994, based on Table 1 in Mushtaqur Rahman and Guljan Rahman, *Geography of the Muslim World* (Kuala Lumpur: A.S. Noordeen, 1997).

- ² The book has detailed discussions on the number, geographical distribution, and concentration of the selected eleven largest ethnic groups, namely, the Javanese, Sundanese, Malay, Madurese, Batak, Minangkabau, Betawi, Buginese, Bantenese, Banjarese and Balinese.

FIGURE 2.1.1
Percentage of Muslims and Non-Muslims by Region:
Indonesia, 2000

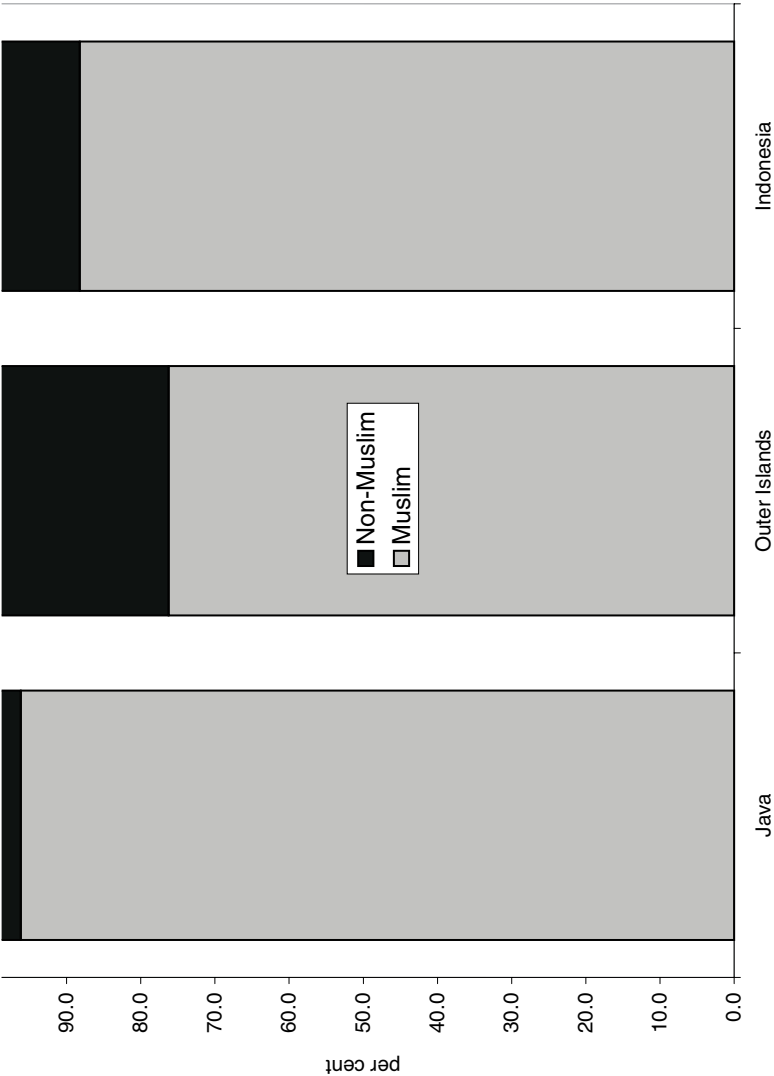


FIGURE 2.1.2
Percentage of Muslims and Non-Muslims by Province:
Indonesia, 2000

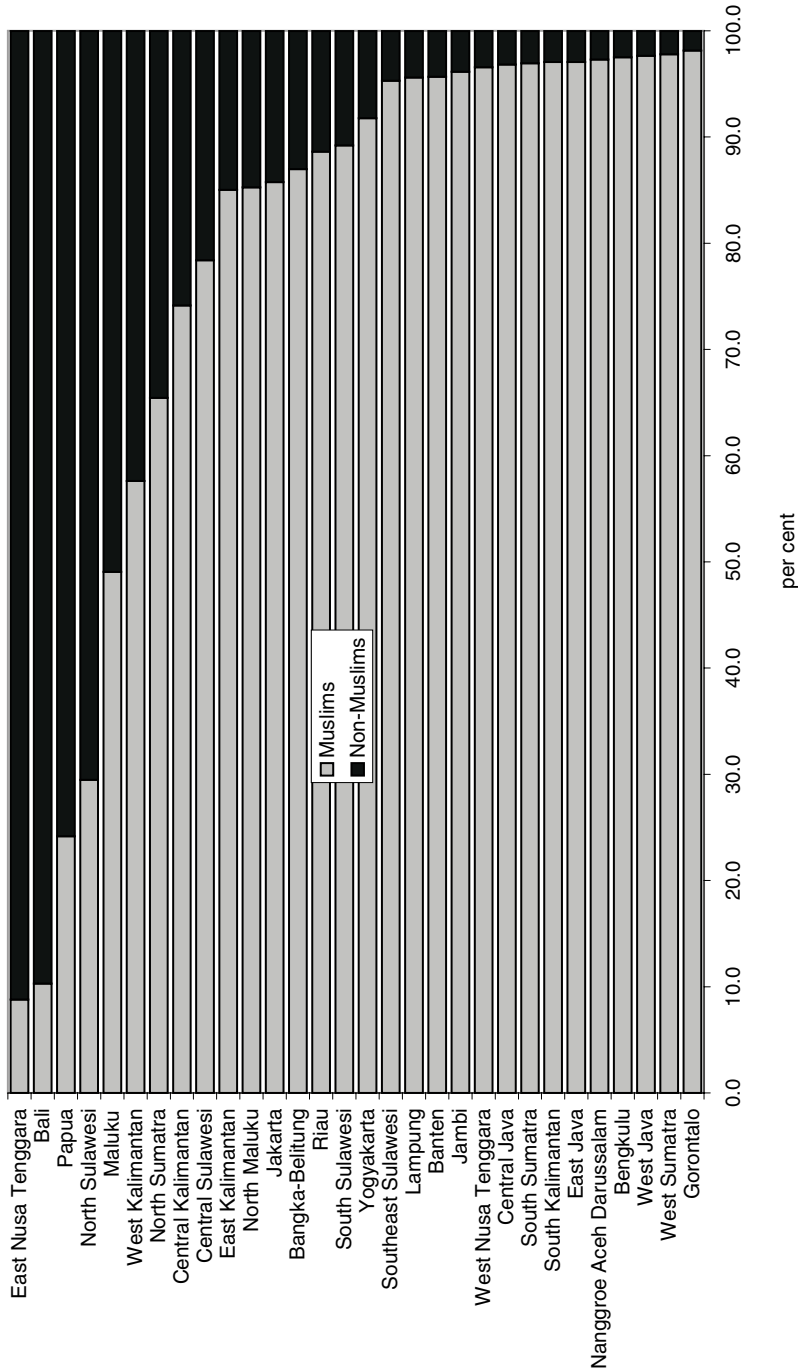


FIGURE 2.2.1
Percentage of Javanese and Non-Javanese by Region:
Indonesia, 2000

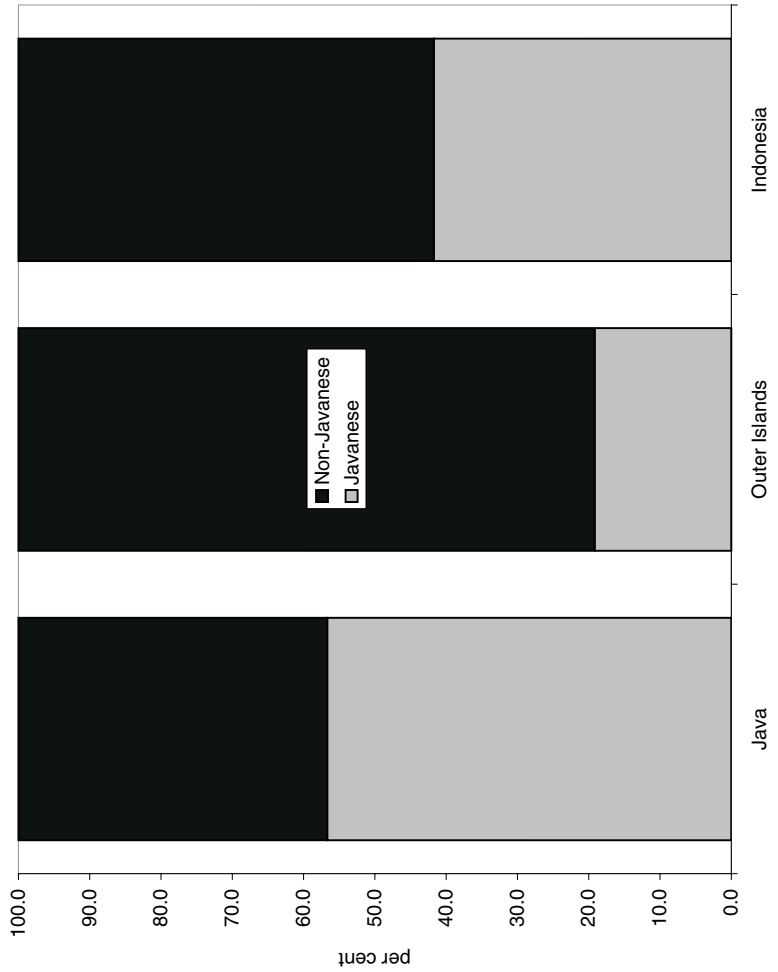


FIGURE 2.2.2
Percentage of Javanese and Non-Javanese by Province:
Indonesia, 2000

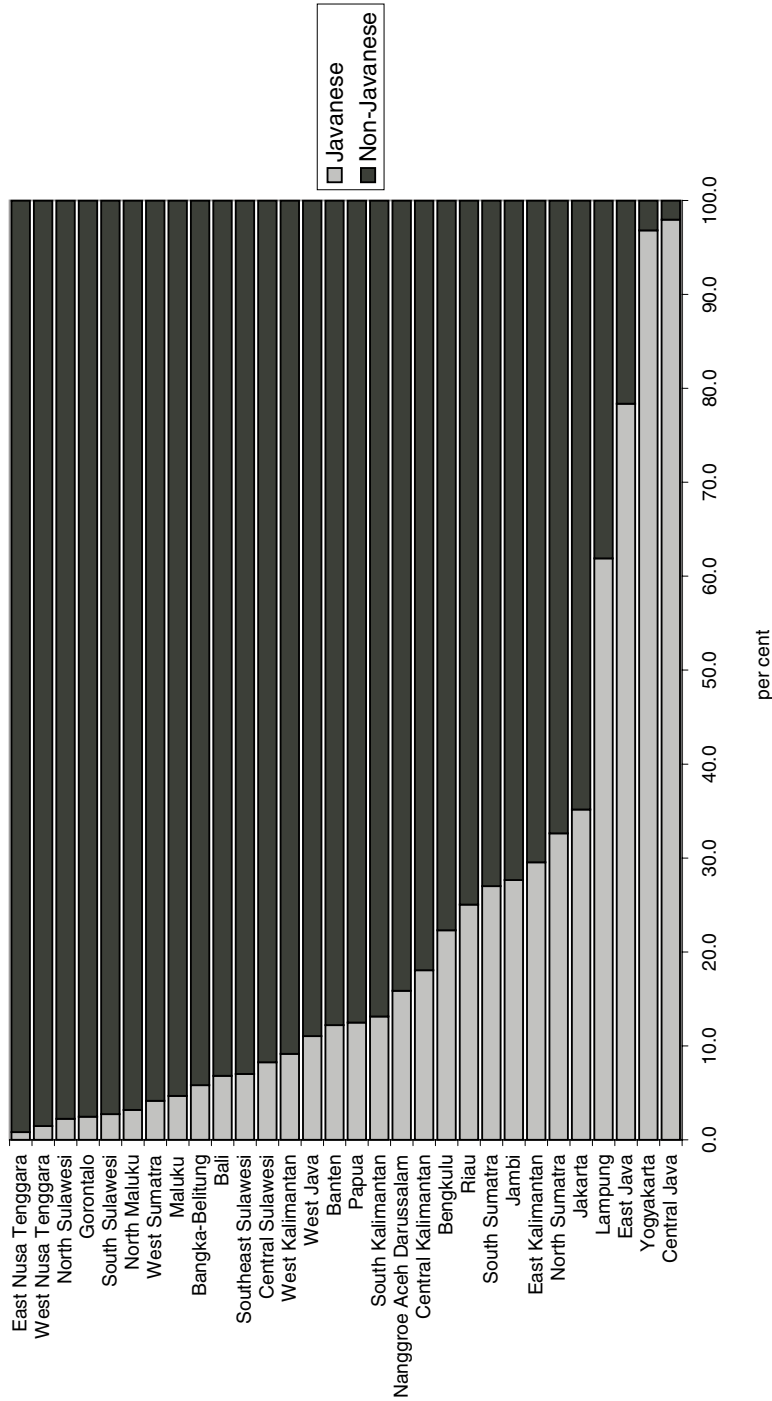


Table 2.1.1
Number, Distribution and Concentration of Muslims and
Non-Muslims by Province: Indonesia, 2000

No.	Province	Population		Number of		Distribution of (%)		Concentration of (%)	
		Muslims	Non-Muslims	Muslims	Non-Muslims	Muslims	Non-Muslims	Muslims	Non-Muslims
1	1	830,184	15,348	814,836	15,348	0.46	0.06	98.15	1.85
2	2	4,241,605	94,169	4,147,436	94,169	2.34	0.40	97.78	2.22
3	3	35,723,473	839,056	34,884,417	839,056	19.65	3.54	97.65	2.35
4	4	1,562,085	38,898	1,523,187	38,898	0.86	0.16	97.51	2.49
5	5	1,734,722	46,887	1,687,835	46,887	0.95	0.20	97.30	2.70
6	6	34,765,998	1,018,303	33,747,695	1,018,303	19.01	4.29	97.07	2.93
7	7	2,975,714	87,713	2,888,001	87,713	1.63	0.37	97.05	2.95
8	8	6,857,376	209,307	6,648,069	209,307	3.74	0.88	96.95	3.05
9	9	30,924,164	982,098	29,942,066	982,098	16.87	4.14	96.82	3.18
10	10	3,830,597	131,579	3,699,018	131,579	2.08	0.55	96.57	3.43
11	11	2,407,166	92,661	2,314,505	92,661	1.30	0.39	96.15	3.85
12	12	8,096,809	7,746,781	7,746,781	350,028	4.36	1.48	95.68	4.32
13	13	6,649,181	6,357,604	6,357,604	291,577	3.58	1.23	95.61	4.39
14	14	1,776,292	1,692,644	1,692,644	83,648	0.95	0.35	95.29	4.71
15	15	3,120,478	2,863,751	2,863,751	256,727	1.61	1.08	91.77	8.23
16	16	7,801,678	6,959,472	6,959,472	842,206	3.92	3.55	89.20	10.80
17	17	4,755,176	4,214,294	4,214,294	540,882	2.37	2.28	88.63	11.37
18	18	899,095	781,992	781,992	117,103	0.44	0.49	86.98	13.02
19	19	8,347,083	7,157,182	7,157,182	1,189,901	4.03	5.02	85.74	14.26
20	20	669,833	571,062	571,062	98,771	0.32	0.42	85.25	14.75
21	21	2,443,334	2,077,428	2,077,428	365,906	1.17	1.54	85.02	14.98
22	22	2,012,393	1,577,511	1,577,511	434,882	0.89	1.83	78.39	21.61
23	23	1,801,006	1,335,290	1,335,290	465,716	0.75	1.96	74.14	25.86
24	24	11,506,808	7,530,839	7,530,839	3,975,969	4.24	16.77	65.45	34.55
25	25	3,732,950	2,151,056	2,151,056	1,581,894	1.21	6.67	57.62	42.38
26	26	1,149,899	564,035	564,035	585,864	0.32	2.47	49.05	50.95
27	27	1,973,440	581,677	581,677	1,391,763	0.33	5.87	29.48	70.52
28	28	1,697,984	410,231	410,231	1,287,753	0.23	5.43	24.16	75.84
29	29	3,146,999	323,853	323,853	2,823,146	0.18	11.91	10.29	89.71
30	30	3,808,477	335,005	335,005	3,473,472	0.19	14.65	8.80	91.20
TOTAL		201,241,999	177,528,772	177,528,772	23,713,227	100.00	100.00	88.22	11.78

Source: Compiled from Tables 2.1.3–2.1.32.

Table 2.1.2
Number and Concentration of Muslims and Non-Muslims by Provincial
Capital City: Indonesia, 2000

No.	Capital City	Province	Population	Number of		Concentration of (%)	
				Muslims	Non-Muslims	Muslims	Non-Muslims
1	Banda Aceh	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	154,767	150,397	4,370	97.18	2.82
2	Medan	North Sumatra	1,904,273	1,291,751	612,522	67.83	32.17
3	Padang	West Sumatra	713,242	686,687	26,555	96.28	3.72
4	Pekan Baru	Riau	585,440	508,254	77,186	86.82	13.18
5	Jambi	Jambi	417,507	361,730	55,777	86.64	13.36
6	Palembang	South Sumatra	1,451,419	1,344,814	106,605	92.66	7.34
7	Bengkulu	Bengkulu	279,753	265,608	14,145	94.94	5.06
8	Bandar Lampung	Lampung	742,749	687,371	55,378	92.54	7.46
9	Pangkal Pinang	Bangka-Belitung	125,319	95,290	30,029	76.04	23.96
10	Jakarta	Jakarta	8,347,083	7,157,182	1,189,901	85.74	14.26
11	Bandung	West Java	2,136,260	1,962,793	173,467	91.88	8.12
12	Semarang	Central Java	1,348,803	1,158,090	190,713	85.86	14.14
13	Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta	396,711	326,560	70,151	82.32	17.68
14	Surabaya	East Java	2,599,796	2,255,226	344,570	86.75	13.25
15	Tangerang	Banten	1,325,854	1,188,486	137,368	89.64	10.36
16	Denpasar	Bali	532,440	135,861	396,579	25.52	74.48
17	Mataram	West Nusa Tenggara	315,738	256,613	59,125	81.27	18.73
18	Kupang	East Nusa Tenggara	237,271	33,276	203,995	14.02	85.98
19	Pontianak	West Kalimantan	464,534	330,333	134,201	71.11	28.89
20	Palangka Raya	Central Kalimantan	158,770	109,321	49,449	68.85	31.15
21	Banjarmasin	South Kalimantan	527,415	504,558	22,857	95.67	4.33
22	Samarinda	East Kalimantan	521,619	475,343	46,276	91.13	8.87
23	Manado	North Sulawesi	372,887	372,887	372,887	31.41	68.59
24	Palu	Central Sulawesi	263,826	227,355	36,471	86.18	13.82
25	Ujung Pandang	South Sulawesi	1,100,019	970,163	129,856	88.20	11.80
26	Kendari	Southeast Sulawesi	200,474	186,761	13,713	93.16	6.84
27	Gorontalo	Gorontalo	134,931	130,706	4,225	96.87	3.13
28	Ambon	Maluku	186,911	48,997	137,914	26.21	73.79
29	Ternate	North Maluku	152,097	149,910	2,187	98.56	1.44
30	Jayapura	Papua	155,548	70,072	85,476	45.05	54.95

Source: Compiled from Tables 2.1.3-2.1.32.

TABLE 2.1.3
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers			Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims	Total	Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Simeulue	50,997	112	51,109	3.02	0.24	99.78
Aceh Singkil	92,441	6,790	99,231	5.48	14.48	93.16
South Aceh	176,550	246	176,796	10.46	0.52	99.86
Southeast Aceh	170,171	29,651	199,822	10.08	63.24	85.16
East Aceh	521,628	3,598	525,226	30.91	7.67	99.31
Central Aceh	182,110	625	182,735	10.79	1.33	99.66
West Aceh	178,389	510	178,899	10.57	1.09	99.71
Aceh Besar	38,344	32	38,376	2.27	0.07	99.92
Bireuen	10,791	29	10,820	0.64	0.06	99.73
North Aceh	93,212	265	93,477	5.52	0.57	99.72
<i>Municipality</i>						
Banda Aceh	150,397	4,370	154,767	8.91	9.32	97.18
Sabang	22,805	659	23,464	1.35	1.41	97.19
TOTAL	1,687,835	46,887	1,734,722	100.00	100.00	97.30

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001a).

TABLE 2.1.4
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
North Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
<i>Regency</i>						
Nias	30,301	653,115	683,416	0.40	16.43	4.43
Mandailing Natal	350,504	9,345	359,849	4.65	0.24	97.40
South Tapanuli	671,158	63,030	734,188	8.91	1.59	91.42
Central Tapanuli	103,369	141,304	244,673	1.37	3.55	42.25
North Tapanuli	15,903	391,807	407,710	0.21	9.85	3.90
Toba Samosir	9,597	294,528	304,125	0.13	7.41	3.16
Labuhan Batu	706,579	137,510	844,089	9.38	3.46	83.71
Asahan	822,808	112,845	935,653	10.93	2.84	87.94
Simalungun	499,741	356,042	855,783	6.64	8.95	58.40
Dairi	50,243	242,581	292,824	0.67	6.10	17.16
Karo	68,267	215,446	283,713	0.91	5.42	24.06
Deli Serdang	1,559,368	399,890	1,959,258	20.71	10.06	79.59
Langkat	812,723	90,263	902,986	10.79	2.27	90.00
<i>Municipality</i>						
Sibolga	47,763	33,936	81,699	0.63	0.85	58.46
Tanjung Balai	108,539	23,846	132,385	1.44	0.60	81.99
Pematang Siantar	103,504	137,976	241,480	1.37	3.47	42.86
Tebing Tinggi	96,824	28,155	124,979	1.29	0.71	77.47
Medan	1,291,751	612,522	1,904,273	17.15	15.41	67.83
Binjai	181,897	31,828	213,725	2.42	0.80	85.11
TOTAL	7,530,839	3,975,969	11,506,808	100.00	100.00	65.45

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Sumatra Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001b).

TABLE 2.1.5
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
West Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Mentawai Islands	11,331	49,566	60,897	0.27	52.64	18.61
South Pesisir	390,797	550	391,347	9.42	0.58	99.86
Solok	437,990	985	438,975	10.56	1.05	99.78
Sawahlunto/Sijunjung	306,291	1,519	307,810	7.39	1.61	99.51
Tanah Datar	326,614	500	327,114	7.88	0.53	99.85
Padang Pariaman	431,325	1,465	432,790	10.40	1.56	99.66
Agam	413,711	1,261	414,972	9.98	1.34	99.70
Limapuluh Kota	311,281	492	311,773	7.51	0.52	99.84
Pasaman	507,915	5,759	513,674	12.25	6.12	98.88
<i>Municipality</i>						
Padang	686,687	26,555	713,242	16.56	28.20	96.28
Solok	47,669	451	48,120	1.15	0.48	99.06
Sawahlunto	50,401	467	50,868	1.22	0.50	99.08
Padang Panjang	39,490	649	40,139	0.95	0.69	98.38
Bukittinggi	89,371	2,612	91,983	2.15	2.77	97.16
Payakumbuh	96,563	1,338	97,901	2.33	1.42	98.63
TOTAL	4,147,436	94,169	4,241,605	100.00	100.00	97.78

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Sumatra Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001c).

TABLE 2.1.6
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Riau, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Kuantan Sengingi	212,747	3,985	216,732	5.05	0.74	98.16
Indragiri Hulu	237,729	9,577	247,306	5.64	1.77	96.13
Indragiri Hilir	547,111	8,590	555,701	12.98	1.59	98.45
Pelalawan	143,183	9,766	152,949	3.40	1.81	93.61
Siak	210,459	28,327	238,786	4.99	5.24	88.14
Kampar	419,700	27,457	447,157	9.96	5.08	93.86
Rokan Hulu	245,378	20,308	265,686	5.82	3.75	92.36
Bengkalis	426,932	93,309	520,241	10.13	17.25	82.06
Rokan Hilir	307,787	44,512	352,299	7.30	8.23	87.37
Riau Islands	262,988	56,494	319,482	6.24	10.44	82.32
Karimun	134,150	30,620	164,770	3.18	5.66	81.42
Natuna	74,361	3,720	78,081	1.76	0.69	95.24
<i>Municipality</i>						
Pekan Baru	508,254	77,186	585,440	12.06	14.27	86.82
Batam	335,408	101,950	437,358	7.96	18.85	76.69
Dumai	148,107	25,081	173,188	3.51	4.64	85.52
TOTAL	4,214,294	540,882	4,755,176	100.00	100.00	88.63

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Riau: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001d).

TABLE 2.1.7
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Jambi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Regency						
Number						
Kerinci	293,567	1,473	295,040	12.68	1.59	99.50
Merangin	249,655	4,548	254,203	10.79	4.91	98.21
Sarolangun	174,174	3,923	178,097	7.53	4.23	97.80
Batang Hari	187,994	2,642	190,636	8.12	2.85	98.61
Muaro Jambi	227,407	6,586	233,993	9.83	7.11	97.19
East Tanjung Jabung	189,017	2,539	191,556	8.17	2.74	98.67
West Tanjung Jabung	200,207	6,523	206,730	8.65	7.04	96.84
Tebo	218,183	4,049	222,232	9.43	4.37	98.18
Bungo	212,571	4,601	217,172	9.18	4.97	97.88
Municipality						
Jambi	361,730	55,777	417,507	15.63	60.19	86.64
TOTAL	2,314,505	92,661	2,407,166	100.00	100.00	96.15

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Jambi: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001e).

TABLE 2.1.8
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
South Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Ogan Komering Ulu	1,121,263	38,404	1,159,667	16.87	18.35	96.69
Ogan Komering Ilir	959,310	16,868	976,178	14.43	8.06	98.27
Muara Enim	709,386	8,355	717,741	10.67	3.99	98.84
Lahat	665,458	4,670	670,128	10.01	2.23	99.30
Musi Rawas	626,492	15,344	641,836	9.42	7.33	97.61
Musi Banyu Asin	1,221,346	19,061	1,240,407	18.37	9.11	98.46
<i>Municipality</i>						
Palembang	1,344,814	106,605	1,451,419	20.23	50.93	92.66
TOTAL	6,648,069	209,307	6,857,376	100.00	100.00	96.95

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Sumatra Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001f).

TABLE 2.1.9
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Bengkulu, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
South Bengkulu	365,262	5,416	370,678	23.98	13.92	98.54
Rejang Lebong	435,995	6,400	442,395	28.62	16.45	98.55
North Bengkulu	456,322	12,937	469,259	29.96	33.26	97.24
<i>Municipality</i>						
Bengkulu	265,608	14,145	279,753	17.44	36.36	94.94
TOTAL	1,523,187	38,898	1,562,085	100.00	100.00	97.51

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Bengkulu: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001g).

TABLE 2.1.10
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Lampung, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
<i>Regency</i>						
West Lampung	361,478	5,006	366,484	5.69	1.72	98.63
Tanggamas	780,669	19,542	800,211	12.28	6.70	97.56
South Lampung	1,095,268	37,856	1,133,124	17.23	12.98	96.66
East Lampung	833,055	36,373	869,428	13.10	12.47	95.82
Central Lampung	978,192	67,975	1,046,167	15.39	23.31	93.50
North Lampung	517,354	13,587	530,941	8.14	4.66	97.44
Way Kanan	332,705	17,102	349,807	5.23	5.87	95.11
Tulang Bawang	661,155	30,667	691,822	10.40	10.52	95.57
<i>Municipality</i>						
Bandar Lampung	687,371	55,378	742,749	10.81	18.99	92.54
Metro	110,357	8,091	118,448	1.74	2.77	93.17
TOTAL	6,357,604	291,577	6,649,181	100.00	100.00	95.61

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Lampung: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001h).

TABLE 2.1.11
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Bangka-Belitung, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims	Total	Muslims	Non-Muslims
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number					
Percentage					
<i>Regency</i> Bangka	497,532	71,593	569,125	63.62	61.14
	189,170	15,481	204,651	24.19	13.22
<i>Municipality</i> Pangkal Pinang	95,290	30,029	125,319	12.19	25.64
	781,992	117,103	899,095	100.00	100.00
TOTAL					

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Bangka-Belitung: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001i).

(7)=(2)/(4)

TABLE 2.1.12
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Jakarta, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Municipality</i>						
South Jakarta	1,647,995	136,049	1,784,044	23.03	11.43	92.37
East Jakarta	2,107,359	240,558	2,347,917	29.44	20.22	89.75
Central Jakarta	733,079	141,516	874,595	10.24	11.89	83.82
West Jakarta	1,501,919	402,272	1,904,191	20.98	33.81	78.87
North Jakarta	1,166,830	269,506	1,436,336	16.30	22.65	81.24
TOTAL	7,157,182	1,189,901	8,347,083	100.00	100.00	85.74

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.6, *Population of D.K.I. Jakarta: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001j).

TABLE 2.1.13
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
West Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Bogor	3,434,728	74,098	3,508,826	9.85	8.83	97.89
Sukabumi	2,067,636	7,505	2,075,141	5.93	0.89	99.64
Cianjur	1,931,394	15,011	1,946,405	5.54	1.79	99.23
Bandung	4,078,247	79,836	4,158,083	11.69	9.51	98.08
Garut	2,044,460	6,632	2,051,092	5.86	0.79	99.68
Tasikmalaya	2,054,360	9,715	2,064,075	5.89	1.16	99.53
Ciamis	1,614,160	4,592	1,618,752	4.63	0.55	99.72
Kuningan	976,820	7,972	984,792	2.80	0.95	99.19
Cirebon	1,921,094	9,972	1,931,066	5.51	1.19	99.48
Majalengka	1,117,846	3,795	1,121,641	3.20	0.45	99.66
Sumedang	964,212	4,636	968,848	2.76	0.55	99.52
Indramayu	1,582,891	7,139	1,590,030	4.54	0.85	99.55
Subang	1,324,011	5,827	1,329,838	3.80	0.69	99.56
Purwakarta	693,952	6,152	700,104	1.99	0.73	99.12
Karawang	1,764,266	23,053	1,787,319	5.06	2.75	98.71
Bekasi	1,615,589	52,905	1,668,494	4.63	6.31	96.83

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TABLE 2.1.13 – cont'd

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Municipality</i>						
Bogor	699,150	51,669	750,819	2.00	6.16	93.12
Sukabumi	241,252	11,168	252,420	0.69	1.33	95.58
Bandung	1,962,793	173,467	2,136,260	5.63	20.67	91.88
Cirebon	249,133	23,130	272,263	0.71	2.76	91.50
Bekasi	1,481,015	182,787	1,663,802	4.25	21.78	89.01
Depok	1,065,408	77,995	1,143,403	3.05	9.30	93.18
TOTAL	34,884,417	839,056	35,723,473	100.00	100.00	97.65

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Jawa Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001k)*.

TABLE 2.1.14
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Central Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims	Total	Muslims	Non-Muslims
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number					
Percentage					
<i>Regency</i>					
Cilacap	1,578,495	29,953	1,608,448	5.27	3.05
Banyumas	1,424,604	27,194	1,451,798	4.76	2.77
Purbalingga	777,117	7,068	784,185	2.60	0.72
Banjarnegara	827,750	5,925	833,675	2.76	0.60
Kebumen	1,149,562	15,378	1,164,940	3.84	1.57
Purworejo	687,682	17,014	704,696	2.30	1.73
Wonosobo	725,778	10,053	735,831	2.42	1.02
Magelang	1,066,599	33,666	1,100,265	3.56	3.43
Boyolali	876,223	20,415	896,638	2.93	2.08
Klaten	1,036,836	73,252	1,110,088	3.46	7.46
Sukoharjo	738,019	37,191	775,210	2.46	3.79
Wonogiri	943,003	26,385	969,388	3.15	2.69
Karanganyar	725,042	33,676	758,718	2.42	3.43
Sragen	827,300	17,891	845,191	2.76	1.82
Grobogan	1,251,743	16,491	1,268,234	4.18	1.68
Blora	799,843	12,874	812,717	2.67	1.31
Rembang	550,592	7,189	557,781	1.84	0.73
Pati	1,113,018	35,525	1,148,543	3.72	3.62
Kudus	688,086	15,635	703,721	2.30	1.59
					(7)=(2)/(4)

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TABLE 2.1.14 – cont'd

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
<i>Regency</i>						
Jepara	942,576	26,387	968,963	3.15	2.69	97.28
Demak	965,144	8,530	973,674	3.22	0.87	99.12
Semarang	775,088	58,093	833,181	2.59	5.92	93.03
Temanggung	631,061	30,368	661,429	2.11	3.09	95.41
Kendal	840,163	9,566	849,729	2.81	0.97	98.87
Batang	657,279	3,825	661,104	2.20	0.39	99.42
Pekalongan	794,456	3,730	798,186	2.65	0.38	99.53
Pemalang	1,254,661	6,793	1,261,454	4.19	0.69	99.46
Tegal	1,375,112	7,323	1,382,435	4.59	0.75	99.47
Brebes	1,691,279	5,505	1,696,784	5.65	0.56	99.68
<i>Municipality</i>						
Magelang	97,264	20,267	117,531	0.32	2.06	82.76
Surakarta	381,297	108,917	490,214	1.27	11.09	77.78
Salatiga	114,841	36,597	151,438	0.38	3.73	75.83
Semarang	1,158,090	190,713	1,348,803	3.87	19.42	85.86
Pekalongan	250,045	12,227	262,272	0.84	1.24	95.34
Tegal	226,418	10,482	236,900	0.76	1.07	95.58
TOTAL	29,942,066	982,098	30,924,164	100.00	100.00	96.82

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Jawa Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001).

TABLE 2.1.15
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Yogyakarta, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Kulon Progo	348,177	22,767	370,944	12.16	8.87	93.86
Bantul	745,018	35,995	781,013	26.02	14.02	95.39
Gunung Kidul	641,869	28,564	670,433	22.41	11.13	95.74
Sleman	802,127	99,250	901,377	28.01	38.66	88.99
<i>Municipality</i>						
Yogyakarta	326,560	70,151	396,711	11.40	27.33	82.32
TOTAL	2,863,751	256,727	3,120,478	100.00	100.00	91.77

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Yogyakarta: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001m)*.

TABLE 2.1.16
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
East Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers			Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims (7)=(2)/(4)
	Muslims	Non-Muslims	(3)		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)	
Number							
Percentage							
Regency							
Pacitan	525,140	618	525,758	1.56	0.06	99.88	
Ponorogo	836,142	5,307	841,449	2.48	0.52	99.37	
Trenggalek	647,682	2,201	649,883	1.92	0.22	99.66	
Tulungagung	914,849	14,984	929,833	2.71	1.47	98.39	
Blitar	1,023,595	41,048	1,064,643	3.03	4.03	96.14	
Kediri	1,363,235	45,118	1,408,353	4.04	4.43	96.80	
Malang	2,322,935	89,635	2,412,570	6.88	8.80	96.28	
Lumajang	944,188	21,004	965,192	2.80	2.06	97.82	
Jember	2,157,008	30,649	2,187,657	6.39	3.01	98.60	
Banyuwangi	1,433,809	54,982	1,488,791	4.25	5.40	96.31	
Bondowoso	683,226	5,425	688,651	2.02	0.53	99.21	
Situbondo	597,033	6,672	603,705	1.77	0.66	98.89	
Probolinggo	985,414	19,553	1,004,967	2.92	1.92	98.05	
Pasuruan	1,339,837	26,768	1,366,605	3.97	2.63	98.04	
Sidoarjo	1,500,211	62,804	1,563,015	4.45	6.17	95.98	
Mojokerto	897,119	10,885	908,004	2.66	1.07	98.80	
Jombang	1,108,295	18,635	1,126,930	3.28	1.83	98.35	
Nganjuk	964,205	9,267	973,472	2.86	0.91	99.05	
Madiun	634,805	5,020	639,825	1.88	0.49	99.22	

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TABLE 2.1.16 – cont'd

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
<i>Regency</i>						
Number						
Magetan	610,840	4,414	615,254	1.81	0.43	99.28
Ngawi	805,164	8,064	813,228	2.39	0.79	99.01
Bojonegoro	1,158,415	6,986	1,165,401	3.43	0.69	99.40
Tuban	1,044,220	7,779	1,051,999	3.09	0.76	99.26
Lamongan	1,178,052	3,608	1,181,660	3.49	0.35	99.69
Gresik	992,411	13,034	1,005,445	2.94	1.28	98.70
Bangkalan	802,942	2,106	805,048	2.38	0.21	99.74
Sampang	749,092	954	750,046	2.22	0.09	99.87
Pamekasan	687,684	1,541	689,225	2.04	0.15	99.78
Sumenep	984,061	1,920	985,981	2.92	0.19	99.81
<i>Municipality</i>						
Kediri	224,511	20,008	244,519	0.67	1.96	91.82
Blitar	108,870	10,502	119,372	0.32	1.03	91.20
Malang	673,672	83,310	756,982	2.00	8.18	88.99
Probolinggo	185,259	6,263	191,522	0.55	0.62	96.73
Pasuruan	161,842	6,481	168,323	0.48	0.64	96.15
Mojokerto	99,257	9,681	108,938	0.29	0.95	91.11
Madiun	147,449	16,507	163,956	0.44	1.62	89.93
Surabaya	2,255,226	344,570	2,599,796	6.68	33.84	86.75
TOTAL	33,747,695	1,018,303	34,765,998	100.00	100.00	97.07

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Jawa Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001n)*.

TABLE 2.1.17
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Banten, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims	Total	Muslims	Non-Muslims
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number					
Percentage					
<i>Regency</i>					
Pandeglang	991,456	20,332	1,011,788	12.80	5.81
Lebak	1,019,195	10,845	1,030,040	13.16	3.10
Tangerang	2,618,648	162,780	2,781,428	33.80	46.50
Serang	1,641,360	11,403	1,652,763	21.19	3.26
<i>Municipality</i>					
Tangerang	1,188,486	137,368	1,325,854	15.34	39.24
Cilegon	287,636	7,300	294,936	3.71	2.09
TOTAL	7,746,781	350,028	8,096,809	100.00	100.00
					95.68

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Banten: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001o)*.

TABLE 2.1.18
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Bali, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Jembrana	56,368	175,438	231,806	17.41	6.21	24.32
Tabanan	15,041	360,989	376,030	4.64	12.79	4.00
Badung	36,097	309,766	345,863	11.15	10.97	10.44
Gianyar	10,138	383,017	393,155	3.13	13.57	2.58
Klungkung	7,739	147,523	155,262	2.39	5.23	4.98
Bangli	1,646	192,130	193,776	0.51	6.81	0.85
Karang Asem	13,747	346,739	360,486	4.24	12.28	3.81
Buleleng	47,216	510,965	558,181	14.58	18.10	8.46
<i>Municipality</i>						
Denpasar	135,861	396,579	532,440	41.95	14.05	25.52
TOTAL	323,853	2,823,146	3,146,999	100.00	100.00	10.29

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Bali: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001p)*.

TABLE 2.1.19
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
West Nusa Tenggara, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
West Lombok	622,095	43,654	665,749	16.82	33.18	93.44
Central Lombok	742,125	3,453	745,578	20.06	2.62	99.54
East Lombok	971,854	1,442	973,296	26.27	1.10	99.85
Sumbawa	428,852	15,425	444,277	11.59	11.72	96.53
Dompu	176,145	4,527	180,672	4.76	3.44	97.49
Bima	501,334	3,953	505,287	13.55	3.00	99.22
<i>Municipality</i>						
Mataram	256,613	59,125	315,738	6.94	44.93	81.27
TOTAL	3,699,018	131,579	3,830,597	100.00	100.00	96.57

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Nusa Tenggara Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001q).

TABLE 2.1.20
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
East Nusa Tenggara, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
West Sumba	7,993	345,782	353,775	2.39	9.95	2.26
East Sumba	10,952	173,523	184,475	3.27	5.00	5.94
Kupang	9,135	390,303	399,438	2.73	11.24	2.29
South Central Timor	7,482	381,596	389,078	2.23	10.99	1.92
North Central Timor	2,768	190,945	193,713	0.83	5.50	1.43
Belu	6,131	271,353	277,484	1.83	7.81	2.21
Alor	38,243	125,799	164,042	11.42	3.62	23.31
Lembata	24,157	65,540	89,697	7.21	1.89	26.93
East Flores	39,567	157,674	197,241	11.81	4.54	20.06
Sikka	23,731	239,553	263,284	7.08	6.90	9.01
Enda	59,954	172,316	232,270	17.90	4.96	25.81
Ngada	15,790	207,713	223,503	4.71	5.98	7.06
Manggarai	55,826	547,380	603,206	16.66	15.76	9.25
<i>Municipality</i>						
Kupang	33,276	203,995	237,271	9.93	5.87	14.02
TOTAL	335,005	3,473,472	3,808,477	100.00	100.00	8.80

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Nusa Tenggara Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001r)*.

TABLE 2.1.21
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
West Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Sambas	386,507	67,539	454,046	17.97	4.27	85.13
Bengkayang	135,941	192,338	328,279	6.32	12.16	41.41
Landak	41,803	240,223	282,026	1.94	15.19	14.82
Pontianak	494,078	133,515	627,593	22.97	8.44	78.73
Sanggau	174,453	333,843	508,296	8.11	21.10	34.32
Ketapang	293,383	131,726	425,109	13.64	8.33	69.01
Sintang	190,144	270,357	460,501	8.84	17.09	41.29
Kapuas Hulu	104,414	78,152	182,566	4.85	4.94	57.19
<i>Municipality</i>						
Pontianak	330,333	134,201	464,534	15.36	8.48	71.11
TOTAL	2,151,056	1,581,894	3,732,950	100.00	100.00	57.62

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Kalimantan Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001s).

TABLE 2.1.22
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Central Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
West Kotawaringin	202,133	43,869	246,002	15.14	9.42	82.17
East Kotawaringin	422,866	98,983	521,849	31.67	21.25	81.03
Kapuas	368,016	143,538	511,554	27.56	30.82	71.94
South Barito	109,874	69,634	179,508	8.23	14.95	61.21
North Barito	123,080	60,243	183,323	9.22	12.94	67.14
<i>Municipality</i>						
Palangka Raya	109,321	49,449	158,770	8.19	10.62	68.85
TOTAL	1,335,290	465,716	1,801,006	100.00	100.00	74.14

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Kalimantan Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001t)*.

TABLE 2.1.23
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
South Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Tanah Laut	227,119	3,886	231,005	7.86	4.43	98.32
Kota Baru	387,256	25,143	412,399	13.41	28.67	93.90
Banjar	408,504	3,434	411,938	14.14	3.92	99.17
Barito Kuala	243,441	2,479	245,920	8.43	2.83	98.99
Tapin	139,152	2,114	141,266	4.82	2.41	98.50
South Hulu Sungai	191,894	3,787	195,681	6.64	4.32	98.06
Central Hulu Sungai	216,875	6,531	223,406	7.51	7.45	97.08
North Hulu Sungai	285,199	6,790	291,989	9.88	7.74	97.67
Tabalong	163,926	6,790	170,716	5.68	7.74	96.02
<i>Municipality</i>						
Banjarmasin	504,558	22,857	527,415	17.47	26.06	95.67
Banjar Baru	120,077	3,902	123,979	4.16	4.45	96.85
TOTAL	2,888,001	87,713	2,975,714	100.00	100.00	97.05

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Kalimantan Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001u)*.

TABLE 2.1.24
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
East Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Pasir	252,852	15,909	268,761	12.17	4.35	94.08
West Kutai	55,786	80,174	135,960	2.69	21.91	41.03
Kutai	394,657	33,134	427,791	19.00	9.06	92.25
East Kutai	120,910	25,600	146,510	5.82	7.00	82.53
Berau	100,465	17,304	117,769	4.84	4.73	85.31
Malinau	7,305	29,327	36,632	0.35	8.01	19.94
Bulungan	55,959	27,078	83,037	2.69	7.40	67.39
Nunukan	55,079	24,541	79,620	2.65	6.71	69.18
<i>Municipality</i>						
Balikpapan	368,707	40,316	409,023	17.75	11.02	90.14
Samarinda	475,343	46,276	521,619	22.88	12.65	91.13
Tarakan	102,126	14,869	116,995	4.92	4.06	87.29
Bontang	88,239	11,378	99,617	4.25	3.11	88.58
TOTAL	2,077,428	365,906	2,443,334	100.00	100.00	85.02

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Kalimantan Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001v).

TABLE 2.1.25
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
North Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Bolaang Mongondow	314,699	114,776	429,475	54.10	8.25	73.28
Minahasa	74,097	695,199	769,296	12.74	49.95	9.63
Sangihe Talaud	28,835	232,677	261,512	4.96	16.72	11.03
<i>Municipality</i>						
Manado	117,126	255,761	372,887	20.14	18.38	31.41
Bitung	46,920	93,350	140,270	8.07	6.71	33.45
TOTAL	581,677	1,391,763	1,973,440	100.00	100.00	29.48

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Sulawesi Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001w)*.

TABLE 2.1.26
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Central Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Banggai Islands	95,052	44,182	139,234	6.03	10.16	68.27
Banggai	205,454	65,274	270,728	13.02	15.01	75.89
Morowali	113,492	41,359	154,851	7.19	9.51	73.29
Poso	104,377	82,037	186,414	6.62	18.86	55.99
Donggala	581,245	144,840	726,085	36.85	33.31	80.05
Toli-Toli	158,931	14,339	173,270	10.07	3.30	91.72
Buol	91,605	6,380	97,985	5.81	1.47	93.49
<i>Municipality</i>						
Palu	227,355	36,471	263,826	14.41	8.39	86.18
TOTAL	1,577,511	434,882	2,012,393	100.00	100.00	78.39

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Sulawesi Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001x)*.

TABLE 2.1.27
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
South Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Selayar	102,568	1,028	103,596	1.47	0.12	99.01
Bulukumba	351,744	675	352,419	5.05	0.08	99.81
Bantaeng	157,864	768	158,632	2.27	0.09	99.52
Jeneponto	317,375	213	317,588	4.56	0.03	99.93
Takalar	229,447	271	229,718	3.30	0.03	99.88
Gowa	508,291	4,585	512,876	7.30	0.54	99.11
Sinjai	204,229	156	204,385	2.93	0.02	99.92
Maros	267,951	4,165	272,116	3.85	0.49	98.47
Pangkajene Islands	262,354	1,211	263,565	3.77	0.14	99.54
Barra	150,739	346	151,085	2.17	0.04	99.77
Bone	645,890	2,199	648,089	9.28	0.26	99.66
Soppeng	219,184	321	219,505	3.15	0.04	99.85
Wajo	356,586	1,134	357,720	5.12	0.13	99.68
Sidenreng Rappang	216,169	22,250	238,419	3.11	2.64	90.67
Pinrang	303,169	7,664	310,833	4.36	0.91	97.53

TABLE 2.1.27 – cont'd

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Enrekang	164,991	1,316	166,307	2.37	0.16	99.21
Luwu	339,264	58,867	398,131	4.87	6.99	85.21
Tana Toraja	32,519	360,207	392,726	0.47	42.77	8.28
Polewali Mamasa	347,133	99,632	446,765	4.99	11.83	77.70
Majene	120,277	344	120,621	1.73	0.04	99.71
Mamuju	250,035	46,590	296,625	3.59	5.53	84.29
North Luwu	340,099	91,581	431,680	4.89	10.87	78.78
<i>Municipality</i>						
Ujung Pandang	970,163	129,856	1,100,019	13.94	15.42	88.20
Pare Pare	101,431	6,827	108,258	1.46	0.81	93.69
TOTAL	6,959,472	842,206	7,801,678	100.00	100.00	89.20

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Sulawesi Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001y).

TABLE 2.1.28
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Southeast Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Buton	524,497	8,920	533,417	30.99	10.66	98.33
Muna	265,795	8,365	274,160	15.70	10.00	96.95
Kendari	414,365	30,547	444,912	24.48	36.52	93.13
Kolaka	301,226	22,103	323,329	17.80	26.42	93.16
<i>Municipality</i>						
Kendari	186,761	13,713	200,474	11.03	16.39	93.16
TOTAL	1,692,644	83,648	1,776,292	100.00	100.00	95.29

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Sulawesi Tenggara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001z).

TABLE 2.1.29
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Gorontalo, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Boalemo	177,360	6,683	184,043	21.77	43.54	96.37
Gorontalo	506,770	4,440	511,210	62.19	28.93	99.13
<i>Municipality</i>						
Gorontalo	130,706	4,225	134,931	16.04	27.53	96.87
TOTAL	814,836	15,348	830,184	100.00	100.00	98.15

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Gorontalo: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001aa).

TABLE 2.1.30
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Maluku, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
West Southeast Maluku	3,020	147,845	150,865	0.54	25.24	2.00
Southeast Maluku	71,212	112,746	183,958	12.63	19.24	38.71
Central Maluku	348,974	169,940	518,914	61.87	29.01	67.25
Buru	91,832	17,419	109,251	16.28	2.97	84.06
<i>Municipality</i>						
Ambon	48,997	137,914	186,911	8.69	23.54	26.21
TOTAL	564,035	585,864	1,149,899	100.00	100.00	49.05

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Maluku: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ab).

TABLE 2.1.31
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
North Maluku, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
North Maluku	292,417	82,020	374,437	51.21	83.04	78.10
Central Halmahera	128,735	14,564	143,299	22.54	14.75	89.84
<i>Municipality</i>						
Ternate	149,910	2,187	152,097	26.25	2.21	98.56
TOTAL	571,062	98,771	669,833	100.00	100.00	85.25

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Maluku Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ac).

TABLE 2.1.32
Muslim and Non-Muslim Population by Regency/Municipality:
Papua, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Religious Followers		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Muslims
	Muslims	Non-Muslims		Muslims	Non-Muslims	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
<i>Regency</i>						
Number						
Merauke	61,219	136,659	197,878	14.92	10.61	30.94
Jayawijaya	5,339	314,031	319,370	1.30	24.39	1.67
Jayapura	39,337	97,798	137,135	9.59	7.59	28.68
Nabire	29,466	77,506	106,972	7.18	6.02	27.55
Paniai	768	82,371	83,139	0.19	6.40	0.92
Puncak Jaya	537	71,866	72,403	0.13	5.58	0.74
Fakfak	37,517	34,677	72,194	9.15	2.69	51.97
Mimika	16,927	22,369	39,296	4.13	1.74	43.08
Sorong	37,170	56,290	93,460	9.06	4.37	39.77
Manokwari	47,084	111,411	158,495	11.48	8.65	29.71
Yapen Waropen	6,992	54,705	61,697	1.70	4.25	11.33
Biak Numfor	13,842	89,957	103,799	3.37	6.99	13.34
<i>Municipality</i>						
Jayapura	70,072	85,476	155,548	17.08	6.64	45.05
Sorong	43,961	52,637	96,598	10.72	4.09	45.51
TOTAL	410,231	1,287,753	1,697,984	100.00	100.00	24.16

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.9, *Population of Papua: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001ad)*.

TABLE 2.2.1
Number, Distribution and Concentration of Javanese by Province: Indonesia, 2000

No.	Province	Number of Indonesian citizens	Number of Javanese	Distribution of		Concentration of	
				Javanese	Javanese	Javanese	Non-Javanese
1	Central Java	30,917,006	30,287,197	36.16	97.96	2.04	
2	Yogyakarta	3,119,397	3,020,157	3.61	96.82	3.18	
3	East Java	34,756,400	27,344,974	32.51	78.35	21.65	
4	Lampung	6,646,890	4,113,731	4.91	61.89	38.11	
5	Jakarta	8,324,707	2,927,340	3.50	35.16	64.84	
6	North Sumatra	11,506,577	3,753,947	4.48	32.62	67.38	
7	East Kalimantan	2,441,533	721,351	0.86	29.55	70.45	
8	Jambi	2,405,378	664,931	0.79	27.64	72.36	
9	South Sumatra	6,856,258	1,851,589	2.21	27.01	72.99	
10	Riau	4,750,068	1,190,015	1.42	25.05	74.95	
11	Bengkulu	1,561,852	348,505	0.42	22.31	77.69	
12	Central Kalimantan	1,800,713	325,160	0.39	18.06	81.94	
13	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,732,627	274,926	0.33	15.87	84.13	
14	South Kalimantan	2,975,440	391,030	0.47	13.14	86.86	
15	Papua	1,695,932	211,663	0.25	12.48	87.52	
16	Banten	8,079,938	986,146	1.18	12.20	87.80	
17	West Java	35,668,374	3,939,465	4.70	11.04	88.96	
18	West Kalimantan	3,732,419	341,173	0.41	9.14	90.86	
19	Central Sulawesi	2,011,298	166,013	0.20	8.25	91.75	
20	Southeast Sulawesi	1,776,278	124,686	0.15	7.02	92.98	

continued on next page

TABLE 2.2.1 – cont'd

No.	Province	Number of Indonesian citizens	Number of Javanese	Distribution of Javanese	Concentration of	
					Javanese	Non-Javanese
21	Bali	3,145,368	214,598	0.26	6.82	93.18
22	Bangka-Belitung	898,889	52,314	0.06	5.82	94.18
23	Maluku	1,148,294	53,552	0.06	4.66	95.34
24	West Sumatra	4,241,256	176,023	0.21	4.15	95.85
25	North Maluku	668,837	21,211	0.03	3.17	96.83
26	South Sulawesi	7,794,923	212,273	0.25	2.72	97.28
27	Gorontalo	829,948	20,427	0.02	2.46	97.54
28	North Sulawesi	1,972,738	44,192	0.05	2.24	97.76
29	West Nusa Tenggara	3,829,905	56,340	0.07	1.47	98.53
30	East Nusa Tenggara	3,802,995	30,795	0.04	0.81	99.19
TOTAL		201,092,238	83,752,853	100.00	41.65	58.35

Source: Compiled from Tables 2.2.2–2.2.31.

TABLE 2.2.2
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Simeulue	155	50,948	51,103	0.06	3.50	0.30
Aceh Singkil	19,775	79,430	99,205	7.19	5.45	19.93
South Aceh	196	176,526	176,722	0.07	12.11	0.11
Southeast Aceh	3,539	196,266	199,805	1.29	13.46	1.77
East Aceh	172,217	351,896	524,113	62.64	24.14	32.86
Central Aceh	39,493	143,153	182,646	14.36	9.82	21.62
West Aceh	22,496	156,133	178,629	8.18	10.71	12.59
Aceh Besar	660	37,700	38,360	0.24	2.59	1.72
Bireuen	204	10,616	10,820	0.07	0.73	1.89
North Aceh	5,788	87,585	93,373	2.11	6.01	6.20
<i>Municipality</i>						
Banda Aceh	7,903	146,511	154,414	2.87	10.05	5.12
Sabang	2,500	20,937	23,437	0.91	1.44	10.67
TOTAL	274,926	1,457,701	1,732,627	100.00	100.00	15.87

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Nangroe Aceh Darussalam: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001a).

TABLE 2.2.3
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
North Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese (7)=(2)/(4)
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Regency						
	Number			Percentage		
Nias	488	682,928	683,416	0.01	8.81	0.07
Mandailing Natal	20,665	339,184	359,849	0.55	4.38	5.74
South Tapanuli	38,995	695,193	734,188	1.04	8.97	5.31
Central Tapanuli	14,869	229,803	244,672	0.40	2.96	6.08
North Tapanuli	1,066	406,642	407,708	0.03	5.25	0.26
Toba Samosir	2,354	301,771	304,125	0.06	3.89	0.77
Labuhan Batu	378,418	465,668	844,086	10.08	6.01	44.83
Asahan	485,547	450,106	935,653	12.93	5.81	51.89
Simalungun	395,187	460,591	855,778	10.53	5.94	46.18
Dairi	4,187	288,636	292,823	0.11	3.72	1.43
Karo	23,326	260,386	283,712	0.62	3.36	8.22
Deli Serdang	1,032,529	926,701	1,959,230	27.51	11.95	52.70
Langkat	504,519	398,467	902,986	13.44	5.14	55.87
Municipality						
Sibolga	5,022	76,676	81,698	0.13	0.99	6.15
Tanjung Balai	22,258	110,124	132,382	0.59	1.42	16.81
Pematang Siantar	60,449	181,018	241,467	1.61	2.33	25.03
Tebing Tinggi	48,352	76,623	124,975	1.29	0.99	38.69
Medan	606,696	1,297,408	1,904,104	16.16	16.74	31.86
Binjai	109,020	104,705	213,725	2.90	1.35	51.01
TOTAL	3,753,947	7,752,630	11,506,577	100.00	100.00	32.62

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Sumatra Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001b).

TABLE 2.2.4
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
West Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese (7)=(2)/(4)
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Mentawai Islands	1,366	59,524	60,890	0.78	1.46	2.24
South Pesisir	14,351	376,995	391,346	8.15	9.27	3.67
Solok	13,932	425,038	438,970	7.91	10.46	3.17
Sawahlunto/Sijunjung	55,865	251,933	307,798	31.74	6.20	18.15
Tanah Datar	2,075	325,038	327,113	1.18	8.00	0.63
Padang Pariaman	2,043	430,741	432,784	1.16	10.60	0.47
Agam	3,305	411,647	414,952	1.88	10.13	0.80
Limapuluh Kota	4,496	307,266	311,762	2.55	7.56	1.44
Pasaman	37,876	475,783	513,659	21.52	11.70	7.37
<i>Municipality</i>						
Padang	23,432	689,687	713,119	13.31	16.97	3.29
Solok	2,049	46,070	48,119	1.16	1.13	4.26
Sawahlunto	6,663	44,205	50,868	3.79	1.09	13.10
Padang Panjang	1,352	38,758	40,110	0.77	0.95	3.37
Bukittinggi	4,835	87,134	91,969	2.75	2.14	5.26
Payakumbuh	2,383	95,414	97,797	1.35	2.35	2.44
TOTAL	176,023	4,065,233	4,241,256	100.00	100.00	4.15

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Sumatra Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001c).

TABLE 2.2.5
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Riau, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese (7)=(2)/(4)
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
<i>Regency</i>						
Number						
Kuantan Sengingi	48,492	168,225	216,717	4.07	4.73	22.38
Indragiri Hulu	80,596	166,633	247,229	6.77	4.68	32.60
Indragiri Hilir	113,025	442,588	555,613	9.50	12.43	20.34
Pelalawan	42,129	110,732	152,861	3.54	3.11	27.56
Siak	84,033	154,599	238,632	7.06	4.34	35.21
Kampar	108,687	338,429	447,116	9.13	9.51	24.31
Rokan Hulu	100,641	165,042	265,683	8.46	4.64	37.88
Bengkalis	122,429	397,474	519,903	10.29	11.16	23.55
Rokan Hilir	130,011	222,152	352,163	10.93	6.24	36.92
Riau Islands	70,676	248,554	319,230	5.94	6.98	22.14
Karimun	29,404	134,530	163,934	2.47	3.78	17.94
Natuna	4,950	73,127	78,077	0.42	2.05	6.34
<i>Municipality</i>						
Pekan Baru	91,704	492,296	584,000	7.71	13.83	15.70
Batam	116,726	319,108	435,834	9.81	8.96	26.78
Dumai	46,512	126,564	173,076	3.91	3.56	26.87
TOTAL	1,190,015	3,560,053	4,750,068	100.00	100.00	25.05

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Riau: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001d).

TABLE 2.2.6
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Jambi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Kerinci	30,434	264,569	295,003	4.58	15.20	10.32
Merangin	80,709	173,455	254,164	12.14	9.97	31.75
Sarolangun	46,882	131,187	178,069	7.05	7.54	26.33
Batang Hari	48,455	142,157	190,612	7.29	8.17	25.42
Muaro Jambi	84,875	149,048	233,923	12.76	8.56	36.28
East Tanjung Jabung	67,563	123,985	191,548	10.16	7.12	35.27
West Tanjung Jabung	71,779	134,913	206,692	10.79	7.75	34.73
Tebo	94,528	127,697	222,225	14.22	7.34	42.54
Bungo	47,642	169,469	217,111	7.16	9.74	21.94
<i>Municipality</i>						
Jambi	92,064	323,967	416,031	13.85	18.61	22.13
TOTAL	664,931	1,740,447	2,405,378	100.00	100.00	27.64

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Jambi: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001e).

TABLE 2.2.7
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
South Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Ogan Komering Ulu	543,852	615,750	1,159,602	29.37	12.30	46.90
Ogan Komering Ilir	244,836	731,318	976,154	13.22	14.61	25.08
Muara Enim	70,748	646,851	717,599	3.82	12.92	9.86
Lahat	78,528	591,590	670,118	4.24	11.82	11.72
Musi Rawas	234,148	407,557	641,705	12.65	8.14	36.49
Musi Banyu Asin	435,703	804,580	1,240,283	23.53	16.08	35.13
<i>Municipality</i>						
Palembang	243,774	1,207,023	1,450,797	13.17	24.12	16.80
TOTAL	1,851,589	5,004,669	6,856,258	100.00	100.00	27.01

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Sumatra Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001f).

TABLE 2.2.8
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Bengkulu, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i> South Bengkulu Rejang Lebong North Bengkulu	42,408	328,270	370,678	12.17	27.05	11.44
	100,214	342,085	442,299	28.76	28.19	22.66
	166,947	302,298	469,245	47.90	24.91	35.58
<i>Municipality</i> Bengkulu	38,936	240,694	279,630	11.17	19.84	13.92
	348,505	1,213,347	1,561,852	100.00	100.00	22.31

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Bengkulu: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001g).

TABLE 2.2.9
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Lampung, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese (7)=(2)/(4)
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
West Lampung	120,732	245,746	366,478	2.93	9.70	32.94
Tanggamus	480,085	320,037	800,122	11.67	12.63	60.00
South Lampung	671,197	461,798	1,132,995	16.32	18.23	59.24
East Lampung	680,641	188,675	869,316	16.55	7.45	78.30
Central Lampung	822,213	223,812	1,046,025	19.99	8.84	78.60
North Lampung	255,692	275,151	530,843	6.22	10.86	48.17
Way Kanan	209,934	139,869	349,803	5.10	5.52	60.01
Tulang Bawang	503,732	188,071	691,803	12.25	7.42	72.81
<i>Municipality</i>						
Bandar Lampung	284,753	456,870	741,623	6.92	18.04	38.40
Metro	84,752	33,130	117,882	2.06	1.31	71.90
TOTAL	4,113,731	2,533,159	6,646,890	100.00	100.00	61.89

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Lampung: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001h)*.

TABLE 2.2.10
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Bangka-Belitung, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Bangka	33,523	535,497	569,020	64.08	63.25	5.89
Belitung	8,534	196,039	204,573	16.31	23.16	4.17
<i>Municipality</i>						
Pangkal Pinang	10,257	115,039	125,296	19.61	13.59	8.19
TOTAL	52,314	846,575	898,889	100.00	100.00	5.82

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Bangka-Belitung: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001i)*.

TABLE 2.2.11
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Jakarta, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Municipality</i>						
South Jakarta	689,560	1,083,552	1,773,112	23.56	20.08	38.89
East Jakarta	887,277	1,458,189	2,345,466	30.31	27.02	37.83
Central Jakarta	253,298	618,794	872,092	8.65	11.46	29.04
West Jakarta	558,844	1,341,297	1,900,141	19.09	24.85	29.41
North Jakarta	538,361	895,535	1,433,896	18.39	16.59	37.55
TOTAL	2,927,340	5,397,367	8,324,707	100.00	100.00	35.16

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.6, *Population of D.K.I. Jakarta: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001i).

TABLE 2.2.12
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
West Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese (7)=(2)/(4)
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Bogor	224,037	3,278,061	3,502,098	5.69	10.33	6.40
Sukabumi	28,215	2,046,438	2,074,653	0.72	6.45	1.36
Cianjur	17,999	1,926,531	1,944,530	0.46	6.07	0.93
Bandung	186,000	3,965,894	4,151,894	4.72	12.50	4.48
Garut	11,416	2,036,972	2,048,388	0.29	6.42	0.56
Tasikmalaya	26,348	2,036,627	2,062,975	0.67	6.42	1.28
Ciamis	229,873	1,387,720	1,617,593	5.84	4.37	14.21
Kuningan	8,795	975,803	984,598	0.22	3.08	0.89
Cirebon	107,258	1,822,629	1,929,887	2.72	5.74	5.56
Majalengka	16,581	1,104,873	1,121,454	0.42	3.48	1.48
Sumedang	17,798	949,782	967,580	0.45	2.99	1.84
Indramayu	1,388,349	201,157	1,589,506	35.24	0.63	87.34
Subang	79,086	1,250,395	1,329,481	2.01	3.94	5.95
Purwakarta	26,321	673,122	699,443	0.67	2.12	3.76
Karawang	113,748	1,671,460	1,785,208	2.89	5.27	6.37
Bekasi	206,906	1,458,584	1,665,490	5.25	4.60	12.42

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TABLE 2.2.12 – cont'd

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Municipality</i>						
Bogor	75,880	671,962	747,842	1.93	2.12	10.15
Sukabumi	7,235	244,237	251,472	0.18	0.77	2.88
Bandung	269,363	1,854,526	2,123,889	6.84	5.84	12.68
Cirebon	53,747	217,718	271,465	1.36	0.69	19.80
Bekasi	523,740	1,133,772	1,657,512	13.29	3.57	31.60
Depok	320,770	820,646	1,141,416	8.14	2.59	28.10
TOTAL	3,939,465	31,728,909	35,668,374	100.00	100.00	11.04

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Jawa Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001k)*.

TABLE 2.2.13
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Central Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Cilacap	1,428,363	179,900	1,608,263	4.72	28.56	88.81
Banyumas	1,430,281	21,227	1,451,508	4.72	3.37	98.54
Purbalingga	777,655	6,438	784,093	2.57	1.02	99.18
Banjarnegara	829,147	4,517	833,664	2.74	0.72	99.46
Kebumen	1,158,134	6,661	1,164,795	3.82	1.06	99.43
Purworejo	699,733	4,919	704,652	2.31	0.78	99.30
Wonosobo	731,426	4,348	735,774	2.41	0.69	99.41
Magelang	1,092,875	7,332	1,100,207	3.61	1.16	99.33
Boyolali	894,481	2,137	896,618	2.95	0.34	99.76
Klaten	1,104,931	5,121	1,110,052	3.65	0.81	99.54
Sukoharjo	763,672	11,264	774,936	2.52	1.79	98.55
Wonogiri	966,120	3,147	969,267	3.19	0.50	99.68
Karanganyar	753,492	5,163	758,655	2.49	0.82	99.32
Sragen	842,185	2,997	845,182	2.78	0.48	99.65
Grobogan	1,262,764	5,367	1,268,131	4.17	0.85	99.58
Blora	806,375	6,296	812,671	2.66	1.00	99.23
Rembang	552,267	5,408	557,675	1.82	0.86	99.03
Pati	1,140,939	7,508	1,148,447	3.77	1.19	99.35
Kudus	696,561	7,111	703,672	2.30	1.13	98.99

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TABLE 2.2.13 – cont'd

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Jepara	962,446	6,377	968,823	3.18	1.01	99.34
Demak	968,054	5,594	973,648	3.20	0.89	99.43
Semarang	826,706	6,298	833,004	2.73	1.00	99.24
Temanggung	656,242	5,149	661,391	2.17	0.82	99.22
Kendal	843,390	6,145	849,535	2.78	0.98	99.28
Batang	657,261	3,803	661,064	2.17	0.60	99.42
Pekalongan	793,981	4,165	798,146	2.62	0.66	99.48
Pemalang	1,253,619	7,369	1,260,988	4.14	1.17	99.42
Tegal	1,370,264	11,839	1,382,103	4.52	1.88	99.14
Brebes	1,584,216	112,294	1,696,510	5.23	17.83	93.38
<i>Municipality</i>						
Magelang	106,580	10,899	117,479	0.35	1.73	90.72
Surakarta	460,080	29,340	489,420	1.52	4.66	94.01
Salatiga	143,007	8,319	151,326	0.47	1.32	94.50
Semarang	1,255,768	91,045	1,346,813	4.15	14.46	93.24
Pekalongan	249,369	12,381	261,750	0.82	1.97	95.27
Tegal	224,813	11,931	236,744	0.74	1.89	94.96
TOTAL	30,287,197	629,809	30,917,006	100.00	100.00	97.96

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Jawa Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001l).

TABLE 2.2.14
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Yogyakarta, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Kulon Progo	369,622	1,319	370,941	12.24	1.33	99.64
Bantul	768,643	12,184	780,827	25.45	12.28	98.44
Gunung Kidul	668,968	1,462	670,430	22.15	1.47	99.78
Sleman	857,692	43,136	900,828	28.40	43.47	95.21
<i>Municipality</i>						
Yogyakarta	355,232	41,139	396,371	11.76	41.45	89.62
TOTAL	3,020,157	99,240	3,119,397	100.00	100.00	96.82

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Yogyakarta: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001m).

TABLE 2.2.15
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
East Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Pacitan	523,650	2,104	525,754	1.91	0.03	99.60
Ponorogo	831,954	9,457	841,411	3.04	0.13	98.88
Trenggalek	646,102	3,775	649,877	2.36	0.05	99.42
Tulungagung	923,228	6,420	929,648	3.38	0.09	99.31
Blitar	1,060,479	4,131	1,064,610	3.88	0.06	99.61
Kediri	1,398,241	9,905	1,408,146	5.11	0.13	99.30
Malang	2,278,562	133,674	2,412,236	8.33	1.80	94.46
Lumajang	743,214	221,785	964,999	2.72	2.99	77.02
Jember	1,226,916	960,014	2,186,930	4.49	12.95	56.10
Banyuwangi	1,003,251	485,429	1,488,680	3.67	6.55	67.39
Bondowoso	30,211	658,375	688,586	0.11	8.88	4.39
Situbondo	60,245	543,372	603,617	0.22	7.33	9.98
Probolinggo	796,247	208,665	1,004,912	2.91	2.82	79.24
Pasuruan	1,269,069	97,208	1,366,277	4.64	1.31	92.89
Sidoarjo	1,497,050	65,304	1,562,354	5.47	0.88	95.82
Mojokerto	896,182	11,608	907,790	3.28	0.16	98.72
Jombang	1,113,285	13,398	1,126,683	4.07	0.18	98.81
Nganjuk	964,676	8,749	973,425	3.53	0.12	99.10
Madiun	636,482	3,323	639,805	2.33	0.04	99.48

TABLE 2.2.15 – cont'd

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Magetan	611,401	3,824	615,225	2.24	0.05	99.38
Ngawi	807,027	6,151	813,178	2.95	0.08	99.24
Bojonegoro	1,159,887	5,475	1,165,362	4.24	0.07	99.53
Tuban	1,043,719	8,241	1,051,960	3.82	0.11	99.22
Lamongan	1,176,829	4,818	1,181,647	4.30	0.07	99.59
Gresik	910,320	94,881	1,005,201	3.33	1.28	90.56
Bangkalan	15,801	789,241	805,042	0.06	10.65	1.96
Sampang	11,264	738,774	750,038	0.04	9.97	1.50
Pamekasan	7,010	682,197	689,207	0.03	9.20	1.02
Sumenep	9,128	976,756	985,884	0.03	13.18	0.93
<i>Municipality</i>						
Kediri	235,025	9,410	244,435	0.86	0.13	96.15
Blitar	115,721	3,534	119,255	0.42	0.05	97.04
Malang	668,467	87,964	756,431	2.44	1.19	88.37
Probolinggo	138,105	53,354	191,459	0.51	0.72	72.13
Pasuruan	153,416	14,877	168,293	0.56	0.20	91.16
Mojokerto	103,946	4,868	108,814	0.38	0.07	95.53
Madiun	155,848	8,022	163,870	0.57	0.11	95.10
Surabaya	2,123,016	472,343	2,595,359	7.76	6.37	81.80
TOTAL	27,344,974	7,411,426	34,756,400	100.00	100.00	78.68

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Jawa Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001n)*.

TABLE 2.2.16
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Banten, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Pandeglang	12,856	998,798	1,011,654	1.30	14.08	1.27
Lebak	9,161	1,020,719	1,029,880	0.93	14.39	0.89
Tangerang	447,791	2,327,241	2,775,032	45.41	32.81	16.14
Serang	92,679	1,560,054	1,652,733	9.40	21.99	5.61
<i>Municipality</i>						
Tangerang	371,033	944,900	1,315,933	37.62	13.32	28.20
Cilegon	52,626	242,080	294,706	5.34	3.41	17.86
TOTAL	986,146	7,093,792	8,079,938	100.00	100.00	12.20

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Banten: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001o)*.

TABLE 2.2.17
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Bali, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Jembrana	24,527	207,264	231,791	11.43	7.07	10.58
Tabanan	10,859	365,129	375,988	5.06	12.46	2.89
Badung	30,672	314,751	345,423	14.29	10.74	8.88
Gianyar	7,176	385,772	392,948	3.34	13.16	1.83
Klungkung	3,852	151,409	155,261	1.79	5.17	2.48
Bangli	1,235	192,541	193,776	0.58	6.57	0.64
Karang Asem	2,329	358,130	360,459	1.09	12.22	0.65
Buleleng	13,754	544,355	558,109	6.41	18.57	2.46
<i>Municipality</i>						
Denpasar	120,194	411,419	531,613	56.01	14.04	22.61
TOTAL	214,598	2,930,770	3,145,368	100.00	100.00	6.82

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Bali: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001p).

TABLE 2.2.18
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
West Nusa Tenggara, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
West Lombok	4,904	660,778	665,682	8.70	17.51	0.74
Central Lombok	2,441	743,121	745,562	4.33	19.69	0.33
East Lombok	4,393	968,882	973,275	7.80	25.68	0.45
Sumbawa	13,514	430,602	444,116	23.99	11.41	3.04
Dompu	2,616	178,056	180,672	4.64	4.72	1.45
Bima	3,977	501,297	505,274	7.06	13.28	0.79
<i>Municipality</i>						
Mataram	24,495	290,829	315,324	43.48	7.71	7.77
TOTAL	56,340	3,773,565	3,829,905	100.00	100.00	1.47

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Nusa Tenggara Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001q)*.

TABLE 2.2.19
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
East Nusa Tenggara, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
West Sumba	1,099	352,496	353,595	3.57	9.34	0.31
East Sumba	1,695	182,630	184,325	5.50	4.84	0.92
Kupang	1,392	397,478	398,870	4.52	10.54	0.35
South Central Timor	1,328	386,968	388,296	4.31	10.26	0.34
North Central Timor	1,196	191,939	193,135	3.88	5.09	0.62
Belu	2,647	274,688	277,335	8.60	7.28	0.95
Alor	930	162,921	163,851	3.02	4.32	0.57
Lembata	203	89,463	89,666	0.66	2.37	0.23
East Flores	935	196,252	197,187	3.04	5.20	0.47
Sikka	1,917	260,739	262,656	6.23	6.91	0.73
Ende	1,794	230,168	231,962	5.83	6.10	0.77
Ngada	927	222,533	223,460	3.01	5.90	0.41
Manggarai	1,906	600,902	602,808	6.19	15.93	0.32
<i>Municipality</i>						
Kupang	12,826	223,023	235,849	41.65	5.91	5.44
TOTAL	30,795	3,772,200	3,802,995	100.00	100.00	0.81

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Nusa Tenggara Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001r).

TABLE 2.2.20
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
West Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Sambas	12,677	441,353	454,030	3.72	13.01	2.79
Bengkayang	27,372	300,876	328,248	8.02	8.87	8.34
Landak	5,894	276,113	282,007	1.73	8.14	2.09
Pontianak	88,511	539,013	627,524	25.94	15.89	14.10
Sanggau	44,501	463,674	508,175	13.04	13.67	8.76
Ketapang	40,720	384,366	425,086	11.94	11.33	9.58
Sintang	54,438	406,015	460,453	15.96	11.97	11.82
Kapuas Hulu	5,290	177,174	182,464	1.55	5.22	2.90
<i>Municipality</i>						
Pontianak	61,770	402,662	464,432	18.11	11.87	13.30
TOTAL	341,173	3,391,246	3,732,419	100.00	100.00	9.14

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Kalimantan Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001s)*.

TABLE 2.2.21
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Central Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
West Kotawaringin	90,937	154,965	245,902	27.97	10.50	36.98
East Kotawaringin	93,272	428,506	521,778	28.68	29.04	17.88
Kapuas	76,098	435,427	511,525	23.40	29.51	14.88
South Barito	12,419	167,075	179,494	3.82	11.32	6.92
North Barito	15,792	167,529	183,321	4.86	11.35	8.61
<i>Municipality</i>						
Palangka Raya	36,642	122,051	158,693	11.27	8.27	23.09
TOTAL	325,160	1,475,553	1,800,713	100.00	100.00	18.06

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Kalimantan Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001t)*.

TABLE 2.2.22
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
South Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Tanah Laut	73,237	157,752	230,989	18.73	6.10	31.71
Kota Baru	103,120	309,254	412,374	26.37	11.97	25.01
Banjarn	29,805	382,096	411,901	7.62	14.78	7.24
Barito Kuala	37,121	208,793	245,914	9.49	8.08	15.10
Tapin	21,727	119,539	141,266	5.56	4.63	15.38
South Hulu Sungai	2,309	193,368	195,677	0.59	7.48	1.18
Central Hulu Sungai	3,395	220,007	223,402	0.87	8.51	1.52
North Hulu Sungai	5,904	286,084	291,988	1.51	11.07	2.02
Tabalong	19,924	150,782	170,706	5.10	5.83	11.67
<i>Municipality</i>						
Banjarnasin	56,513	470,737	527,250	14.45	18.21	10.72
Banjarn Baru	37,975	85,998	123,973	9.71	3.33	30.63
TOTAL	391,030	2,584,410	2,975,440	100.00	100.00	13.14

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Kalimantan Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001u)*.

TABLE 2.2.23
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
East Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese (7)=(2)/(4)
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Number			Percentage		
<i>Regency</i>						
Pasir	85,021	183,655	268,676	11.79	10.68	31.64
West Kutai	14,424	121,529	135,953	2.00	7.06	10.61
Kutai	122,144	305,603	427,747	16.93	17.77	28.56
East Kutai	37,504	108,836	146,340	5.20	6.33	25.63
Berau	26,039	91,665	117,704	3.61	5.33	22.12
Malinau	1,327	35,300	36,627	0.18	2.05	3.62
Bulongan	16,881	66,149	83,030	2.34	3.85	20.33
Nunukan	5,139	74,473	79,612	0.71	4.33	6.46
<i>Municipality</i>						
Balikpapan	163,323	244,784	408,107	22.64	14.23	40.02
Samarinda	183,227	337,961	521,188	25.40	19.65	35.16
Tarakan	29,881	87,094	116,975	4.14	5.06	25.54
Bontang	36,441	63,133	99,574	5.05	3.67	36.60
TOTAL	721,351	1,720,182	2,441,533	100.00	100.00	29.55

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Kalimantan Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001v).

TABLE 2.2.24
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
North Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Bolaang Mongondow	14,253	415,156	429,409	32.25	21.53	3.32
Minahasa	5,525	763,595	769,120	12.50	39.59	0.72
Sangihe Talaud	690	260,783	261,473	1.56	13.52	0.26
<i>Municipality</i>						
Manado	18,292	354,306	372,598	41.39	18.37	4.91
Bitung	5,432	134,706	140,138	12.29	6.98	3.88
TOTAL	44,192	1,928,546	1,972,738	100.00	100.00	2.24

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Sulawesi Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001w)*.

TABLE 2.2.25
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Central Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese (7)=(2)/(4)
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Banggai Islands	466	138,676	139,142	0.28	7.52	0.33
Banggai	51,840	218,694	270,534	31.23	11.85	19.16
Morowali	16,970	137,879	154,849	10.22	7.47	10.96
Poso	7,243	179,100	186,343	4.36	9.71	3.89
Donggala	52,751	672,947	725,698	31.78	36.47	7.27
Toli-Toli	7,204	166,033	173,237	4.34	9.00	4.16
Buol	4,818	93,136	97,954	2.90	5.05	4.92
<i>Municipality</i>						
Palu	24,721	238,820	263,541	14.89	12.94	9.38
TOTAL	166,013	1,845,285	2,011,298	100.00	100.00	8.25

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Sulawesi Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001x).

TABLE 2.2.26
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
South Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Selayar	289	103,251	103,540	0.14	1.36	0.28
Bulukumba	1,006	351,264	352,270	0.47	4.63	0.29
Bantaeng	627	157,773	158,400	0.30	2.08	0.40
Jeneponto	614	316,973	317,587	0.29	4.18	0.19
Takalar	1,082	228,612	229,694	0.51	3.01	0.47
Gowa	4,615	507,769	512,384	2.17	6.70	0.90
Sinjai	691	203,690	204,381	0.33	2.69	0.34
Maros	5,423	266,666	272,089	2.55	3.52	1.99
Pangkajene Islands	1,563	261,978	263,541	0.74	3.45	0.59
Barru	679	150,375	151,054	0.32	1.98	0.45
Bone	2,975	645,024	647,999	1.40	8.51	0.46
Soppeng	623	218,877	219,500	0.29	2.89	0.28
Wajo	1,567	356,031	357,598	0.74	4.70	0.44
Sidenreng Rappang	1,896	236,514	238,410	0.89	3.12	0.80
Pinrang	2,823	307,929	310,752	1.33	4.06	0.91
Enrekang	848	165,449	166,297	0.40	2.18	0.51

TABLE 2.2.2.6 – cont'd

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Luwu	14,005	384,031	398,036	6.60	5.06	3.52
Tana Toraja	996	391,631	392,627	0.47	5.16	0.25
Polewali Mamasa	17,891	428,664	446,555	8.43	5.65	4.01
Majene	312	120,273	120,585	0.15	1.59	0.26
Mamuju	26,648	269,890	296,538	12.55	3.56	8.99
North Luwu	67,667	363,851	431,518	31.88	4.80	15.68
<i>Municipality</i>						
Ujung Pandang	54,112	1,041,263	1,095,375	25.49	13.73	4.94
Pare Pare	3,321	104,872	108,193	1.56	1.38	3.07
TOTAL	212,273	7,582,650	7,794,923	100.00	100.00	2.72

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Sulawesi Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001y).

TABLE 2.2.27
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Southeast Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Buton	9,455	523,959	533,414	7.58	31.72	1.77
Muna	10,159	264,000	274,159	8.15	15.98	3.71
Kendari	71,631	373,279	444,910	57.45	22.60	16.10
Kolaka	19,627	303,701	323,328	15.74	18.39	6.07
<i>Municipality</i>						
Kendari	13,814	186,653	200,467	11.08	11.30	6.89
TOTAL	124,686	1,651,592	1,776,278	100.00	100.00	7.02

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Sulawesi Tenggara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001z).

TABLE 2.2.28
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Gorontalo, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
Boalemo	8,620	175,403	184,023	42.20	21.67	4.68
Gorontalo	9,709	501,449	511,158	47.53	61.94	1.90
<i>Municipality</i>						
Gorontalo	2,098	132,669	134,767	10.27	16.39	1.56
TOTAL	20,427	809,521	829,948	100.00	100.00	2.46

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Gorontalo: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001aa).

TABLE 2.2.29
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Maluku, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
<i>Regency</i>						
West Southeast Maluku	142	150,641	150,783	0.27	13.76	0.09
Southeast Maluku	1,920	181,866	183,786	3.59	16.61	1.04
Central Maluku	28,027	490,042	518,069	52.34	44.76	5.41
Buru	17,760	91,394	109,154	33.16	8.35	16.27
<i>Municipality</i>						
Ambon	5,703	180,799	186,502	10.65	16.52	3.06
TOTAL	53,552	1,094,742	1,148,294	100.00	100.00	4.66

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Maluku: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ab).

TABLE 2.2.30
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
North Maluku, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
Number						
Percentage						
<i>Regency</i>						
North Maluku	4,848	368,898	373,746	22.86	56.96	1.30
Central Halmahera	12,284	130,713	142,997	57.91	20.18	8.59
<i>Municipality</i>						
Ternate	4,079	148,015	152,094	19.23	22.86	2.68
TOTAL	21,211	647,626	668,837	100.00	100.00	3.17

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Maluku Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ac).

TABLE 2.2.31
Population by Regency/Municipality and Ethnicity:
Papua, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Ethnicity		Total	Distribution		Concentration of Javanese (7)=(2)/(4)
	Javanese	Non-Javanese		Javanese	Non-Javanese	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(2)/(4)
<i>Regency</i>						
		Number		Percentage		
Merauke	44,955	152,747	197,702	21.24	10.29	22.74
Jayawijaya	2,423	316,871	319,294	1.14	21.35	0.76
Jayapura	27,803	109,061	136,864	13.14	7.35	20.31
Nabire	18,666	88,220	106,886	8.82	5.94	17.46
Paniai	175	82,962	83,137	0.08	5.59	0.21
Puncak Jaya	133	72,266	72,399	0.06	4.87	0.18
Fakfak	5,189	66,929	72,118	2.45	4.51	7.20
Mimika	8,001	31,103	39,104	3.78	2.10	20.46
Sorong	20,940	72,497	93,437	9.89	4.88	22.41
Manokwari	29,983	128,371	158,354	14.17	8.65	18.93
Yapen Waropen	2,873	58,742	61,615	1.36	3.96	4.66
Biak Numfor	6,871	96,797	103,668	3.25	6.52	6.63
<i>Municipality</i>						
Jayapura	29,941	124,969	154,910	14.15	8.42	19.33
Sorong	13,710	82,734	96,444	6.48	5.57	14.22
TOTAL	211,663	1,484,269	1,695,932	100.00	100.00	12.48

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 10.9, *Population of Papua: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001ad)*.

3

The Socio-economic Variables (1) Education and its Geographical Composition

Apart from two cultural variables — religion and ethnicity — we believe that socio-economic factors such as education are also likely to influence voting behaviour. This chapter examines educational levels in Indonesia with special reference to those people who received either a low education or high education. It is assumed that the level of education may have a bearing on electoral behaviour.

Article 31 of the 1945 Constitution stipulates that 1) every citizen has the right to obtain education, and 2) the government provides education nationally. The formal educational system in Indonesia comprises kindergarten, primary school, junior and senior high school, college and/or university.

At primary school, pupils normally go through six academic years and by the end of primary six, pupils have to sit for their final examination. Those who pass the final examination will receive certificates to apply for junior high school. At junior high school, pupils normally go through three years and continue to a further level, senior high school, for the same duration. Again, at each of the highest levels of these schools, pupils have to sit for a final examination. The junior and senior high schools are further divided into general and vocational schools. Indonesian colleges provide 1–3 year diploma courses while Indonesian universities provide 4-year degree courses.

The government of Indonesia declared the first six years of education to be compulsory in 1984. Ten years later, in 1994, this six years' compulsory education was expanded to nine. In theory, every Indonesian must at least attend primary and junior high schools.

However, the 2000 population census results show that 17.67% of the population aged 13–15 did not obtain primary school certificates. Some may not have finished their primary school education, some may have quit school, and others may have never received any schooling. For the older age group, 16–18, the percentage is still as high as 8.10%.

Those aged between 16–18 who obtained certificates of primary education constituted 40.58% of the whole population of the same age category. For the older age group, the percentage increase is not very great even though they had longer to complete the certificates of primary education — only 41.71% of 19–24 year olds obtained their certificates. Since the policy on nine years of compulsory education started only in 1994, the results will only be seen in the 2010 population census. The impact of the nine-year compulsory education is not evident in the 2000 census.

This chapter focuses on the highest educational attainment of the population aged 5 years and above, according to the 2000 population census, at both the provincial and district levels. Highest educational attainment means that we measure education by the highest certificate an individual has obtained. We do not discuss, for example, the number of years of schooling or quality of education. There is no nation-wide data, especially at district level, on other aspects of education. The 2000 population census, however, is the first survey/census providing educational data (though limited to educational attainment) at the district level obtained from a 100% enumeration census. Other data sets were collected based on samples.

Here we group those who only obtained primary school certificates with those who had not finished primary school and had never attended any school. This grouping is intended to capture the least educated and henceforth we call them “low education”.

This discussion on the pattern of education in the provinces and districts provides an important background for the analyses in Chapters 8 and 9 — to understand the strength of religious and ethnic variables relative to education, which is one of the socio-economic variables affecting electoral behaviour.

3.1 Educational Attainment in the Provinces

Almost 70% of the Indonesian population aged 5 years in 2000 and above could be classified as having low education.¹ Only 2.92% had obtained college/university degrees. About 14% had finished their junior high school education and a similar percentage had obtained their senior high school certificate.

Figure 3.1 shows that there is no difference in educational composition between Java and the Outer Islands. The composition in the two regions is also similar to that of Indonesia as a whole.

However, the actual composition varies according to the province (see **Figure 3.2** and **Table 3.1**). The percentage of those with low education ranged from 39.88% in the province of Jakarta to 81.71% in the province of East Nusa Tenggara in eastern Indonesia. The mean percentage by province is 68.42% and half of the provinces still had percentages of above 70%.

The percentage having college/university education ranges from only 1.62% in West Kalimantan to 9.12% in Jakarta. Half of the provinces had percentages of college/university education at lower than 2.0%.

The lowest percentage of those having junior school education was in East Nusa Tenggara (8.21%) and the highest was in Jakarta (19.41%). A similar pattern is seen for those with senior high school education. The lowest is in East Nusa Tenggara (8.43%) and the highest is in Jakarta (31.54%).

Perhaps, Jakarta can be considered as the “province” with the highest educational attainment, consistently having the best results in terms of the four criteria (low education, junior high school education, senior high school education, and college/university education). On the other hand, East Nusa Tenggara is the province with the lowest educational attainment, consistently at the bottom. An exception is for college/university education where West Kalimantan has the lowest percentage and East Nusa Tenggara the next lowest.

Jakarta, the capital of the Republic of Indonesia, may be an extreme case. The difference between the smallest percentage of low education (39.88%) in Jakarta and the next smallest percentage is large. The second smallest percentage is in Yogyakarta (56.41%) and the third is North Sulawesi (58.25%). Jakarta and Yogyakarta are in Java, and North Sulawesi is in eastern Indonesia. The highest percentage is seen in East Nusa Tenggara (81.7%), followed by the province of Gorontalo (78.97%),

and the province of West Nusatenggara (78.82%). These three provinces are all located in the east.

Jakarta has the largest percentage (19.41%) of those with only junior high school education, a little higher than that in North Sumatra (18.92%), and North Sulawesi (17.87%). North Sulawesi is in eastern Indonesia. The lowest percentage is observed in East Nusa Tenggara (8.21%), followed by Gorontalo (9.16%), and West Nusa Tenggara (9.77%). Again, these three provinces are located in eastern Indonesia.

Jakarta also has the highest percentage of population having senior high school education, with 31.54%, larger than 22.60% in Yogyakarta, and 20.33% in North Sulawesi. As with low education, Jakarta is also an outlier in terms of the distribution of those having senior high school education.

Jakarta (9.12%) and Yogyakarta (5.68%) are also the two provinces having the largest percentage of college diploma/university degree holders followed by Bali (4.08%). The population with the smallest percentage of college/university qualifications is that of West Kalimantan (1.62%), followed by East Nusa Tenggara (1.63%) and North Maluku (1.70%). East Nusa Tenggara and North Maluku are in eastern Indonesia.

In Sumatra, the highest percentage of college or university graduates is in West Sumatra (3.5%). On the island of Kalimantan it is in East Kalimantan (3.67%) and on the island of Sulawesi it is North Sulawesi (3.5%). In contrast, in the province of Gorontalo, the sister of North Sulawesi, only 1.75% of the population are graduates.

The province of Yogyakarta is the second highest in every category, except for junior high school education. North Sulawesi is the third highest, except for college/university education, where it is the fourth.

Gorontalo and West Nusa Tenggara are at the lower end of educational attainment. They rank second lowest for low education and junior high school education, the third lowest in senior high school education, and the fifth lowest in university education. West Nusa Tenggara is the third lowest for primary school and junior high school education, the second lowest for senior high school education, and the fifth lowest for university education.

In short, the top is always Jakarta. Most of the provinces with the best educated populations are in Java. On the other hand, eastern Indonesian provinces have the lowest educational levels, with the exception of Bali and North Sulawesi.

3.2 Educational Attainment in the Districts

An examination at the district level shows more variations in terms of educational attainment in Indonesia (see **Tables 3.3 to 3.32**). The largest number of those with low education and having junior high school education are in the regency of Bandung, West Java; but the largest numbers having senior high school and college/university education are in the municipality of East Jakarta, Jakarta. The lowest numbers of those with junior high school education and college/university education are in the regency of Bireuen, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam; the lowest in senior high school education is in the regency of Paniai, Papua. It should be noted, that this number may not reflect the comparative educational situation in each district, and the number may partly mirror the difference in the number of the total population in each district.

Examination of the data with medians of percentages provides us with a clearer picture. Half of the districts still have a high percentage (more than 73.42%) of those with low education, half have small percentages of those with junior high school education (less than 13.66%) and senior high school education (less than 11.12%), and half have a very low percentage (below 1.76%) of those with a university degree.

The province of Jakarta has the smallest percentage of those with low education, but the lowest percentage at the district level is not located in the province of Jakarta. The municipality of Batam, in the province of Riau, has the smallest percentage of population with low education (30.91%). The next lowest is the municipality of Banda Aceh (32.27%), in the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, and the municipality of Yogyakarta (33.95%), in the province of Yogyakarta.

The largest percentage of those having low education is found in the regency of Jayawijaya in the province of Papua. The overwhelming majority (93.52%) of the population at the district level has only low education. The next largest (92.46%) is in the regency of Sampang on the island of Madura, in the province of East Java, followed by the district of Paniai (92.37%) in the province of Papua. These three districts, two of them in eastern Indonesia, are also the three districts with the smallest percentage of those with only junior high school and senior high school education.

Some districts had relatively low percentages (less than 40%) of low education — in other words, the majority had completed primary

school. Several of them are provincial capital cities, namely Pekanbaru, the capital city of Riau; Medan, the capital city of North Sumatra; Jayapura, the capital city of Papua; Ambon, the capital city of Maluku; Manado, the capital city of North Sulawesi; Yogyakarta, the capital city of Yogyakarta; and Banda Aceh, the capital city of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. The remaining are the municipalities of South Jakarta, Central Jakarta, and East Jakarta in Jakarta and Batam in Riau (see **Figure 3.3** and **Table 3.2**).

The municipality of South Jakarta, in the “province” of Jakarta, has the largest percentage (12.26%) of university-educated inhabitants, followed by the cities of Yogyakarta (12.07%), and Banda Aceh (10.90%). None of them is in eastern Indonesia. In the majority of districts, less than 5% of the population have university degrees.

Paniai and Jayawijaya, in the province of Papua, are two of the three districts with the lowest percentage of population with college/university education. Sampang has the fifth smallest percentage of those with college/university education.

The municipalities of Batam, Banda Aceh, and Yogyakarta are the three provinces with the highest overall educational attainment, measured by the lowest percentage of low education and the highest percentage of those with senior high school education. Yogyakarta and Banda Aceh are also among the three municipalities with the highest percentage of college/university graduates. The municipality of South Jakarta is also one of the top three in terms of college/university education. The populations with the highest percentages of junior high school education are in the regencies of Bireuen (26.51%) in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and Toba Samosir (23.63%) in North Sumatra, followed by the municipality of Pematang Siantar (42.30%) in North Sumatra.

The regencies of Jayawijaya, Paniai and Puncak Jaya in the province of Papua, and Sampang and Bangkalan in the province of East Java, are in the lowest five in terms of educational attainment, measured by all four criteria: the highest percentage of those having low education; the lowest percentage of obtaining junior high school education; the lowest percentage of finishing only senior high school education; and the lowest percentage in achieving college/university education. It should be noted that the regencies of Sampang and Bangkalan are on the island of Madura, in the province of East Java.

Note

- ¹ This high percentage may be partly due to the fact that the population aged 5–12 usually have not finished their primary school education. In the 2000 population census those aged 5–12 formed 18.24% of the total population.

FIGURE 3.1
Educational Composition: Java and the Outer Islands, 2000

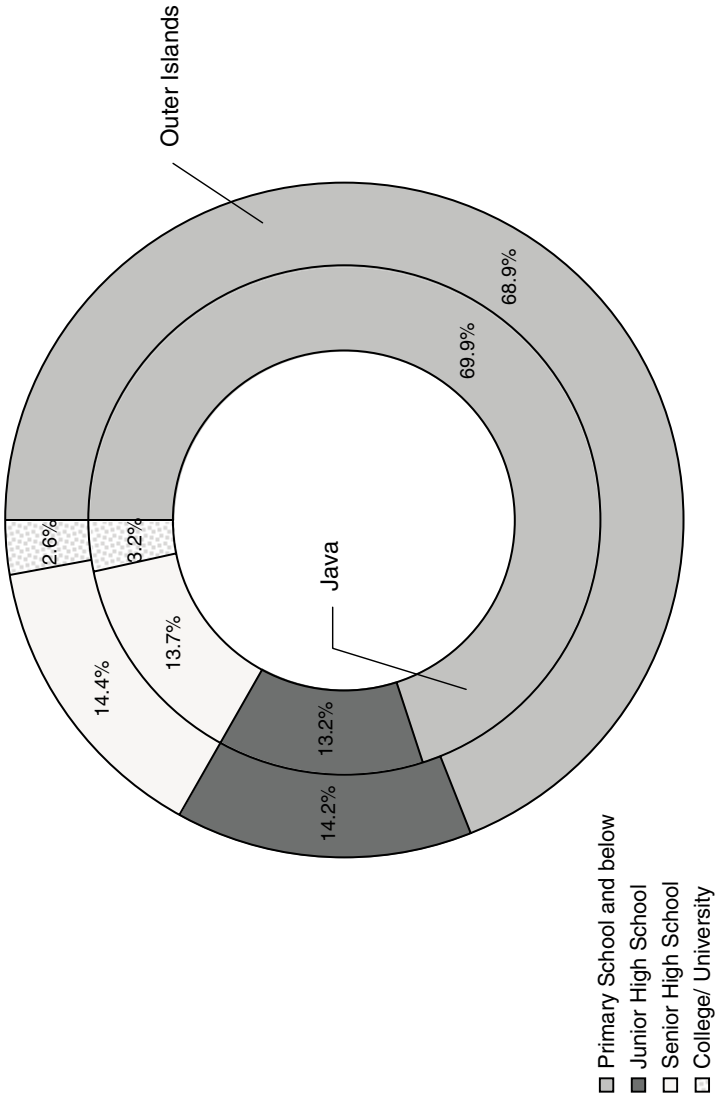


FIGURE 3.2
Educational Composition by Province: Indonesia, 2000

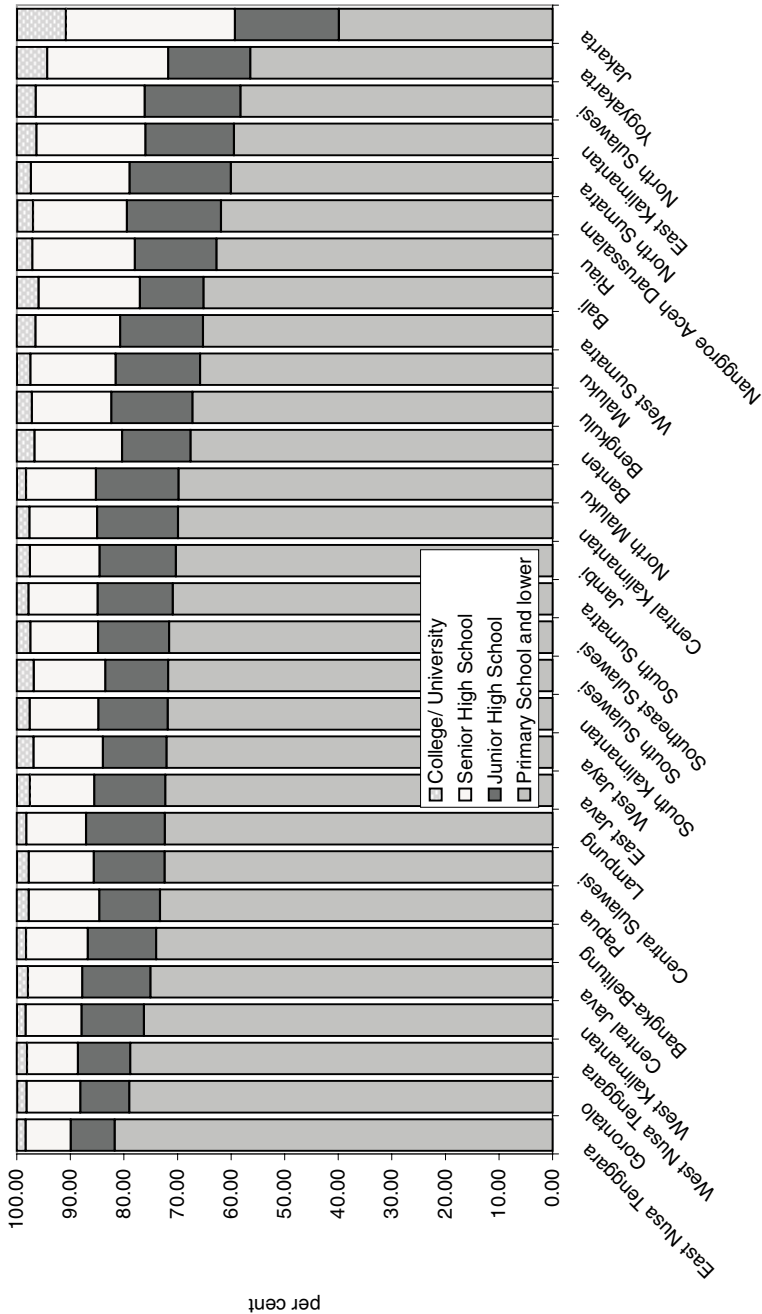


FIGURE 3.3
Educational Composition by Provincial Capital Cities: Indonesia, 2000

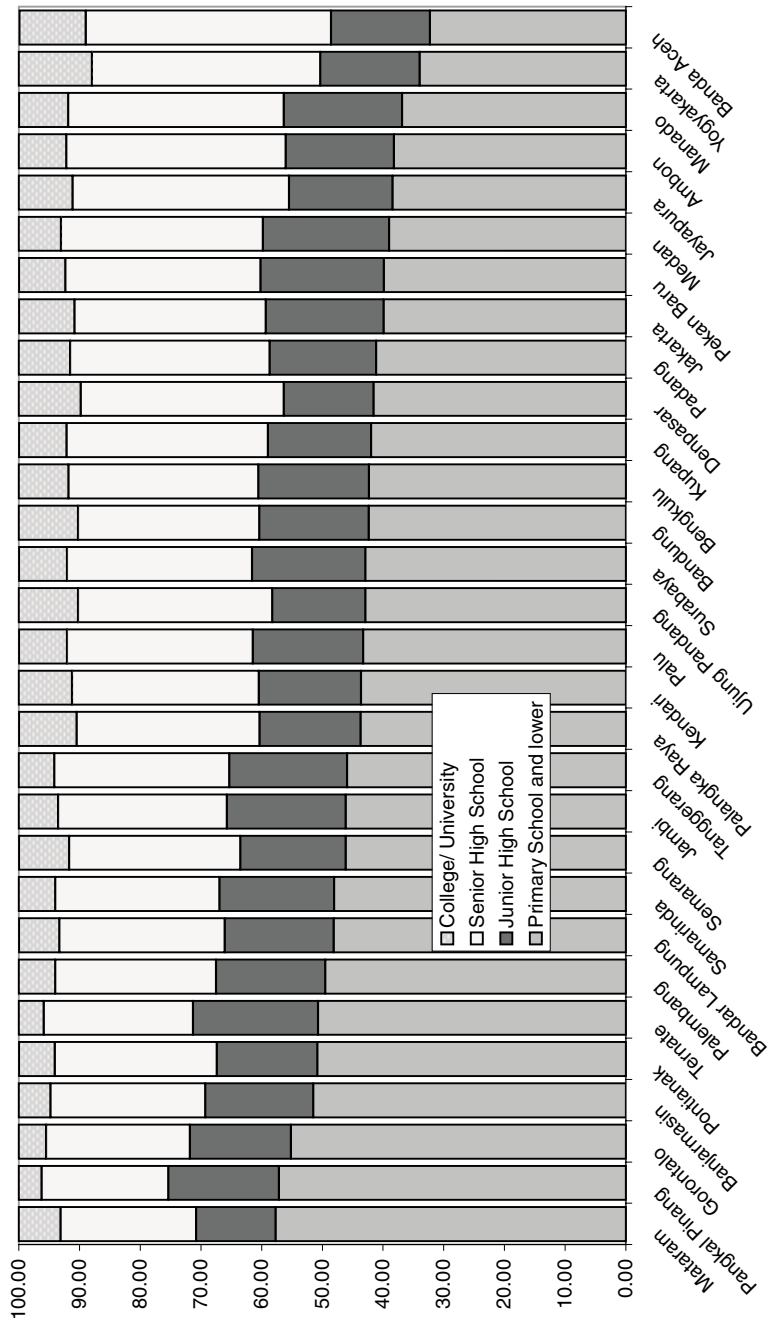


TABLE 3.1
Population by Educational Attainment and Province: Indonesia, 2000

Province	Educational Attainment												
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Number													
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	955,034	271,190	270,560	45,321	1,547	1,543,652	61.87	17.57	17.53	2.94	0.10	100.00	
North Sumatra	6,115,918	1,927,077	1,873,950	268,834	1,253	10,187,032	60.04	18.92	18.40	2.64	0.01	100.00	
West Sumatra	2,452,534	580,986	593,374	132,027	0	3,758,921	65.25	15.46	15.79	3.51	0.00	100.00	
Riau	2,632,541	637,844	802,371	120,283	2,667	4,195,706	62.74	15.20	19.12	2.87	0.06	100.00	
Jambi	1,504,810	304,908	278,847	52,347	0	2,140,912	70.29	14.24	13.02	2.45	0.00	100.00	
South Sumatra	4,336,104	859,635	789,249	133,016	911	6,118,915	70.86	14.05	12.90	2.17	0.01	100.00	
Bengkulu	931,185	209,789	205,818	39,075	0	1,385,867	67.19	15.14	14.85	2.82	0.00	100.00	
Lampung	4,310,556	872,871	666,610	104,799	1,099	5,955,935	72.37	14.66	11.19	1.76	0.02	100.00	
Bangka-Belitung	596,591	103,105	92,786	13,998	142	806,622	73.96	12.78	11.50	1.74	0.02	100.00	
Jakarta	3,045,313	1,482,236	2,408,183	696,125	4,084	7,635,941	39.88	19.41	31.54	9.12	0.05	100.00	
West Java	23,026,840	3,797,369	4,134,688	1,000,146	0	31,959,043	72.05	11.88	12.94	3.13	0.00	100.00	
Central Java	21,094,790	3,576,081	2,848,316	586,049	10,242	28,115,478	75.03	12.72	10.13	2.08	0.04	100.00	
Yogyakarta	1,632,277	442,901	653,913	164,492	0	2,893,583	56.41	15.31	22.60	5.68	0.00	100.00	
East Java	23,049,956	4,229,293	3,829,854	774,242	9,351	31,892,696	72.27	13.26	12.01	2.43	0.03	100.00	
Banten	4,862,962	920,601	1,176,624	237,815	0	7,198,002	67.56	12.79	16.35	3.30	0.00	100.00	
Bali	1,861,360	340,188	539,100	116,474	646	2,857,768	65.13	11.90	18.86	4.08	0.02	100.00	
West Nusa Tenggara	2,678,621	331,952	321,854	65,503	304	3,398,234	78.82	9.77	9.47	1.93	0.01	100.00	
East Nusa Tenggara	2,699,635	271,262	278,619	53,740	732	3,303,988	81.71	8.21	8.43	1.63	0.02	100.00	
West Kalimantan	2,526,085	384,628	346,365	53,646	1,228	3,311,952	76.27	11.61	10.46	1.62	0.04	100.00	
Central Kalimantan	1,118,754	242,189	202,472	37,427	248	1,601,090	69.87	15.13	12.65	2.34	0.02	100.00	
South Kalimantan	1,921,022	346,489	342,737	64,432	0	2,674,680	71.82	12.95	12.81	2.41	0.00	100.00	
East Kalimantan	1,289,553	359,063	440,550	79,861	0	2,169,027	59.45	16.55	20.31	3.68	0.00	100.00	
North Sulawesi	1,038,318	318,554	362,479	62,879	386	1,782,616	58.25	17.87	20.33	3.53	0.02	100.00	
Central Sulawesi	1,281,161	234,119	214,476	38,947	857	1,769,560	72.40	13.23	12.12	2.20	0.05	100.00	
South Sulawesi	4,975,622	813,398	928,798	219,553	0	6,937,371	71.72	13.39	13.39	3.16	0.00	100.00	
Southeast Sulawesi	1,107,399	205,314	195,710	39,318	0	1,547,741	71.55	13.27	12.64	2.54	0.00	100.00	
Gorontalo	579,256	67,161	73,608	12,863	635	733,523	78.97	9.16	10.03	1.75	0.09	100.00	
Maluku	658,131	157,856	159,076	25,501	232	1,000,796	65.76	15.77	15.89	2.55	0.02	100.00	
North Maluku	407,005	90,038	76,055	9,933	195	583,226	69.79	15.44	13.04	1.70	0.03	100.00	
Papua	1,084,155	167,255	195,107	33,229	0	1,479,746	73.27	11.30	13.19	2.25	0.00	100.00	
TOTAL	125,773,488	24,545,352	25,302,149	5,281,875	36,759	180,939,623	69.51	13.57	13.98	2.92	0.02	100.00	

Source: Compiled from Tables 3.3-3.32.

TABLE 3.2
Population by Educational Attainment and Provincial Capital Cities: Indonesia, 2000

Educational Attainment													
Capital City	Province	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Number													
Banda Aceh	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	45,855	23,130	57,455	15,494	174	142,108	32.27	16.28	40.43	10.90	0.12	100.00
	Medan	670,630	357,441	572,059	119,182	210	1,719,522	39.00	20.79	33.27	6.93	0.01	100.00
	Padang	262,659	112,187	210,041	54,014	0	638,901	41.11	17.56	32.88	8.45	0.00	100.00
	Pekan Baru	206,347	105,354	166,442	39,468	285	517,896	39.84	20.34	32.14	7.62	0.06	100.00
	Jambi	173,506	73,570	104,602	24,330	0	376,008	46.14	19.57	27.82	6.47	0.00	100.00
	Palembang	647,085	235,222	346,292	78,526	3	1,307,128	49.50	18.00	26.49	6.01	0.00	100.00
	Bengkulu	105,494	45,505	77,921	20,450	0	249,370	42.30	18.25	31.25	8.20	0.00	100.00
	Bandar Lampung	321,795	120,021	182,229	44,382	194	668,621	48.13	17.95	27.25	6.64	0.03	100.00
	Pangkal Pinang	64,985	20,726	23,740	4,256	1	113,708	57.15	18.23	20.88	3.74	0.00	100.00
	Jakarta	Bangka-Belitung	3,045,313	1,482,236	2,408,183	696,125	4,084	7,635,941	39.88	19.41	31.54	9.12	0.05
Bandung	West Java	824,065	350,697	581,017	189,983	0	1,945,762	42.35	18.02	29.86	9.76	0.00	100.00
	Semarang	571,606	214,984	349,329	102,293	340	1,238,552	46.15	17.36	28.20	8.26	0.03	100.00
	Yogyakarta	126,078	60,887	139,539	44,808	0	371,312	33.95	16.40	37.58	12.07	0.00	100.00
	East Java	1,025,339	446,116	728,551	189,217	1,067	2,390,290	42.90	18.66	30.48	7.92	0.04	100.00
	Surabaya	546,777	231,399	343,557	69,723	0	1,191,456	45.89	19.42	28.84	5.85	0.00	100.00
	Tangerang	198,663	70,632	159,725	48,724	71	477,815	41.58	14.78	33.43	10.20	0.01	100.00
	Denpasar	163,245	37,073	63,220	19,513	4	283,055	57.67	13.10	22.33	6.89	0.00	100.00
	Mataram	88,720	36,037	70,166	16,513	108	211,544	41.94	17.04	33.17	7.81	0.05	100.00
	Kupang	212,845	69,275	111,933	24,569	208	418,830	50.82	16.54	26.73	5.87	0.05	100.00
	Pontianak	62,250	23,711	42,892	13,527	74	142,454	43.70	16.64	30.11	9.50	0.05	100.00
Palangkaraya	Central Kalimantan	244,873	84,629	121,393	24,846	0	475,741	51.47	17.79	25.52	5.22	0.00	100.00
	South Kalimantan	224,359	88,280	126,149	28,156	0	466,944	48.05	18.91	27.02	6.03	0.00	100.00
	East Kalimantan	125,127	66,127	120,499	27,499	175	339,427	36.86	19.48	35.50	8.10	0.05	100.00
	Samarinda	101,655	42,646	71,891	18,661	55	234,908	43.27	18.15	30.60	7.94	0.02	100.00
	Manado	423,700	151,432	316,309	96,292	0	987,733	42.90	15.33	32.02	9.75	0.00	100.00
	Palu	77,092	29,821	54,413	15,508	0	176,834	43.60	16.86	30.77	8.77	0.00	100.00
	Ujung Pandang	66,420	20,051	28,524	5,425	5	120,425	55.15	16.65	23.69	4.50	0.00	100.00
	Kendari	63,773	29,742	60,304	13,097	0	166,916	38.21	17.82	36.13	7.85	0.00	100.00
	Gorontalo	68,327	27,768	33,124	5,339	12	134,770	50.70	20.60	24.58	4.11	0.01	100.00
	Ambon	52,796	23,410	48,999	12,169	0	137,374	38.43	17.04	35.67	8.86	0.00	100.00
Jayapura	North Maluku												
	Papua												

Source: Compiled from Tables 3.3-3.32.

TABLE 3.3
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Regency												
Simeulue	32,366	6,567	4,434	598	86	44,051	73.47	14.91	10.07	1.36	0.20	100.00
Aceh Singkil	70,768	9,050	4,610	664	163	85,255	83.01	10.62	5.41	0.78	0.19	100.00
South Aceh	110,615	23,985	19,421	3,725	136	157,882	70.06	15.19	12.30	2.36	0.09	100.00
Southeast Aceh	114,515	31,494	24,710	2,424	146	173,289	66.08	18.17	14.26	1.40	0.08	100.00
East Aceh	298,055	85,866	75,070	9,673	401	469,065	63.54	18.31	16.00	2.06	0.09	100.00
Central Aceh	92,718	35,098	30,021	3,964	121	161,922	57.26	21.68	18.54	2.45	0.07	100.00
West Aceh	108,919	25,906	21,813	3,616	229	160,483	67.87	16.14	13.59	2.25	0.14	100.00
Aceh Besar	19,663	5,644	7,421	1,600	12	34,340	57.26	16.44	21.61	4.66	0.03	100.00
Bireuen	4,813	2,697	2,570	92	-	10,172	47.32	26.51	25.27	0.90	0.00	100.00
North Aceh	45,984	17,439	18,023	2,404	52	83,902	54.81	20.78	21.48	2.87	0.06	100.00
Municipality												
Banda Aceh	45,855	23,130	57,455	15,494	174	142,108	32.27	16.28	40.43	10.90	0.12	100.00
Sabang	10,763	4,314	5,012	1,067	27	21,183	50.81	20.37	23.66	5.04	0.13	100.00
TOTAL	955,034	271,190	270,560	45,321	1,547	1,543,652	61.87	17.57	17.53	2.94	0.10	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001a).

TABLE 3.4
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: North Sumatra, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment												
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Regency													
Nias	494,184	56,058	34,947	4,621	18	589,828	83.78	9.50	5.92	0.78	0.00	100.00	
Mandailing Natal	230,931	48,631	28,940	3,081	76	311,659	74.10	15.60	9.29	0.99	0.02	100.00	
South Tapanuli	388,655	129,071	106,584	11,264	25	635,599	61.15	20.31	16.77	1.77	0.00	100.00	
Central Tapanuli	150,400	34,617	23,300	2,900	49	211,266	71.19	16.39	11.03	1.37	0.02	100.00	
North Tapanuli	219,519	82,167	51,842	5,497	79	359,104	61.13	22.88	14.44	1.53	0.02	100.00	
Toba Samosir	157,147	63,716	43,685	5,025	26	269,599	58.29	23.63	16.20	1.86	0.01	100.00	
Labuhan Batu	506,580	127,431	90,318	8,930	145	733,404	69.07	17.38	12.31	1.22	0.02	100.00	
Asahan	586,303	130,179	99,486	9,947	82	825,997	70.98	15.76	12.04	1.20	0.01	100.00	
Simalungun	460,572	161,042	132,670	14,157	53	768,494	59.93	20.96	17.26	1.84	0.01	100.00	
Dairi	168,961	51,082	30,672	3,736	7	254,458	66.40	20.07	12.05	1.47	0.00	100.00	
Karo	146,827	49,820	47,882	7,052	39	251,620	58.35	19.80	19.03	2.80	0.02	100.00	
Deli Serdang	1,035,115	343,691	324,512	37,256	152	1,740,726	59.46	19.74	18.64	2.14	0.01	100.00	
Langkat	544,491	139,734	111,105	10,872	186	806,388	67.52	17.33	13.78	1.35	0.02	100.00	
Municipality													
Sibolga	37,268	15,866	16,102	2,006	14	71,256	52.30	22.27	22.60	2.82	0.02	100.00	
Tanjung Balai	70,805	20,642	21,399	2,274	7	115,127	61.50	17.93	18.59	1.98	0.01	100.00	
Pematang Siantar	92,205	50,285	64,678	10,800	36	218,004	42.30	23.07	29.67	4.95	0.02	100.00	
Tebing Tinggi	57,546	24,195	26,913	3,660	20	112,334	51.23	21.54	23.96	3.26	0.02	100.00	
Medan	670,630	357,441	572,059	119,182	210	1,719,522	39.00	20.79	33.27	6.93	0.01	100.00	
Binjai	97,779	41,409	46,856	6,574	29	192,647	50.76	21.49	24.32	3.41	0.02	100.00	
TOTAL	6,115,918	1,927,077	1,873,950	268,834	1,253	10,187,032	60.04	18.92	18.40	2.64	0.01	100.00	

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Sumatra Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001b).

TABLE 3.5
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: West Sumatra, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Regency												
Mentawai Islands	45,328	4,547	2,770	359	-	53,004	85.52	8.58	5.23	0.68	0.00	100.00
South Pesisir	247,101	54,916	38,634	6,128	-	346,779	71.26	15.84	11.14	1.77	0.00	100.00
Solok	290,760	52,307	36,700	7,116	-	386,883	75.15	13.52	9.49	1.84	0.00	100.00
Sawahlunto/												
Sijunjung	204,379	35,071	26,804	5,122	-	271,376	75.31	12.92	9.88	1.89	0.00	100.00
Tanah Datar	198,040	48,708	38,801	8,177	-	293,726	67.42	16.58	13.21	2.78	0.00	100.00
Padang Pariaman	277,610	50,974	45,199	8,961	-	382,744	72.53	13.32	11.81	2.34	0.00	100.00
Agam	251,096	58,262	49,695	10,751	-	369,804	67.90	15.75	13.44	2.91	0.00	100.00
Limapuluh Kota	197,401	42,343	31,349	6,094	-	277,187	71.22	15.28	11.31	2.20	0.00	100.00
Pasaman	329,328	65,292	44,020	7,299	-	445,939	73.85	14.64	9.87	1.64	0.00	100.00
Municipality												
Padang	262,659	112,187	210,041	54,014	-	638,901	41.11	17.56	32.88	8.45	0.00	100.00
Solok	21,550	8,159	10,153	2,619	-	42,481	50.73	19.21	23.90	6.17	0.00	100.00
Sawahlunto	27,421	7,708	8,585	1,773	-	45,487	60.28	16.95	18.87	3.90	0.00	100.00
Padang Panjang	17,069	7,151	8,736	2,668	-	35,624	47.91	20.07	24.52	7.49	0.00	100.00
Bukittinggi	35,172	16,985	23,321	6,338	-	81,816	42.99	20.76	28.50	7.75	0.00	100.00
Payakumbuh	47,620	16,376	18,566	4,608	-	87,170	54.63	18.79	21.30	5.29	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	2,452,534	580,986	593,374	132,027	-	3,758,921	65.25	15.46	15.79	3.51	0.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Sumatra Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001c).

TABLE 3.6
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Riau, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Regency												
Kuantan Singingi	138,549	28,442	21,592	3,310	196	192,089	72.13	14.81	11.24	1.72	0.10	100.00
Indragiri Hulu	162,761	27,278	24,554	3,515	89	218,197	74.59	12.50	11.25	1.61	0.04	100.00
Indragiri Hilir	390,904	60,709	37,193	5,321	240	494,367	79.07	12.28	7.52	1.08	0.05	100.00
Pelalawan	98,719	17,707	15,733	1,895	111	134,165	73.58	13.20	11.73	1.41	0.08	100.00
Siak	127,018	36,518	38,486	3,473	232	205,727	61.74	17.75	18.71	1.69	0.11	100.00
Kampar	257,191	64,852	58,028	9,176	197	389,444	66.04	16.65	14.90	2.36	0.05	100.00
Rokan Hulu	175,932	31,108	20,905	2,514	146	230,605	76.29	13.49	9.07	1.09	0.06	100.00
Bengkalis	296,951	68,714	84,083	10,615	481	460,844	64.44	14.91	18.25	2.30	0.10	100.00
Rokan Hilir	231,900	42,224	28,571	2,797	150	305,642	75.87	13.81	9.35	0.92	0.05	100.00
Riau Islands	176,655	44,603	58,484	8,547	134	288,423	61.25	15.46	20.28	2.96	0.05	100.00
Karimun	110,097	18,789	16,275	2,641	88	147,890	74.45	12.70	11.00	1.79	0.06	100.00
Natuna	58,204	5,823	4,584	583	14	69,208	84.10	8.41	6.62	0.84	0.02	100.00
Municipality												
Pekan Baru	206,347	105,354	166,442	39,468	285	517,896	39.84	20.34	32.14	7.62	0.06	100.00
Batam	119,998	55,446	191,235	21,314	245	388,238	30.91	14.28	49.26	5.49	0.06	100.00
Dumai	81,315	30,277	36,206	5,114	59	152,971	53.16	19.79	23.67	3.34	0.04	100.00
TOTAL	2,632,541	637,844	802,371	120,283	2,667	4,195,706	62.74	15.20	19.12	2.87	0.06	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Riau: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001d).

TABLE 3.7
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Jambi, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Regency												
Kerinci	176,514	42,593	39,699	7,489	-	266,295	66,29	15,99	14,91	2,81	0,00	100,00
Merangin	171,667	26,220	20,310	3,523	-	221,720	77,43	11,83	9,16	1,59	0,00	100,00
Sarolangun	124,113	17,647	11,913	1,898	-	155,571	79,78	11,34	7,66	1,22	0,00	100,00
Batang Hari	125,727	22,793	17,835	3,193	-	169,548	74,15	13,44	10,52	1,88	0,00	100,00
Muaro Jambi	152,829	30,517	23,334	2,344	-	209,024	73,12	14,60	11,16	1,12	0,00	100,00
East Tanjung												
Jabung	143,746	17,659	8,838	1,473	-	171,716	83,71	10,28	5,15	0,86	0,00	100,00
West Tanjung												
Jabung	140,577	23,766	16,644	2,797	-	183,784	76,49	12,93	9,06	1,52	0,00	100,00
Tebo	154,963	24,326	15,152	1,938	-	196,379	78,91	12,39	7,72	0,99	0,00	100,00
Bungo	141,168	25,817	20,520	3,362	-	190,867	73,96	13,53	10,75	1,76	0,00	100,00
Municipality												
Jambi	173,506	73,570	104,602	24,330	-	376,008	46,14	19,57	27,82	6,47	0,00	100,00
TOTAL	1,504,810	304,908	278,847	52,347	-	2,140,912	70,29	14,24	13,02	2,45	0,00	100,00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Jambi: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001e).

TABLE 3.8
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: South Sumatra, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
Ogan Komering Ulu	781,673	146,426	92,783	9,978	285	1,031,145	75.81	14.20	9.00	0.97	0.03	100.00
Ogan Komering Ilir	698,278	95,107	67,215	8,709	15	869,324	80.32	10.94	7.73	1.00	0.00	100.00
Muara Enim	469,435	85,198	75,208	11,051	374	641,266	73.20	13.29	11.73	1.72	0.06	100.00
Lahat	416,224	98,944	74,703	7,708	77	597,656	69.64	16.56	12.50	1.29	0.01	100.00
Musi Rawas	442,458	66,241	50,997	7,334	73	567,103	78.02	11.68	8.99	1.29	0.01	100.00
Musi Banyu Asin	880,951	132,497	82,051	9,710	84	1,105,293	79.70	11.99	7.42	0.88	0.01	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Palembang	647,085	235,222	346,292	78,526	3	1,307,128	49.50	18.00	26.49	6.01	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	4,336,104	859,635	789,249	133,016	911	6,118,915	70.86	14.05	12.90	2.17	0.01	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Sumatra Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001f).

TABLE 3.9
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Bengkulu, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Regency												
South Bengkulu	231,123	51,828	41,878	5,673	-	330,502	69.93	15.68	12.67	1.72	0.00	100.00
Rejang Lebong	277,420	58,464	49,238	6,989	-	392,111	70.75	14.91	12.56	1.78	0.00	100.00
North Bengkulu	317,148	53,992	36,781	5,963	-	413,884	76.63	13.05	8.89	1.44	0.00	100.00
Municipality												
Bengkulu	105,494	45,505	77,921	20,450	-	249,370	42.30	18.25	31.25	8.20	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	931,185	209,789	205,818	39,075	-	1,385,867	67.19	15.14	14.85	2.82	0.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Bengkulu: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001g).

TABLE 3.10
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Lampung, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
West Lampung	253,224	44,233	25,722	3,008	5	326,192	77.63	13.56	7.89	0.92	0.00	100.00
Tanggamus	540,929	103,823	64,230	8,107	80	717,169	75.43	14.48	8.96	1.13	0.01	100.00
South Lampung	773,619	142,676	87,077	10,601	188	1,014,161	76.28	14.07	8.59	1.05	0.02	100.00
East Lampung	582,532	121,494	69,787	7,727	153	781,693	74.52	15.54	8.93	0.99	0.02	100.00
Central Lampung	704,572	138,098	87,869	10,773	308	941,620	74.83	14.67	9.33	1.14	0.03	100.00
North Lampung	345,164	67,852	54,053	6,844	140	474,053	72.81	14.31	11.40	1.44	0.03	100.00
Way Kanan	255,764	36,480	17,239	1,884	-	311,367	82.14	11.72	5.54	0.61	0.00	100.00
Tulang Bawang	481,577	76,838	50,172	5,186	15	613,788	78.46	12.52	8.17	0.84	0.00	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Bandar Lampung	321,795	120,021	182,229	44,382	194	668,621	48.13	17.95	27.25	6.64	0.03	100.00
Metro	51,380	21,356	28,232	6,287	16	107,271	47.90	19.91	26.32	5.86	0.01	100.00
TOTAL	4,310,556	872,871	666,610	104,799	1,099	5,955,935	72.37	14.66	11.19	1.76	0.02	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Lampung: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001h).

TABLE 3.11
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Bangka-Belitung, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
Bangka	399,782	57,210	45,761	6,324	141	509,218	78.51	11.23	8.99	1.24	0.03	100.00
Belitung	131,824	25,169	23,285	3,418	-	183,696	71.76	13.70	12.68	1.86	0.00	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Pangkal Pinang	64,985	20,726	23,740	4,256	1	113,708	57.15	18.23	20.88	3.74	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	596,591	103,105	92,786	13,998	142	806,622	73.96	12.78	11.50	1.74	0.02	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Bangka-Belitung: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001i).

TABLE 3.12
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Jakarta, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Municipality</i>												
South Jakarta	626,072	284,389	519,547	200,005	1,105	1,631,118	38.38	17.44	31.85	12.26	0.07	100.00
East Jakarta	804,744	391,451	732,050	204,353	878	2,133,476	37.72	18.35	34.31	9.58	0.04	100.00
Central Jakarta	294,287	150,726	284,397	80,960	612	810,982	36.29	18.59	35.07	9.98	0.08	100.00
West Jakarta	767,344	368,155	480,981	124,658	952	1,742,090	44.05	21.13	27.61	7.16	0.05	100.00
North Jakarta	552,866	287,515	391,208	86,149	537	1,318,275	41.94	21.81	29.68	6.53	0.04	100.00
TOTAL	3,045,313	1,482,236	2,408,183	696,125	4,084	7,635,941	39.88	19.41	31.54	9.12	0.05	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.6, *Population of D.K.I. Jakarta: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001i).

TABLE 3.13
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: West Java, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
Bogor	2,307,499	355,397	360,737	67,975	-	3,091,608	74.64	11.50	11.67	2.20	0.00	100.00
Sukabumi	1,542,082	154,569	116,404	23,399	-	1,836,454	83.97	8.42	6.34	1.27	0.00	100.00
Cianjur	1,464,763	132,353	107,271	20,401	-	1,724,788	84.92	7.67	6.22	1.18	0.00	100.00
Bandung	2,477,282	554,048	545,140	119,317	-	3,695,787	67.03	14.99	14.75	3.23	0.00	100.00
Garut	1,437,151	184,346	148,768	27,034	-	1,797,299	79.96	10.26	8.28	1.50	0.00	100.00
Tasikmalaya	1,493,995	176,189	144,693	33,673	-	1,848,550	80.82	9.53	7.83	1.82	0.00	100.00
Ciamis	1,179,127	155,782	106,701	23,909	-	1,465,519	80.46	10.63	7.28	1.63	0.00	100.00
Kuningan	720,293	90,205	70,315	14,465	-	895,278	80.45	10.08	7.85	1.62	0.00	100.00
Cirebon	1,395,136	173,410	139,876	27,744	-	1,736,166	80.36	9.99	8.06	1.60	0.00	100.00
Majalengka	843,603	92,344	64,675	15,809	-	1,016,431	83.00	9.09	6.36	1.56	0.00	100.00
Sumedang	651,888	108,965	100,953	18,340	-	880,146	74.07	12.38	11.47	2.08	0.00	100.00
Indramayu	1,209,488	122,949	82,957	18,070	-	1,433,464	84.38	8.58	5.79	1.26	0.00	100.00
Subang	977,756	118,987	87,560	18,060	-	1,202,363	81.32	9.90	7.28	1.50	0.00	100.00
Purwakarta	461,965	74,095	72,165	12,893	-	621,118	74.38	11.93	11.62	2.08	0.00	100.00
Karawang	1,265,787	155,271	149,879	29,040	-	1,599,977	79.11	9.70	9.37	1.82	0.00	100.00
Bekasi	1,035,488	180,753	233,905	37,467	-	1,487,613	69.61	12.15	15.72	2.52	0.00	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Bogor	362,953	108,092	157,315	48,949	-	677,309	53.59	15.96	23.23	7.23	0.00	100.00
Sukabumi	134,434	36,245	47,539	9,039	-	227,257	59.16	15.95	20.92	3.98	0.00	100.00
Bandung	824,065	350,697	581,017	189,983	-	1,945,762	42.35	18.02	29.86	9.76	0.00	100.00
Cirebon	130,232	39,474	63,059	14,421	-	247,186	52.69	15.97	25.51	5.83	0.00	100.00
Bekasi	655,547	243,125	455,566	144,463	-	1,498,701	43.74	16.22	30.40	9.64	0.00	100.00
Depok	456,306	190,073	298,193	85,695	-	1,030,267	44.29	18.45	28.94	8.32	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	23,026,840	3,797,369	4,134,688	1,000,146	-	31,959,043	72.05	11.88	12.94	3.13	0.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Jawa Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001k).

TABLE 3.14
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Central Java, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment												Total (13)
	Primary School and below (2)	Junior High School (3)	Senior High School (4)	College/ University (5)	Not Stated (6)	Total (7)	Primary School and below (8)	Junior High School (9)	Senior High School (10)	College/ University (11)	Not Stated (12)		
Regency													
Cilacap	1,148,366	166,789	112,896	20,038	711	1,448,800	79,26	11,51	7,79	1,38	0,05	100,00	
Banyumas	990,258	160,228	139,306	28,661	699	1,319,152	75,07	12,15	10,56	2,17	0,05	100,00	
Purbalingga	574,427	73,890	47,316	9,490	132	705,255	81,45	10,48	6,71	1,35	0,02	100,00	
Banjarnegara	635,489	66,499	42,844	9,270	82	754,184	84,26	8,82	5,68	1,23	0,01	100,00	
Kebumen	819,819	130,516	86,363	14,912	1,480	1,053,090	77,85	12,39	8,20	1,42	0,14	100,00	
Purworejo	459,026	101,485	74,161	11,436	1,064	647,172	70,93	15,68	11,46	1,77	0,16	100,00	
Wonosobo	573,711	47,737	33,522	7,485	115	662,570	86,59	7,20	5,06	1,13	0,02	100,00	
Magelang	735,145	141,442	107,129	17,628	1,325	1,002,669	73,32	14,11	10,68	1,76	0,13	100,00	
Bojotali	592,552	122,374	90,122	16,266	275	821,589	72,12	14,89	10,97	1,98	0,03	100,00	
Klaten	645,351	168,020	180,624	35,223	261	1,029,479	62,69	16,32	17,55	3,42	0,03	100,00	
Sukoharjo	438,848	117,183	128,719	28,152	256	713,158	61,54	16,43	18,05	3,95	0,04	100,00	
Wonogiri	704,885	110,498	69,594	11,690	213	896,880	78,59	12,32	7,76	1,30	0,02	100,00	
Karanganyar	479,398	111,557	84,928	19,909	162	695,954	68,88	16,03	12,20	2,86	0,02	100,00	
Sragen	568,444	115,955	77,283	14,678	172	776,532	73,20	14,93	9,95	1,89	0,02	100,00	
Grobogan	949,044	123,153	63,502	11,535	233	1,147,467	82,71	10,73	5,53	1,01	0,02	100,00	
Blora	597,332	79,334	55,807	10,703	142	743,318	80,36	10,67	7,51	1,44	0,02	100,00	
Rembang	411,942	58,614	32,537	6,268	121	509,482	80,86	11,50	6,39	1,23	0,02	100,00	
Pati	804,682	140,421	94,339	14,560	377	1,054,379	76,32	13,32	8,95	1,38	0,04	100,00	
Kudus	434,916	110,697	82,126	13,640	49	641,428	67,80	17,26	12,80	2,13	0,01	100,00	
Jepara	667,071	130,885	67,975	10,768	146	876,845	76,08	14,93	7,75	1,23	0,02	100,00	
Demak	684,281	115,720	63,884	11,425	233	875,543	78,16	13,22	7,30	1,30	0,03	100,00	
Semarang	544,419	113,005	87,728	16,411	140	761,703	71,47	14,84	11,52	2,15	0,02	100,00	
Temanggung	483,645	65,551	44,253	9,110	89	602,648	80,25	10,88	7,34	1,51	0,01	100,00	
Kendal	603,407	95,969	61,616	11,633	180	772,805	78,08	12,42	7,97	1,51	0,02	100,00	
Batang	500,450	57,909	33,250	6,257	185	598,051	83,68	9,68	5,56	1,05	0,03	100,00	
Pekalongan	590,225	72,781	42,616	7,680	5	713,307	82,74	10,20	5,97	1,08	0,00	100,00	
Pemalang	951,270	101,644	65,615	12,384	7	1,130,920	84,11	8,99	5,80	1,10	0,00	100,00	
Tegal	1,016,884	129,989	81,615	15,177	5	1,243,670	81,76	10,45	6,56	1,22	0,00	100,00	
Brebes	1,308,640	125,689	74,068	14,753	667	1,523,817	85,88	8,25	4,86	0,97	0,04	100,00	
Municipality													
Magelang	48,800	21,302	30,983	7,251	162	108,498	44,98	19,63	28,56	6,68	0,15	100,00	
Surakarta	200,479	86,903	131,714	34,983	132	454,211	44,14	19,13	29,00	7,70	0,03	100,00	
Salatiga	68,407	25,899	36,163	9,282	20	139,771	48,94	18,53	25,87	6,64	0,01	100,00	
Semarang	571,606	214,984	349,329	102,293	340	1,238,552	46,15	17,36	28,20	8,26	0,03	100,00	
Pekalongan	152,767	37,026	33,089	7,912	62	237,147	64,42	15,61	16,61	3,34	0,03	100,00	
Tegal	138,804	34,433	35,009	7,186	-	215,432	64,43	15,98	16,25	3,34	0,00	100,00	
TOTAL	21,094,790	3,576,081	2,848,316	586,049	10,242	28,115,478	75,03	12,72	10,13	2,08	0,04	100,00	

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Jawa Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001).

TABLE 3.15
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Yogyakarta, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
Kulon Progo	222,269	53,830	55,705	10,718	-	342,522	64.89	15.72	16.26	3.13	0.00	100.00
Bantul	433,370	113,974	141,333	32,936	-	721,613	60.06	15.79	19.59	4.56	0.00	100.00
Gunung Kidul	477,716	83,932	50,682	8,466	-	620,796	76.95	13.52	8.16	1.36	0.00	100.00
Sleman	372,844	130,278	266,654	67,564	-	837,340	44.53	15.56	31.85	8.07	0.00	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Yogyakarta	126,078	60,887	139,539	44,808	-	371,312	33.95	16.40	37.58	12.07	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	1,632,277	442,901	653,913	164,492	-	2,893,583	56.41	15.31	22.60	5.68	0.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Yogyakarta: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001m).

TABLE 3.16
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: East Java, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
Pactan	391,277	56,410	31,683	6,856	53	486,279	80.46	11.60	6.52	1.41	0.01	100.00
Ponorogo	593,313	102,276	69,821	13,567	23	779,000	76.16	13.13	8.96	1.74	0.00	100.00
Trenggalek	470,366	73,473	43,583	10,264	144	597,830	78.68	12.29	7.29	1.72	0.02	100.00
Tulungagung	608,489	127,965	96,568	18,054	363	851,440	71.47	15.03	11.34	2.12	0.04	100.00
Blitar	742,802	132,194	85,336	15,708	189	976,229	76.09	13.54	8.74	1.61	0.02	100.00
Kediri	929,784	196,633	139,158	22,569	568	1,288,712	72.15	15.26	10.80	1.75	0.04	100.00
Malang	1,670,766	284,813	216,088	43,122	476	2,215,265	75.42	12.86	9.75	1.95	0.02	100.00
Lumajang	738,736	75,032	57,841	12,070	1,389	885,068	83.47	8.48	6.54	1.36	0.16	100.00
Jember	1,619,027	193,084	159,827	29,916	64	2,001,918	80.87	9.64	7.98	1.49	0.00	100.00
Banyuwangi	1,036,809	187,995	129,042	18,945	222	1,373,013	75.51	13.69	9.40	1.38	0.02	100.00
Bondowoso	552,666	40,596	34,293	6,029	-	633,584	87.23	6.41	5.41	0.95	0.00	100.00
Situbondo	456,841	48,747	43,713	7,856	1	557,158	81.99	8.75	7.85	1.41	0.00	100.00
Probolinggo	788,626	69,654	48,244	8,732	466	915,722	86.12	7.61	5.27	0.95	0.05	100.00
Pasuruan	980,455	141,866	107,619	15,804	421	1,246,165	78.68	11.38	8.64	1.27	0.03	100.00
Sidoarjo	705,566	291,828	353,927	71,034	378	1,422,733	49.59	20.51	24.88	4.99	0.03	100.00
Mojoagung	571,481	144,314	100,037	13,162	256	829,250	68.92	17.40	12.06	1.59	0.03	100.00
Jombang	694,367	189,175	129,066	19,816	25	1,032,449	67.25	18.32	12.50	1.92	0.00	100.00
Nganjuk	660,803	125,568	91,028	15,958	1,061	894,418	73.88	14.04	10.18	1.78	0.12	100.00
Madun	432,745	84,164	65,728	9,792	39	592,468	73.04	14.21	11.09	1.65	0.01	100.00
Magetan	407,718	85,790	68,139	11,670	32	573,349	71.11	14.96	11.88	2.04	0.01	100.00
Ngawi	587,028	94,564	60,021	10,621	14	752,248	78.04	12.57	7.98	1.41	0.00	100.00
Bojonegoro	849,948	130,214	77,929	12,924	3	1,071,018	79.36	12.16	7.28	1.21	0.00	100.00
Tuban	790,978	96,808	62,970	11,291	44	962,091	82.21	10.06	6.55	1.17	0.00	100.00
Lamongan	781,568	179,816	108,691	16,173	9	1,086,257	71.95	16.55	10.01	1.49	0.00	100.00
Gresik	580,263	163,129	148,723	24,683	266	917,064	63.27	17.79	16.22	2.69	0.03	100.00
Bangkalan	649,352	40,313	34,057	7,562	542	731,826	88.73	5.51	4.65	1.03	0.07	100.00
Sampang	624,448	27,149	19,306	4,324	158	675,385	92.46	4.02	2.86	0.64	0.02	100.00
Pamekasan	519,538	55,489	46,404	6,821	372	628,624	82.65	8.83	7.38	1.09	0.06	100.00
Sumenep	794,809	65,033	44,249	6,971	176	911,238	87.22	7.14	4.86	0.77	0.02	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Kediri	108,943	47,723	57,552	11,949	92	226,259	48.15	21.09	25.44	5.28	0.04	100.00
Blitar	57,280	20,799	25,090	6,340	20	109,529	52.30	18.99	22.91	5.79	0.02	100.00
Malang	311,610	111,969	212,988	63,630	252	700,449	44.49	15.99	30.41	9.08	0.04	100.00
Probolinggo	110,195	25,851	31,630	6,188	72	173,936	63.35	14.86	18.18	3.56	0.04	100.00
Pasuruan	93,444	23,206	28,993	6,852	74	152,569	61.25	15.21	19.00	4.49	0.05	100.00
Mojoagung	48,569	18,784	26,709	5,875	4	99,941	48.60	18.80	26.72	5.88	0.00	100.00
Madun	30,753	30,753	45,250	11,896	16	151,922	42.13	20.24	29.79	7.83	0.01	100.00
Surabaya	1,025,339	446,116	728,551	189,217	1,067	2,390,290	42.90	18.66	30.48	7.92	0.04	100.00
TOTAL	23,049,956	4,229,293	3,829,854	774,242	9,351	31,892,696	72.27	13.26	12.01	2.43	0.03	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Jawa Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001n)*.

TABLE 3.17
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Banten, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment												
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>													
Pandeglang		652,910	73,317	171,746	8,858	-	906,831	72.00	8.08	18.94	0.98	0.00	100.00
Lebak		790,414	59,769	48,673	7,879	-	906,735	87.17	6.59	5.37	0.87	0.00	100.00
Tangerang		1,581,740	350,085	423,104	120,528	-	2,475,457	63.90	14.14	17.09	4.87	0.00	100.00
Serang		1,140,455	160,749	133,553	21,132	-	1,455,889	78.33	11.04	9.17	1.45	0.00	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>													
Tangerang		546,777	231,399	343,557	69,723	-	1,191,456	45.89	19.42	28.84	5.85	0.00	100.00
Cilegon		150,666	45,282	55,991	9,695	-	261,634	57.59	17.31	21.40	3.71	0.00	100.00
TOTAL		4,862,962	920,601	1,176,624	237,815	-	7,198,002	67.56	12.79	16.35	3.30	0.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Banten: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001o).

TABLE 3.18
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Bali, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											Total	Not Stated	Total
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>														
Jembrana	150,432	26,205	29,246	5,113	6	211,002	71.29	12.42	13.86	2.42	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Tabanan	228,764	41,869	65,350	11,149	80	347,212	65.89	12.06	18.82	3.21	0.02	100.00	0.02	100.00
Badung	166,639	40,851	90,698	16,005	35	314,228	53.03	13.00	28.86	5.09	0.01	100.00	0.01	100.00
Gianyar	222,152	46,390	76,306	12,989	150	357,987	62.06	12.96	21.32	3.63	0.04	100.00	0.04	100.00
Klungkung	104,160	14,873	19,259	3,630	11	141,933	73.39	10.48	13.57	2.56	0.01	100.00	0.01	100.00
Bangli	139,639	16,608	16,575	2,887	2	175,711	79.47	9.45	9.43	1.64	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Karang Asem	270,921	26,107	24,950	4,489	5	326,472	82.98	8.00	7.64	1.38	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Buleleng	379,990	56,653	56,991	11,488	286	505,408	75.18	11.21	11.28	2.27	0.06	100.00	0.06	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>														
Denpasar	198,663	70,632	159,725	48,724	71	477,815	41.58	14.78	33.43	10.20	0.01	100.00	0.01	100.00
TOTAL	1,861,360	340,188	539,100	116,474	646	2,857,768	65.13	11.90	18.86	4.08	0.02	100.00	0.02	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Bali: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001p).

TABLE 3.19
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: West Nusa Tenggara, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Regency												
West Lombok	505,547	45,483	34,158	6,912	31	592,131	85.38	7.68	5.77	1.17	0.01	100.00
Central Lombok	556,650	58,468	41,681	7,857	93	664,749	83.74	8.80	6.27	1.18	0.01	100.00
East Lombok	710,874	81,703	59,913	10,734	41	863,265	82.35	9.46	6.94	1.24	0.00	100.00
Sumbawa	306,613	39,337	41,374	7,122	72	394,518	77.72	9.97	10.49	1.81	0.02	100.00
Dompu	115,488	18,599	18,898	3,452	51	156,488	73.80	11.89	12.08	2.21	0.03	100.00
Bima	320,204	51,289	62,610	9,913	12	444,028	72.11	11.55	14.10	2.23	0.00	100.00
Municipality												
Mataram	163,245	37,073	63,220	19,513	4	283,055	57.67	13.10	22.33	6.89	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	2,678,621	331,952	321,854	65,503	304	3,398,234	78.82	9.77	9.47	1.93	0.01	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Nusa Tenggara Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001q).

TABLE 3.20
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: East Nusa Tenggara, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
West Sumba	259,863	19,655	15,866	2,852	36	298,272	87.12	6.59	5.32	0.96	0.01	100.00
East Sumba	133,426	12,164	12,518	2,153	4	160,265	83.25	7.59	7.81	1.34	0.00	100.00
Kupang	299,100	25,291	19,784	3,368	63	347,606	86.05	7.28	5.69	0.97	0.02	100.00
South Central												
Timor	290,739	26,243	20,479	2,720	74	340,255	85.45	7.71	6.02	0.80	0.02	100.00
North Central												
Timor	145,209	11,540	11,314	1,780	7	169,850	85.49	6.79	6.66	1.05	0.00	100.00
Belu	199,450	20,984	18,204	2,752	16	241,406	82.62	8.69	7.54	1.14	0.01	100.00
Alor	115,374	14,444	11,439	2,014	4	143,275	80.53	10.08	7.98	1.41	0.00	100.00
Lembata	66,947	5,527	5,356	958	32	78,820	84.94	7.01	6.80	1.22	0.04	100.00
East Flores	141,063	14,652	14,667	2,685	7	173,074	81.50	8.47	8.47	1.55	0.00	100.00
Sikka	194,389	16,996	17,179	3,510	91	232,165	83.73	7.32	7.40	1.51	0.04	100.00
Enda	161,392	19,762	19,806	3,707	28	204,695	78.85	9.65	9.68	1.81	0.01	100.00
Ngada	160,943	14,350	14,457	3,074	16	192,840	83.46	7.44	7.50	1.59	0.01	100.00
Mangarai	443,020	33,617	27,384	5,654	246	509,921	86.88	6.59	5.37	1.11	0.05	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Kupang	88,720	36,037	70,166	16,513	108	211,544	41.94	17.04	33.17	7.81	0.05	100.00
TOTAL	2,699,635	271,262	278,619	53,740	732	3,303,988	81.71	8.21	8.43	1.63	0.02	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Nusa Tenggara Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001r).

TABLE 3.2.1
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: West Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
Sambas	336,997	38,926	25,972	3,339	72	405,306	83.15	9.60	6.41	0.82	0.02	100.00
Bengkayang	222,980	35,212	29,074	3,871	66	291,203	76.57	12.09	9.98	1.33	0.02	100.00
Landak	198,890	28,570	17,757	1,789	94	247,100	80.49	11.56	7.19	0.72	0.04	100.00
Pontianak	426,527	63,122	56,859	7,296	417	554,221	76.96	11.39	10.26	1.32	0.08	100.00
Sanggau	363,624	48,304	35,214	4,134	89	451,365	80.56	10.70	7.80	0.92	0.02	100.00
Ketapang	309,696	35,427	26,155	3,128	59	374,465	82.70	9.46	6.98	0.84	0.02	100.00
Sintang	331,846	42,813	27,977	3,588	157	406,381	81.66	10.54	6.88	0.88	0.04	100.00
Kapuas Hulu	122,680	22,979	15,424	1,932	66	163,081	75.23	14.09	9.46	1.18	0.04	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Pontianak	212,845	69,275	111,933	24,569	208	418,830	50.82	16.54	26.73	5.87	0.05	100.00
TOTAL	2,526,085	384,628	346,365	53,646	1,228	3,311,952	76.27	11.61	10.46	1.62	0.04	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Kalimantan Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001s).

TABLE 3.22
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Central Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Regency												
West Kotawaringin	158,988	29,345	26,176	3,680	3	218,192	72.87	13.45	12.00	1.69	0.00	100.00
East Kotawaringin	335,641	70,510	50,039	6,171	-	462,361	72.59	15.25	10.82	1.33	0.00	100.00
Kapuas	334,849	68,052	45,615	7,477	159	456,152	73.41	14.92	10.00	1.64	0.03	100.00
South Barito	110,349	25,487	20,843	3,948	5	160,632	68.70	15.87	12.98	2.46	0.00	100.00
North Barito	116,677	25,084	16,907	2,624	7	161,299	72.34	15.55	10.48	1.63	0.00	100.00
Municipality												
Palangka Raya	62,250	23,711	42,892	13,527	74	142,454	43.70	16.64	30.11	9.50	0.05	100.00
TOTAL	1,118,754	242,189	202,472	37,427	248	1,601,090	69.87	15.13	12.65	2.34	0.02	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Kalimantan Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001t).

TABLE 3.23
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: South Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment												Total
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Regency													
Tanah Laut	163,481	22,534	17,187	3,085	-	206,287	79.25	10.92	8.33	1.50	0.00	100.00	
Kota Baru	287,063	41,536	32,534	4,760	-	365,893	78.46	11.35	8.89	1.30	0.00	100.00	
Banjar	286,424	46,440	33,761	5,203	-	371,828	77.03	12.49	9.08	1.40	0.00	100.00	
Barito Kuala	168,024	30,088	21,222	2,805	-	222,139	75.64	13.54	9.55	1.26	0.00	100.00	
Tapin	98,642	14,821	12,022	2,239	-	127,724	77.23	11.60	9.41	1.75	0.00	100.00	
South Hulu													
Sungai	137,504	18,005	18,036	3,227	-	176,772	77.79	10.19	10.20	1.83	0.00	100.00	
Central Hulu													
Sungai	153,250	24,328	20,709	3,558	-	201,845	75.92	12.05	10.26	1.76	0.00	100.00	
North Hulu													
Sungai	213,739	25,087	19,138	3,934	-	261,898	81.61	9.58	7.31	1.50	0.00	100.00	
Tabalong	111,812	20,481	17,477	3,356	-	153,126	73.02	13.38	11.41	2.19	0.00	100.00	
Municipality													
Banjarmasin	244,873	84,629	121,393	24,846	-	475,741	51.47	17.79	25.52	5.22	0.00	100.00	
Banjar Baru	56,210	18,540	29,258	7,419	-	111,427	50.45	16.64	26.26	6.66	0.00	100.00	
TOTAL	1,921,022	346,489	342,737	64,432	-	2,674,680	71.82	12.95	12.81	2.41	0.00	100.00	

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Kalimantan Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001u).

TABLE 3.24
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: East Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment												
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Regency													
Pasir	174,231	30,645	28,627	4,108	-	237,611	73.33	12.90	12.05	1.73	0.00	100.00	
West Kutai	90,246	16,369	12,880	1,465	-	120,960	74.61	13.53	10.65	1.21	0.00	100.00	
Kutai	261,980	58,489	52,254	7,466	-	380,189	68.91	15.38	13.74	1.96	0.00	100.00	
East Kutai	82,450	19,217	22,638	2,917	-	127,222	64.81	15.11	17.79	2.29	0.00	100.00	
Berau	66,930	15,092	17,757	3,261	-	103,040	64.96	14.65	17.23	3.16	0.00	100.00	
Malinau	24,311	3,841	3,229	420	-	31,801	76.45	12.08	10.15	1.32	0.00	100.00	
Bulungan	50,178	11,122	10,409	1,699	-	73,408	68.35	15.15	14.18	2.31	0.00	100.00	
Nunukan	51,179	10,211	7,685	941	-	70,016	73.10	14.58	10.98	1.34	0.00	100.00	
Municipality													
Balikpapan	168,505	70,957	105,878	21,370	-	366,710	45.95	19.35	28.87	5.83	0.00	100.00	
Samarinda	224,359	88,280	126,149	28,156	-	466,944	48.05	18.91	27.02	6.03	0.00	100.00	
Tarakan	55,206	19,523	25,560	3,373	-	103,662	53.26	18.83	24.66	3.25	0.00	100.00	
Bontang	39,978	15,317	27,484	4,685	-	87,464	45.71	17.51	31.42	5.36	0.00	100.00	
TOTAL	1,289,553	359,063	440,550	79,861	-	2,169,027	59.45	16.55	20.31	3.68	0.00	100.00	

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Kalimantan Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001v).

TABLE 3.25
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: North Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Regency												
Bolaang												
Mongondow	275,096	60,621	41,499	5,916	38	383,170	71.79	15.82	10.83	1.54	0.01	100.00
Minahasa	400,037	132,090	143,714	21,012	109	696,962	57.40	18.95	20.62	3.01	0.02	100.00
Sangihe Talaud	170,303	35,304	28,098	4,347	10	238,062	71.54	14.83	11.80	1.83	0.00	100.00
Municipality												
Manado	125,127	66,127	120,499	27,499	175	339,427	36.86	19.48	35.50	8.10	0.05	100.00
Bitung	67,755	24,412	28,669	4,105	54	124,995	54.21	19.53	22.94	3.28	0.04	100.00
TOTAL	1,038,318	318,554	362,479	62,879	386	1,782,616	58.25	17.87	20.33	3.53	0.02	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Sulawesi Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001w).

TABLE 3.26
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Central Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment										Not Stated	Total
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
Banggai Islands	99,797	12,787	7,846	868	49	121,347	82,24	10,54	6,47	0,72	0,04	100,00
Banggai	177,416	32,281	25,862	4,427	58	240,044	73,91	13,45	10,77	1,84	0,02	100,00
Morowali	104,188	17,576	13,275	1,625	12	136,676	76,23	12,86	9,71	1,19	0,01	100,00
Poso	122,966	21,968	17,470	2,372	38	164,814	74,61	13,33	10,60	1,44	0,02	100,00
Donggala	498,344	74,744	54,809	7,330	314	635,541	78,41	11,76	8,62	1,15	0,05	100,00
Toli-Toli	114,188	19,674	15,912	2,622	262	152,658	74,80	12,89	10,42	1,72	0,17	100,00
Buol	62,607	12,443	7,411	1,042	69	83,572	74,91	14,89	8,87	1,25	0,08	100,00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Palu	101,655	42,646	71,891	18,661	55	234,908	43,27	18,15	30,60	7,94	0,02	100,00
TOTAL	1,281,161	234,119	214,476	38,947	857	1,769,560	72,40	13,23	12,12	2,20	0,05	100,00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Sulawesi Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001x).

TABLE 3.27
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: South Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment										Total	Not Stated	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>													
Selayar		72,570	9,755	8,868	1,956	-	93,149	77.91	10.47	9.52	2.10	0.00	100.00
Bulukumba		240,533	34,789	35,276	6,129	-	316,727	75.94	10.98	11.14	1.94	0.00	100.00
Bantaeng		116,739	10,441	11,087	2,158	-	140,425	83.13	7.44	7.90	1.54	0.00	100.00
Jeneponto		233,441	25,583	20,998	3,183	-	283,205	82.43	9.03	7.41	1.12	0.00	100.00
Takalar		160,371	22,106	21,081	3,378	-	206,936	77.50	10.68	10.19	1.63	0.00	100.00
Gwa		335,632	53,615	56,169	10,674	-	456,090	73.59	11.76	12.32	2.34	0.00	100.00
Sinjai		144,746	17,080	15,815	3,908	-	181,549	79.73	9.41	8.71	2.15	0.00	100.00
Maros		184,752	23,589	27,701	5,728	-	241,770	76.42	9.76	11.46	2.37	0.00	100.00
Pangkajene Islands		187,689	20,444	21,906	4,646	-	234,685	79.97	8.71	9.33	1.98	0.00	100.00
Barru		100,739	14,934	15,508	4,123	-	135,304	74.45	11.04	11.46	3.05	0.00	100.00
Bone		469,557	51,751	50,972	9,949	-	582,229	80.65	8.89	8.75	1.71	0.00	100.00
Soppeng		146,641	24,233	22,861	5,335	-	199,070	73.66	12.17	11.48	2.68	0.00	100.00
Wajo		271,683	27,062	22,069	5,688	-	326,502	83.21	8.29	6.76	1.74	0.00	100.00
Sidenreng Rappang		159,997	26,909	22,343	5,470	-	214,719	74.51	12.53	10.41	2.55	0.00	100.00
Pinarang		209,376	33,003	27,543	6,056	-	275,978	75.87	11.96	9.98	2.19	0.00	100.00
Enrekang		102,358	20,341	18,873	4,272	-	145,844	70.18	13.95	12.94	2.93	0.00	100.00
Luwu		235,937	53,413	50,303	10,246	-	349,899	67.43	15.27	14.38	2.93	0.00	100.00
Tana Toraja		244,376	47,891	41,799	8,757	-	342,823	71.28	13.97	12.19	2.55	0.00	100.00
Polewali Mamasa		310,516	39,994	33,049	5,580	-	389,139	79.80	10.28	8.49	1.43	0.00	100.00
Majene		78,686	12,549	11,400	2,238	-	104,873	75.03	11.97	10.87	2.13	0.00	100.00
Mamuju		206,652	25,996	19,658	2,941	-	255,247	80.96	10.18	7.70	1.15	0.00	100.00
North Luwu		287,254	48,309	35,601	6,087	-	377,251	76.14	12.81	9.44	1.61	0.00	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>													
Ujung Pandang		423,700	151,432	316,309	96,292	-	987,733	42.90	15.33	32.02	9.75	0.00	100.00
Pare Pare		51,677	18,179	21,609	4,759	-	96,224	53.70	18.89	22.46	4.95	0.00	100.00
TOTAL		4,975,622	813,398	928,798	219,553	-	6,937,371	71.72	11.72	13.39	3.16	0.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Sulawesi Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001y)*.

TABLE 3.28
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Southeast Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
Buton	355,619	55,351	43,486	7,803	-	462,259	76,93	11,97	9,41	1,69	0,00	100,00
Muna	182,170	25,861	23,417	4,558	-	236,006	77,19	10,96	9,92	1,93	0,00	100,00
Kendari	286,042	55,013	42,318	6,154	-	389,527	73,43	14,12	10,86	1,58	0,00	100,00
Kolaka	206,476	39,268	32,076	5,295	-	283,115	72,93	13,87	11,33	1,87	0,00	100,00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Kendari	77,092	29,821	54,413	15,508	-	176,834	43,60	16,86	30,77	8,77	0,00	100,00
TOTAL	1,107,399	205,314	195,710	39,318	-	1,547,741	71,55	13,27	12,64	2,54	0,00	100,00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Sulawesi Tenggara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001z).

TABLE 3.29
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Gorontalo, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
Boalemo	141,678	10,834	8,003	1,231	16	161,762	87.58	6.70	4.95	0.76	0.01	100.00
Gorontalo	371,158	36,276	37,081	6,207	614	451,336	82.24	8.04	8.22	1.38	0.14	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Gorontalo	66,420	20,051	28,524	5,425	5	120,425	55.15	16.65	23.69	4.50	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	579,256	67,161	73,608	12,863	635	733,523	78.97	9.16	10.03	1.75	0.09	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Gorontalo: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001aa).

TABLE 3.30
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Maluku, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Regency												
West Southeast Maluku	95,561	19,917	12,650	1,946	–	130,074	73.47	15.31	9.73	1.50	0.00	100.00
Southeast Maluku	112,121	23,954	21,075	2,713	37	159,900	70.12	14.98	13.18	1.70	0.02	100.00
Central Maluku	315,518	70,292	56,803	7,049	161	449,823	70.14	15.63	12.63	1.57	0.04	100.00
Buru	71,158	13,951	8,244	696	34	94,083	75.63	14.83	8.76	0.74	0.04	100.00
Municipality												
Ambon	63,773	29,742	60,304	13,097	–	166,916	38.21	17.82	36.13	7.85	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	658,131	157,856	159,076	25,501	232	1,000,796	65.76	15.77	15.89	2.55	0.02	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Maluku: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ab).

TABLE 3.31
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: North Maluku, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
North Maluku	248,136	44,864	27,688	2,246	104	323,038	76.81	13.89	8.57	0.70	0.03	100.00
Central Halmahera	90,542	17,406	15,243	2,148	79	125,418	72.19	13.88	12.15	1.71	0.06	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Ternate	68,327	27,768	33,124	5,539	12	134,770	50.70	20.60	24.58	4.11	0.01	100.00
TOTAL	407,005	90,038	76,055	9,933	195	583,226	69.79	15.44	13.04	1.70	0.03	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Maluku Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ac).

TABLE 3.32
Population by Regency/Municipality and Educational Attainment: Papua, 2000

Regency/ Municipality	Educational Attainment											
	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total	Primary School and below	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/ University	Not Stated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Regency</i>												
Merauke	139,934	15,940	11,696	1,915	-	169,485	82.56	9.40	6.90	1.13	0.00	100.00
Jayawijaya	260,129	8,460	8,245	1,325	-	278,159	93.52	3.04	2.96	0.48	0.00	100.00
Jayapura	83,484	18,262	16,123	2,152	-	120,021	69.56	15.22	13.43	1.79	0.00	100.00
Nabire	65,603	11,538	13,399	1,563	-	92,103	71.23	12.53	14.55	1.70	0.00	100.00
Paniai	65,360	3,306	1,947	146	-	70,759	92.37	4.67	2.75	0.21	0.00	100.00
Puncak Jaya	60,322	3,485	1,998	195	-	66,000	91.40	5.28	3.03	0.30	0.00	100.00
Fakfak	42,478	10,944	9,161	1,218	-	63,801	66.58	17.15	14.36	1.91	0.00	100.00
Mimika	18,475	4,653	9,095	1,913	-	34,136	54.12	13.63	26.64	5.60	0.00	100.00
Sorong	62,743	11,117	7,310	616	-	81,786	76.72	13.59	8.94	0.75	0.00	100.00
Manokwari	100,280	17,264	18,355	2,936	-	138,835	72.23	12.43	13.22	2.11	0.00	100.00
Yapen Waropen	38,097	7,205	6,784	918	-	53,004	71.88	13.59	12.80	1.73	0.00	100.00
Biak Numfor	56,047	14,950	16,688	2,523	-	90,208	62.13	16.57	18.50	2.80	0.00	100.00
<i>Municipality</i>												
Jayapura	52,796	23,410	48,999	12,169	-	137,374	38.43	17.04	35.67	8.86	0.00	100.00
Sorong	38,407	16,721	25,307	3,640	-	84,075	45.68	19.89	30.10	4.33	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	1,084,155	167,255	195,107	33,229	-	1,479,746	73.27	11.30	13.19	2.25	0.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 14.9, *Population of Papua: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ad).

4

The Socio-economic Variables (2) Migrants and Urban Population

In the previous chapter, we discussed education as one of the socio-economic variables which might have influenced Indonesian voting behaviour in 1999. This chapter focuses on two other socio-economic variables: migrants and urbanites.

With the continuous decline in fertility and mortality, migration has played an increasingly important role in shaping the number, composition, and growth of the Indonesian population, especially at the provincial, and even more importantly, the district level. Furthermore, as argued by Hugo (1997), the overall propensity of Indonesians to move has increased and the pattern of movement has become increasingly complex. The increasingly mobile Indonesian population may also indicate a widening geography of the labour market for Indonesians and a rising level of exposure to the external world. This mobility has been accompanied by a range of socio-economic changes such as in values of children and family, income, education, information, transportation, and communication (Ananta, Anwar and Suzenti 1997).

One of the important changes in the type of population mobility is the rising migration from rural to urban areas accompanying economic growth. Consequently, migration from rural to urban areas has contributed to the growth of the urban population.¹ Indeed, the urban population in Indonesia has grown from 4.6% annually in the

period 1971–80, to 5.4% in the period 1980–90 (Firman 1997) but declined to 4.3% in the period 1990–2000. The growth rates of the urban population are clearly larger than those of the population as a whole, from 2.37% in the period 1971–80, to 1.96% in the period 1980–90, and 1.37% in the period 1990–2000 (Suryadinata, Arifin and Ananta 2003). As a result, the urbanization rate (defined as the proportion between the number of the population living in an urban area and the number of the total population in the area) has increased rapidly from 22.3% in 1980 to 30.9% in 1990 and 42.4% in 2000.

Previous data on migration in Indonesia have been limited to migration from one province to another, with the exception of the 1995 intercensal population survey, which collected information on inter-district migration. However, because the 1995 data is only a survey, its ability to engender a nation-wide analysis is questionable. Therefore, migration analyses at the national level have missed important information on migration within provinces, that is, from one district to another. Yet, this short distance mobility may have become more important with increasing economic development, especially with the implementation of the regional autonomy programme since January 2001.

The 2000 population census made a breakthrough by conducting 100% enumeration for the first time. This large-scale census provides a much better quality of estimates at the district level, including that of the number of migrants and the urban population. With the 2000 census data, we are able, for the first time, to present data on inter-district migration within provinces in addition to the usual information on inter-provincial migration.

A migrant is defined as a person who has moved to the destination area and lived there at least six months or a person who has moved to the destination area and lived there less than six months and intends to stay permanently. There are three types of migrants in Indonesian censuses and intercensal surveys: lifetime, return, and recent migrants. A lifetime migrant is defined as a person who is not living in their place of birth at the time of the census/survey. A return migrant is defined as a person who migrated from area A, for example, to area B and then returned permanently to area A. Lastly, a recent migrant is defined as a person who is recently living in a different place. It is commonly measured by comparing current place of residence and place of residence 5 years prior to the census/survey.

The discussions in this chapter refer to the recent in-migrants derived from the information available in the 2000 census. A migrant

in district A is here defined as an individual who lived in district A during the 2000 population census but did not live in district A in 1995. Therefore, the data we discuss here is the number of migrants in a district. In other words, we refer to in-migration to a district. The concentration of migration is defined as the percentage of total in-migrants to the total population aged 5 years old and over in a district.

This chapter documents and presents the number of migrants (both inter-district and inter-province) and the size of the urban population at the district level, without ignoring the information at the provincial level, using the data from the 2000 population census. The “number of migrants” and “number of urban population” are used as two of the socio-economic variables utilized in this book and hence, the discussion in this chapter is expected to provide important insights on regional socio-economic conditions in Indonesia, especially at the district level.

4.1 Migrants²

Transmigration has been the leading type of inter-provincial and permanent migration, especially during the New Order. Java and Bali were the main origin areas and Sumatra was chosen as the first and main destination. West and East Nusa Tenggara provinces later became other places of transmigrant origin while Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Irian Jaya became the other destinations. Transmigration has greatly changed the composition of the Outer Islands population. For example, Lampung was one of the main destinations in Sumatra and as a result, as mentioned in Chapter 2, Lampung is the only province outside Java where the Javanese constituted such a large proportion (61%) of the population in 2000.

Table 4.1.1 presents the number of migrants in every province in Indonesia in 2000. Since the unit of analysis is the province, the level of migration seems to be low relative to the total population in the province. Information in this table can be compared with previous information published by others, e.g. Muhidin (2002). It should be noted that the number of inter-provincial migrants increased from 4.3 million in 1995 to 5.5 million in 2000.

However, a different picture emerges when we look at the district level (see **Table 4.1.2**). With the district as the unit of analysis, the number of migrants is 10.7 million, much higher than 5.5 million. The difference of 5.2 million indicates the presence of a large number of inter-district migrants within a province, that is, mobile populations

within short distances. On the other hand, inter-provincial migrants may be more likely to bring different religious, ethnic, and socio-economic-political backgrounds to the destination areas.

We base the following discussions on the data from **Table 4.1.2**. Henceforth, we employ “inter-district migrant” to refer to migrants within a province, “inter-provincial migrant” to migrants between provinces, and “migrants” to the sum of the inter-district migrants and inter-provincial migrants.

Among all provinces, the province of Riau has the largest percentage of migrants, about one-fifth of its population. The next largest is Jakarta (11.47%), followed by East Kalimantan (11.43%), North Maluku (9.98%), Banten (9.86%) and Gorontalo (9.65%). East Java, however, is the province with the lowest percentage of migrants (2.46%).

In some provinces, as presented in **Table 4.1.3**, inter-district migrants played a more dominant role than inter-provincial migrants, and in others, it is just the opposite. The first case, in which inter-district migrants contribute more than 50% to the total number of migrants, can be seen in the following provinces: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, North Sumatra, Lampung, Central Java, East Java, Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku and North Maluku. In the remaining provinces, the inter-provincial migrants played a more important role.

In Jakarta and Banten, the migrants from other provinces are more dominant than inter-district migrants within the province. As shown in **Figure 4.1.1** the percentage of inter-district migrants in Jakarta was higher than that in Banten. In other words, migrants in Banten are more dominated by migrants from other provinces. However, in absolute number, the migrants coming into Jakarta and Banten are similar, 0.7 and 0.6 million, respectively.

In the Outer Islands, Bangka-Belitung is a province where migrants from other provinces played a more important role (86.02% of the total number of migrants) than migrants within the province. Central Kalimantan is another example of a province where inter-province migrants accounted for more than inter-district migrants. In Central Kalimantan, inter-province migrants constitute about 83.35% of the total number of migrants.

Almost one-fifth of the total number of migrants in Indonesia settled in the province of West Java, and close to one-tenth in the province of Central Java, in 2000. These two are the only provinces with a total

number of migrants larger than one million. The numbers in other provinces are much smaller. The smallest one is in the province of Bangka-Belitung (about 42 thousand), followed by the province of Maluku (about 55 thousand).

When we compare the number of migrants with the total population in each province, **Table 4.1.2** shows that the number of migrants entering West Java only contributed 6.50% to the total population there. This is smaller than the percentage of migrants coming to Jakarta. The migrants contributed 11.47% of the population in Jakarta. Therefore, Jakarta is still more attractive for migrants than West Java or Banten. In Central Java, migrants had an even smaller impact, constituting 3.65% of the population.

The largest number of migrants in West Java (2.1 million) is mostly attributable to migrants from other provinces, rather than inter-district migrants within the province. Fifty-three per cent of the total number of migrants was from other provinces, and many of them were from Jakarta. Unlike West Java, the large number of migrants in Central Java is not because of the migrants from other provinces; inter-district migrants constitute about 66% of the total number of migrants in the province.

Although the highest contribution of the migrants at the provincial level was only 20.5%, the variation across districts is wider. The data at the district level is presented in **Tables 4.1.6 to 4.1.35**, with one table for each province. Among all districts, the municipality of Dumai in the province of Riau has the largest percentage of migrants in its population (54.78%). In other words, migrants constituted more than half of the population aged 5 years and above in the municipality of Dumai. On the other hand, the regency of Bondowoso in the province of East Java has the lowest percentage of migrants, with a rate of only 0.51%, making Bondowoso an exclusively non-migrant district.

In addition to the regency of Bondowoso, two other districts (the regencies of Pacitan with a percentage of 0.90% and Jember with a percentage of 0.92%) in the province of East Java as presented in **Table 4.1.16** are also exclusively non-migrant. Two other districts in the province of East Java are very close to having exclusively non-migrant populations; the regencies of Tuban (1.09%) and Situbondo (1.11%).

Including the municipality of Dumai, there were 39 municipalities (**Table 4.1.4**) and 31 regencies (**Table 4.1.5**) where migrants constituted more than 10% of the population aged 5 years and over. Among the municipalities, the second largest percentage is in the

municipality of Batam in Riau, with 43.64% of its population being migrants, followed by the municipality of Ternate in North Maluku, with 32.80%. Among the regencies, the highest percentage of migrants is in the regency of Siak, with 37.36%. Dumai, Batam, and Siak are in the province of Riau, very close to the Republic of Singapore. In addition, the regency of Rohan Hilir (28.22%) and Pelalawan (30.37%) are also in the province of Riau.

Furthermore, as shown in **Table 4.1.9**, only 3 out of 15 districts in Riau had a percentage of migrants below 10% of the population, namely, the regencies of Kuantan Sengingi, Bengkalis, and Natuna. The population of the province of Riau is therefore relatively very mobile.

The population of East Kalimantan is also relatively very mobile, where only 4 out of 12 districts had migrants constituting below 10% (**Table 4.1.27**). The four regencies were Kutai, Malinau, Bulongan, and Nunukan. The migrants in the remaining districts accounted for about 10–25% of the population.

Five districts consisting of 20–30% migrants were spread in three islands. They are the regencies of Rokan Hilir (28.22%) in the province of Riau and Banjar Baru (25.05%) in South Kalimantan, and the municipalities of Depok (26.25%) and Bekasi (22.18) in West Java, and Berau (22.60%) in East Kalimantan.

However, all districts with 30–40% migrant population are in the Outer Islands. They are: the regencies of Boalemo (35.13%) in Gorontalo, Bireuen (34.39%) in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Morowali (30.60%) in Central Sulawesi, and Pelalawan (30.37%) in Riau, and also the municipality of Ternate (32.80%) in North Maluku.

In absolute terms, the largest number of migrants can be found in the municipality of Bekasi in West Java, with 332 thousand. The second largest was in the regency of Tangerang in Banten, with 310 thousand migrants.

In summary, we have shown that there are wide variations of concentrations of migrants, especially at the district level. There are some districts which are exclusively non-migrant, and others where more than half of the population are migrants.

4.2 The Urban Population

Almost half of the Indonesian population lived in urban areas in 2000. Jakarta is the only province which has been totally urbanized, with a 100% urbanization rate (**Table 4.2.1**). The next highest urbanization

rate is well below 100%, but more than 50%: three of these provinces are located in Java, namely, Yogyakarta (57.64%), Banten (52.17%), and West Java (50.31%); while in the Outer Islands, only the province of East Kalimantan has a similar urbanization rate (57.75%).

North Sumatra, Riau, Bangka-Belitung, and Bali are the Outer Islands provinces where the urban population accounted for between 40–49%. Central Java and East Java are provinces in Java in the same category of urbanization. Urbanization rates in all provinces in Java are above 40%. The lowest urbanization rates are found in East Nusa Tenggara (15.46%), followed by Central Sulawesi (19.98%). These two provinces are the only two provinces with rates below 20% (**Figure 4.2.1**).

Although Jakarta is the only province with a 100% urbanization rate, there are 26 municipalities with a 100% urbanization rate, spreading from Banda Aceh, in the westernmost part of Indonesia to Mataram in West Nusa Tenggara (see **Table 4.2.2**). Mataram, the capital city of the province of West Nusa Tenggara, and Denpasar, the capital city of the province of Bali, are the only two exclusively urban municipalities in eastern Indonesia. Likewise, Pontianak is the only exclusively urban municipality on the island of Kalimantan. Pontianak is located in the province of West Kalimantan, where the urbanization rate is still low, at 26.39%. Four out of the six municipalities in North Sumatra are exclusively urban. They are: Sibolga, Pematang Siantar, Tebing Tinggi, and Medan. If we include those with urbanization rates higher than 95%, there are 45 districts that are exclusively or mostly urban, mostly in Java.

At the next level, Indonesia has 82 municipalities with an urbanization rate of at least 86.0%. Ternate, in the province of North Maluku, has the lowest rate, at 86.35%, followed in ascending order by Padang Panjang (86.37%) in West Sumatra and Palu (88.00%) in Central Sulawesi.

There are 19 districts with urban populations of more than 1 million, presented in **Table 4.2.3**, with the regency of Bandung (2.7 million) and the municipality of Surabaya as the largest (2.6 million), followed by the municipalities of East Jakarta (2.3 million) and Bandung (2.1 million). The smallest among these 19 districts is the regency of Deli Serdang in North Sumatra, followed by the municipality of Ujung Pandang in South Sulawesi, and the regency of Cirebon in West Java. All of these 19 districts are located in Java, except the municipalities of Medan in North Sumatra, Palembang in South Sumatra, Ujung Pandang in South Sulawesi, and the regency of Deli Serdang in North Sumatra.

Four out of five municipalities in the “province” of Jakarta have populations of more than one million. The municipality of Central Jakarta is the only one with a population of less than one million. Altogether, Jakarta has 8.3 million inhabitants, much larger than the second largest urban population, in the regency of Bandung and the third, in the municipality of Surabaya.

The information on urbanization at the district level in each province is presented in a series of tables, **Tables 4.2.4 to 4.2.33**, with one table for each province. From these tables we find that four regencies (Way Kanan in Lampung, Malinau in East Kalimantan, and Paniai and Puncak Jaya in Papua) have no urban population at all — they are exclusively rural. A few other regencies are almost exclusively rural, with an urbanization rate of less than 5.0%. They are: Nias in North Sumatra, Limapuluh Kota in West Sumatra, Muaro Jambi and Tebo in Jambi, Tulang Bawang, West Lampung and East Lampung in Lampung, Kupang and Lembata in East Nusa Tenggara, Landak in West Kalimantan, Banggai Islands in Central Sulawesi, Kendari in Southeast Sulawesi, Boalemo in Gorontalo, and Jayawijaya and Sorong in Papua.

The regency of Bireuen in the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam has the smallest urban population — 701 only.³ Next to Bireuen is the regency of Sorong, in the province of Papua, with 1,125 urban dwellers.

In all provinces on the island of Sulawesi (**Tables 4.26–4.2.30**), and also the provinces of Maluku (**Table 4.2.31**) and Papua (**Table 4.2.33**), a high urbanization rate is only found in the municipalities. For example, the municipalities of Jayapura and Sorong in the province of Papua are highly urbanized at 94.80% and 92.80% respectively. Both are the only two municipalities in Papua where all the regencies are much less urbanized.

In short, urbanization in Indonesia is mostly concentrated in western Indonesia with a few urban enclaves in eastern Indonesia.

Notes

- ¹ It should be noted that migration is only one component of urban growth in Indonesia. Two other factors contributing to urban growth are natural population growth (that is, the difference in fertility and mortality) and reclassification of rural to urban areas.
- ² Hereafter, we use the term “migrant” to refer to “in-migrant”.

- ³ As with the data for the population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam province as a whole, the data for the regency of Bireuen may also be underestimated due to the difficulty of enumeration. Suryadinata, Arifin and Ananta (2003) mention that more than half of the population of the province cannot be enumerated.

FIGURE 4.1.1
Percentage of Inter-Province and Inter-District Migrants by Province: Indonesia, 2000

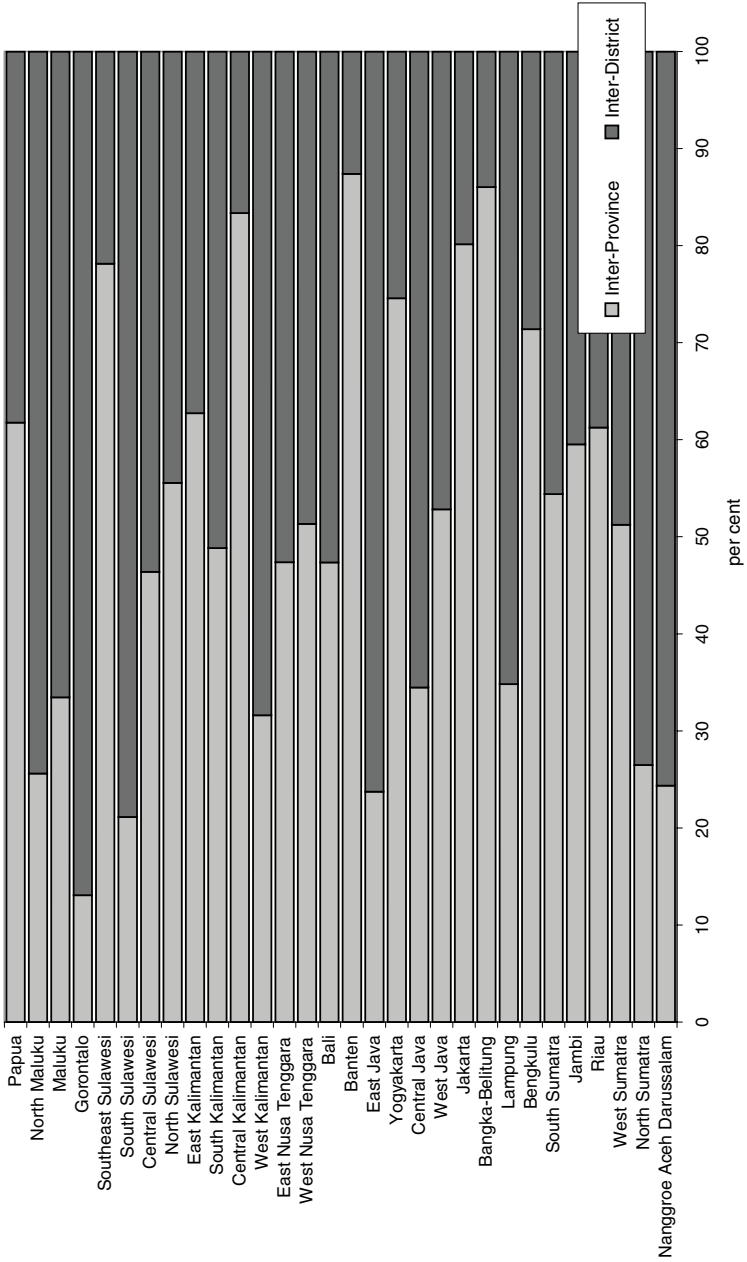


FIGURE 4.1.2
Concentration of Migrants in Each Province: Indonesia, 2000

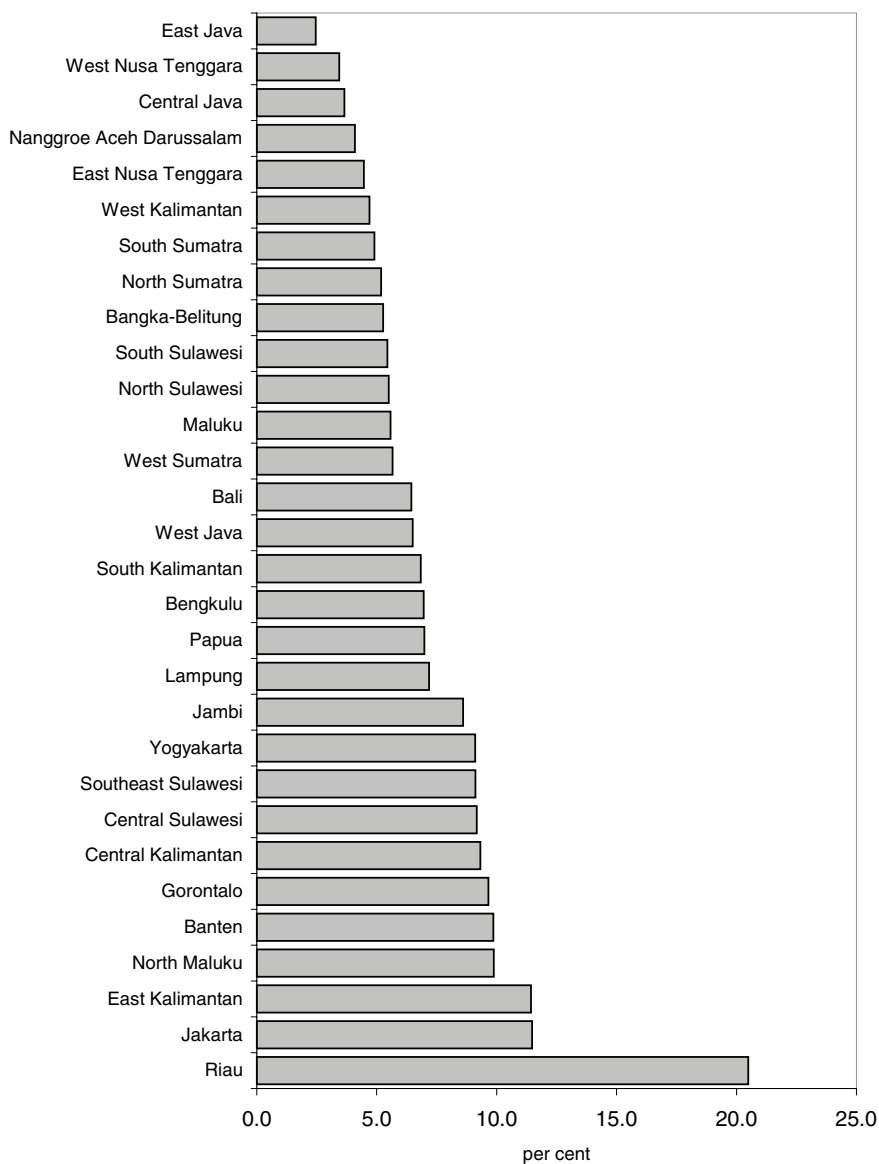


FIGURE 4.2.1
Urbanization Rate by Province: Indonesia, 2000

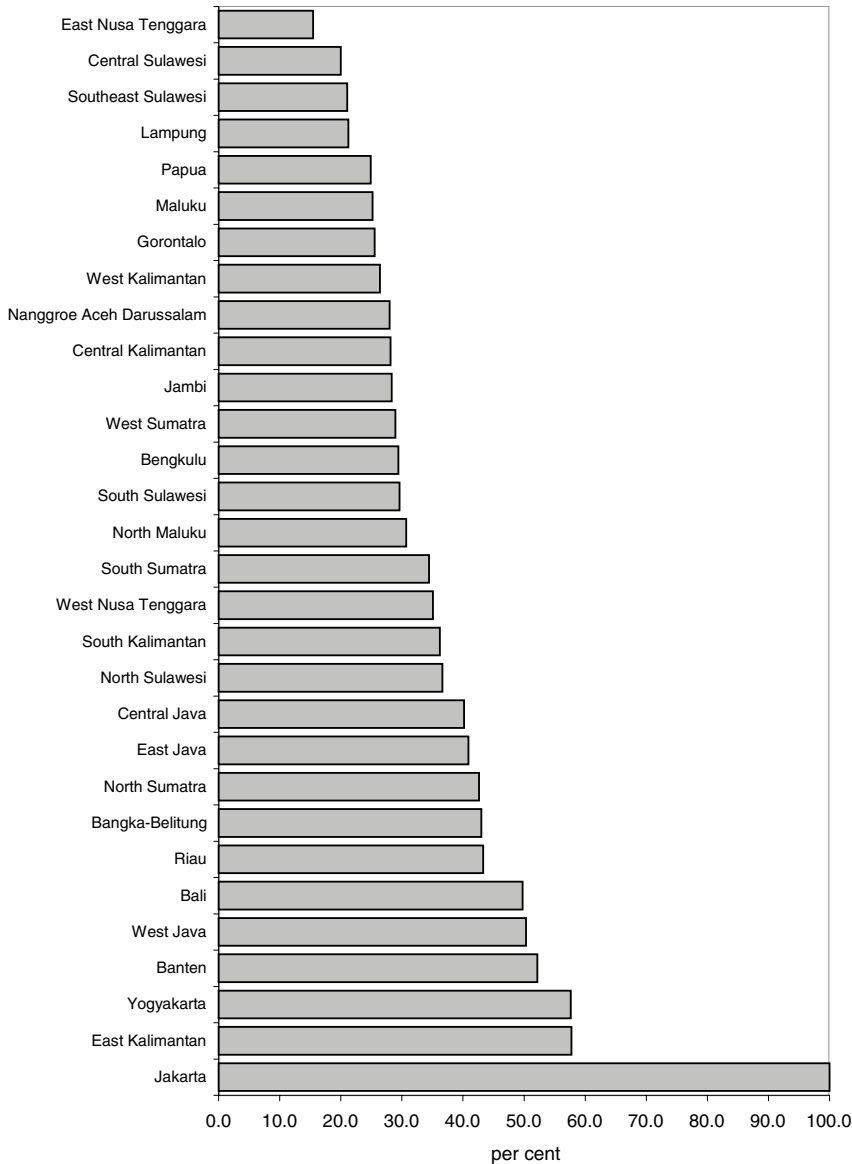


TABLE 4.1.1
Inter-province Migrants by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Province	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population aged 5 years and above	% Migrant	Percentage Distribution of Migrants
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,528,283	15,369	1,543,652	1.00	0.28
North Sumatra	10,047,145	139,887	10,187,032	1.37	2.53
West Sumatra	3,649,905	109,016	3,758,921	2.90	1.97
Riau	3,668,995	526,711	4,195,706	12.55	9.51
Jambi	2,031,378	109,534	2,140,912	5.12	1.98
South Sumatra	5,955,665	163,250	6,118,915	2.67	2.95
Bengkulu	1,317,035	68,832	1,385,867	4.97	1.24
Lampung	5,806,922	149,013	5,955,935	2.50	2.69
Bangka-Belitung	770,086	36,536	806,622	4.53	0.66
Jakarta	6,933,739	702,202	7,635,941	9.20	12.68
West Java	30,862,022	1,097,021	31,959,043	3.43	19.81
Central Java	27,761,274	354,204	28,115,478	1.26	6.40
Yogyakarta	2,696,997	196,586	2,893,583	6.79	3.55
East Java	31,706,730	185,966	31,892,696	0.58	3.36
Banten	6,577,703	620,299	7,198,002	8.62	11.20
Bali	2,770,543	87,225	2,857,768	3.05	1.58
West Nusa Tenggara	3,338,270	59,964	3,398,234	1.76	1.08
East Nusa Tenggara	3,234,078	69,910	3,303,988	2.12	1.26

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TABLE 4.1.1 – cont'd

Province	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population aged 5 years and above	% Migrant	Percentage Distribution of Migrants
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
West Kalimantan	3,262,750	49,202	3,311,952	1.49	0.89
Central Kalimantan	1,476,703	124,387	1,601,090	7.77	2.25
South Kalimantan	2,585,360	89,320	2,674,680	3.34	1.61
East Kalimantan	2,013,529	155,498	2,169,027	7.17	2.81
North Sulawesi	1,728,112	54,504	1,782,616	3.06	0.98
Central Sulawesi	1,694,232	75,328	1,769,560	4.26	1.36
South Sulawesi	6,857,614	79,757	6,937,371	1.15	1.44
Southeast Sulawesi	1,437,452	110,289	1,547,741	7.13	1.99
Gorontalo	724,266	9,257	733,523	1.26	0.17
Maluku	982,139	18,657	1,000,796	1.86	0.34
North Maluku	568,462	14,764	583,226	2.53	0.27
Papua	1,415,917	63,829	1,479,746	4.31	1.15
TOTAL	175,403,306	5,536,317	180,939,623	3.06	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12a.9 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2001).

TABLE 4.1.2
Migrants by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Province	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population aged 5 years and above	% Migrant	Percentage Distribution of Migrants
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1,480,542	63,110	1,543,652	4.09	0.59
North Sumatra	9,658,816	528,216	10,187,032	5.19	4.94
West Sumatra	3,546,105	212,816	3,758,921	5.66	1.99
Riau	3,335,994	859,712	4,195,706	20.49	8.03
Jambi	1,956,868	184,044	2,140,912	8.60	1.72
South Sumatra	5,818,858	300,057	6,118,915	4.90	2.80
Bengkulu	1,289,467	96,400	1,385,867	6.96	0.90
Lampung	5,528,015	427,920	5,955,935	7.18	4.00
Bangka-Belitung	764,148	42,474	806,622	5.27	0.40
Jakarta	6,759,815	876,126	7,635,941	11.47	8.19
West Java	29,882,025	2,077,018	31,959,043	6.50	19.41
Central Java	27,087,919	1,027,559	28,115,478	3.65	9.60
Yogyakarta	2,629,978	263,605	2,893,583	9.11	2.46
East Java	31,109,319	783,377	31,892,696	2.46	7.32
Banten	6,488,190	709,812	7,198,002	9.86	6.63
Bali	2,673,586	184,182	2,857,768	6.44	1.72
West Nusa Tenggara	3,281,412	116,822	3,398,234	3.44	1.09
East Nusa Tenggara	3,156,422	147,566	3,303,988	4.47	1.38

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TABLE 4.1.2 – cont'd

Province	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population aged 5 years and above	% Migrant	Percentage Distribution of Migrants
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
West Kalimantan	3,156,322	155,630	3,311,952	4.70	1.45
Central Kalimantan	1,451,848	149,242	1,601,090	9.32	1.39
South Kalimantan	2,491,784	182,896	2,674,680	6.84	1.71
East Kalimantan	1,921,147	247,880	2,169,027	11.43	2.32
North Sulawesi	1,684,510	98,106	1,782,616	5.50	0.92
Central Sulawesi	1,607,204	162,356	1,769,560	9.17	1.52
South Sulawesi	6,559,939	377,432	6,937,371	5.44	3.53
Southeast Sulawesi	1,406,600	141,141	1,547,741	9.12	1.32
Gorontalo	662,709	70,814	733,523	9.65	0.66
Maluku	945,045	55,751	1,000,796	5.57	0.52
North Maluku	525,591	57,635	583,226	9.88	0.54
Papua	1,376,416	103,330	1,479,746	6.98	0.97
TOTAL	170,236,594	10,703,029	180,939,623	5.92	100.00

Source: Compiled from Tables 4.1.6 to 4.1.35.

TABLE 4.1.3
Category of Migrants by Province: Indonesia, 2000

Province	Number of Migrants			Percentage		
	Inter- province (3)	Inter- district (3)	Total of Migrants (3)	Inter- province (3)	Inter- district (3)	Total of Migrants (3)
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	15,369	47,741	63,110	24.35	75.65	100.00
North Sumatra	139,887	388,329	528,216	26.48	73.52	100.00
West Sumatra	109,016	103,800	212,816	51.23	48.77	100.00
Riau	526,711	333,001	859,712	61.27	38.73	100.00
Jambi	109,534	74,510	184,044	59.52	40.48	100.00
South Sumatra	163,250	136,807	300,057	54.41	45.59	100.00
Bengkulu	68,832	27,568	96,400	71.40	28.60	100.00
Lampung	149,013	278,907	427,920	34.82	65.18	100.00
Bangka-Belitung	36,536	5,938	42,474	86.02	13.98	100.00
Jakarta	702,202	173,924	876,126	80.15	19.85	100.00
West Java	1,097,021	979,997	2,077,018	52.82	47.18	100.00
Central Java	354,204	673,355	1,027,559	34.47	65.53	100.00
Yogyakarta	196,586	67,019	263,605	74.58	25.42	100.00
East Java	185,966	597,411	783,377	23.74	76.26	100.00
Banten	620,299	89,513	709,812	87.39	12.61	100.00
Bali	87,225	96,957	184,182	47.36	52.64	100.00
West Nusa Tenggara	59,964	56,858	116,822	51.33	48.67	100.00
East Nusa Tenggara	69,910	77,656	147,566	47.38	52.62	100.00

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TABLE 4.1.3 – cont'd

Province	Number of Migrants			Percentage		
	Inter-province	Inter-district	Total of Migrants	Inter-province	Inter-district	Total of Migrants
(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
West Kalimantan	49,202	106,428	155,630	31.61	68.39	100.00
Central Kalimantan	124,387	24,855	149,242	83.35	16.65	100.00
South Kalimantan	89,320	93,576	182,896	48.84	51.16	100.00
East Kalimantan	155,498	92,382	247,880	62.73	37.27	100.00
North Sulawesi	54,504	43,602	98,106	55.56	44.44	100.00
Central Sulawesi	75,328	87,028	162,356	46.40	53.60	100.00
South Sulawesi	79,757	297,675	377,432	21.13	78.87	100.00
Southeast Sulawesi	110,289	30,852	141,141	78.14	21.86	100.00
Gorontalo	9,257	61,557	70,814	13.07	86.93	100.00
Maluku	18,657	37,094	55,751	33.46	66.54	100.00
North Maluku	14,764	42,871	57,635	25.62	74.38	100.00
Papua	63,829	39,501	103,330	61.77	38.23	100.00
TOTAL	5,536,317	5,166,712	10,703,029	51.73	48.27	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.

TABLE 4.1.4
Municipalities with more than 10% Migrants: Indonesia, 2000

No.	Regency	Province	Number of Migrants	% of Migrants
1	Banda Aceh	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	15,333	10.79
2	Sibolga	North Sumatra	8,705	12.22
3	Solok	West Sumatra	5,517	12.99
4	Padang Panjang	West Sumatra	6,866	19.27
5	Bukittinggi	West Sumatra	12,811	15.66
6	Payakumbuh	West Sumatra	8,887	10.20
7	Pekan Baru	Riau	97,253	18.78
8	Batam	Riau	169,408	43.64
9	Dumai	Riau	83,804	54.78
10	Bengkulu	Bengkulu	40,009	16.04
11	South Jakarta	Jakarta	173,750	10.65
12	East Jakarta	Jakarta	261,997	12.28
13	West Jakarta	Jakarta	213,260	12.24
14	North Jakarta	Jakarta	154,263	11.70
15	Bekasi	West Java	332,439	22.18
16	Depok	West Java	270,453	26.25
17	Magelang	Central Java	11,205	10.33
18	Salatiga	Central Java	15,192	10.87
19	Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta	72,345	19.48
20	Tangerang	Banten	212,914	17.87
21	Cilegon	Banten	38,169	14.59
22	Denpasar	Bali	82,535	17.27
23	Mataram	West Nusa Tenggara	28,645	10.12
24	Kupang	East Nusa Tenggara	37,696	17.82
25	Palangka Raya	Central Kalimantan	26,424	18.55
26	Banjar Baru	South Kalimantan	27,913	25.05
27	Balikpapan	East Kalimantan	39,379	10.74
28	Samarinda	East Kalimantan	50,676	10.85
29	Tarakan	East Kalimantan	14,180	13.68
30	Bontang	East Kalimantan	13,944	15.94
31	Manado	North Sulawesi	37,274	10.98
32	Bitung	North Sulawesi	17,835	14.27
33	Palu	Central Sulawesi	37,429	15.93
34	Ujung Pandang	South Sulawesi	114,587	11.60
35	Pare Pare	South Sulawesi	10,887	11.31
36	Kendari	Southeast Sulawesi	29,913	16.92
37	Ternate	North Maluku	44,201	32.80
38	Jayapura	Papua	21,522	15.67
39	Sorong	Papua	12,056	14.34

Source: Compiled from Tables 4.1.6 to 4.1.35.

TABLE 4.1.5
Regencies with More than 10% Migrants: Indonesia, 2000

No.	Regency	Province	Number of Migrants	% of Migrants
1	Bireuen	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	3,498	34.39
2	Indragiri Hulu	Riau	23,374	10.71
3	Indragiri Hilir	Riau	55,479	11.22
4	Pelalawan	Riau	40,752	30.37
5	Siak	Riau	76,857	37.36
6	Kampar	Riau	72,178	18.53
7	Rokan Hulu	Riau	35,996	15.61
8	Rokan Hilir	Riau	86,262	28.22
9	Riau Islands	Riau	36,824	12.77
10	Karimun	Riau	16,659	11.26
11	Muaro Jambi	Jambi	35,574	17.02
12	West Tanjung Jabung	Jambi	21,744	11.83
13	Way Kanan	Lampung	35,792	11.50
14	Tulang Bawang	Lampung	101,749	16.58
15	Bekasi	West Java	179,101	12.04
16	Sleman	Yogyakarta	120,874	14.44
17	Tangerang	Banten	310,375	12.54
18	Lembata	East Nusa Tenggara	13,077	16.59
19	West Kotawaringin	Central Kalimantan	28,054	12.86
20	Kota Baru	South Kalimantan	39,800	10.88
21	Pasir	East Kalimantan	24,501	10.31
22	West Kutai	East Kalimantan	15,348	12.69
23	East Kutai	East Kalimantan	21,309	16.75
24	Berau	East Kalimantan	23,291	22.60
25	Morowali	Central Sulawesi	41,828	30.60
26	Mamuju	South Sulawesi	31,743	12.44
27	Buton	Southeast Sulawesi	56,658	12.26
28	Boalemo	Gorontalo	56,834	35.13
29	Buru	Maluku	18,606	19.78
30	Jayapura	Papua	13,672	11.39
31	Mimika	Papua	6,101	17.87

Source: Compiled from Tables 4.1.6 to 4.1.35.

TABLE 4.1.6
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 2000

Regency/Municipality	(1)	Non-Migrant	(2)	Migrant	(3)	Population Aged 5 years and above	(4)	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants	(6)
<i>Regency</i>										
Simeulue		42,121		1,930		44,051		4.38		3.06
Aceh Singkil		81,033		4,222		85,255		4.95		6.69
South Aceh		156,040		1,842		157,882		1.17		2.92
Southeast Aceh		170,700		2,589		173,289		1.49		4.10
East Aceh		451,900		17,165		469,065		3.66		27.20
Central Aceh		155,979		5,943		161,922		3.67		9.42
West Aceh		156,753		3,730		160,483		2.32		5.91
Aceh Besar		31,484		2,856		34,340		8.32		4.53
Bireuen		6,674		3,498		10,172		34.39		5.54
North Aceh		81,809		2,093		83,902		2.49		3.32
<i>Municipality</i>										
Banda Aceh		126,775		15,333		142,108		10.79		24.30
Sabang		19,274		1,909		21,183		9.01		3.02
TOTAL		1,480,542		63,110		1,543,652		4.09		100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001a).

TABLE 4.1.7
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: North Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Nias	579,943	9,885	589,828	1.68	1.87
Mandailing Natal	297,883	13,776	311,659	4.42	2.61
South Tapanuli	617,611	17,988	635,599	2.83	3.41
Central Tapanuli	193,622	17,644	211,266	8.35	3.34
North Tapanuli	347,802	11,302	359,104	3.15	2.14
Toba Samosir	257,796	11,803	269,599	4.38	2.23
Labuhan Batu	690,734	42,670	733,404	5.82	8.08
Asahan	797,672	28,325	825,997	3.43	5.36
Simalongun	739,249	29,245	768,494	3.81	5.54
Dairi	245,911	8,547	254,458	3.36	1.62
Karo	241,783	9,837	251,620	3.91	1.86
Deli Serdang	1,590,334	150,392	1,740,726	8.64	28.47
Langkat	784,936	21,452	806,388	2.66	4.06
<i>Municipality</i>					
Sibolga	62,551	8,705	71,256	12.22	1.65
Tanjung Balai	108,244	6,883	115,127	5.98	1.30
Pematang Siantar	203,669	14,335	218,004	6.58	2.71
Tebing Tinggi	104,913	7,421	112,334	6.61	1.40
Medan	1,613,169	106,353	1,719,522	6.19	20.13
Binjai	180,994	11,653	192,647	6.05	2.21
TOTAL	9,658,816	528,216	10,187,032	5.19	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Sumatra Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001b).

TABLE 4.1.8
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: West Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Mentawai Islands	51,623	1,381	53,004	2.61	0.65
South Pesisir	339,200	7,579	346,779	2.19	3.56
Solok	375,931	10,952	386,883	2.83	5.15
Sawahlunto/Sijunjung	256,407	14,969	271,376	5.52	7.03
Tanah Datar	282,080	11,646	293,726	3.96	5.47
Padang Pariaman	364,133	18,611	382,744	4.86	8.75
Agam	346,446	23,358	369,804	6.32	10.98
Limapuluh Kota	267,244	9,943	277,187	3.59	4.67
Pasaman	430,635	15,304	445,939	3.43	7.19
<i>Municipality</i>					
Padang	577,008	61,893	638,901	9.69	29.08
Solok	36,964	5,517	42,481	12.99	2.59
Sawahlunto	42,388	3,099	45,487	6.81	1.46
Padang Panjang	28,758	6,866	35,624	19.27	3.23
Bukittinggi	69,005	12,811	81,816	15.66	6.02
Payakumbuh	78,283	8,887	87,170	10.20	4.18
TOTAL	3,546,105	212,816	3,758,921	5.66	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Sumatra Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001c)*.

TABLE 4.1.9
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Riau, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Kuantan Sengingi	173,610	18,479	192,089	9.62	2.15
Indragiri Hulu	194,823	23,374	218,197	10.71	2.72
Indragiri Hilir	438,888	55,479	494,367	11.22	6.45
Pelalawan	93,413	40,752	134,165	30.37	4.74
Siak	128,870	76,857	205,727	37.36	8.94
Kampar	317,266	72,178	389,444	18.53	8.40
Rokan Hulu	194,609	35,996	230,605	15.61	4.19
Bengkalis	419,921	40,923	460,844	8.88	4.76
Rokan Hilir	219,380	86,262	305,642	28.22	10.03
Riau Islands	251,599	36,824	288,423	12.77	4.28
Karimun	131,231	16,659	147,890	11.26	1.94
Natuna	63,744	5,464	69,208	7.90	0.64
<i>Municipality</i>					
Pekan Baru	420,643	97,253	517,896	18.78	11.31
Batam	218,830	169,408	388,238	43.64	19.71
Dumai	69,167	83,804	152,971	54.78	9.75
TOTAL	3,335,994	859,712	4,195,706	20.49	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Riau: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001d).

TABLE 4.1.10
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Jambi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Kerinci	259,513	6,782	266,295	2.55	3.68
Merangin	205,275	16,445	221,720	7.42	8.94
Sarolangun	143,632	11,939	155,571	7.67	6.49
Batang Hari	156,629	12,919	169,548	7.62	7.02
Muaro Jambi	173,450	35,574	209,024	17.02	19.33
East Tanjung Jabung	161,735	9,981	171,716	5.81	5.42
West Tanjung Jabung	162,040	21,744	183,784	11.83	11.81
Tebo	176,973	19,406	196,379	9.88	10.54
Bungo	178,875	11,992	190,867	6.28	6.52
<i>Municipality</i>					
Jambi	338,746	37,262	376,008	9.91	20.25
TOTAL	1,956,868	184,044	2,140,912	8.60	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Jambi: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001e)*.

TABLE 4.1.11
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: South Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Ogan Komering Ulu	998,454	32,691	1,031,145	3.17	10.89
Ogan Komering Ilir	808,291	61,033	869,324	7.02	20.34
Muara Enim	617,144	24,122	641,266	3.76	8.04
Lahat	578,058	19,598	597,656	3.28	6.53
Musi Rawas	538,009	29,094	567,103	5.13	9.70
Musi Banyu Asin	1,038,050	67,243	1,105,293	6.08	22.41
<i>Municipality</i>					
Palembang	1,240,852	66,276	1,307,128	5.07	22.09
TOTAL	5,818,858	300,057	6,118,915	4.90	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Sumatra Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001f).

TABLE 4.1.12
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Bengkulu, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
South Bengkulu	314,724	15,778	330,502	4.77	16.37
Rejang Lebong	374,611	17,500	392,111	4.46	18.15
North Bengkulu	390,771	23,113	413,884	5.58	23.98
<i>Municipality</i>					
Bengkulu	209,361	40,009	249,370	16.04	41.50
TOTAL	1,289,467	96,400	1,385,867	6.96	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Bengkulu: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001g).

TABLE 4.1.13
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Lampung, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
West Lampung	302,044	24,148	326,192	7.40	5.64
Tanggamus	689,534	27,635	717,169	3.85	6.46
South Lampung	964,679	49,482	1,014,161	4.88	11.56
East Lampung	725,399	56,294	781,693	7.20	13.16
Central Lampung	888,565	53,055	941,620	5.63	12.40
North Lampung	451,584	22,469	474,053	4.74	5.25
Way Kanan	275,575	35,792	311,367	11.50	8.36
Tulang Bawang	512,039	101,749	613,788	16.58	23.78
<i>Municipality</i>					
Bandar Lampung	618,631	49,990	668,621	7.48	11.68
Metro	99,965	7,306	107,271	6.81	1.71
TOTAL	5,528,015	427,920	5,955,935	7.18	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Lampung: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001h).

TABLE 4.1.14
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Bangka-Belitung, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Bangka	483,213	26,005	509,218	5.11	61.23
Belitung	176,990	6,706	183,696	3.65	15.79
<i>Municipality</i>					
Pangkal Pinang	103,945	9,763	113,708	8.59	22.99
TOTAL	764,148	42,474	806,622	5.27	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Bangka-Belitung: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001i)*.

TABLE 4.1.15
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Jakarta, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Municipality</i>					
South Jakarta	1,457,368	173,750	1,631,118	10.65	19.83
East Jakarta	1,871,479	261,997	2,133,476	12.28	29.90
Central Jakarta	738,126	72,856	810,982	8.98	8.32
West Jakarta	1,528,830	213,260	1,742,090	12.24	24.34
North Jakarta	1,164,012	154,263	1,318,275	11.70	17.61
TOTAL	6,759,815	876,126	7,635,941	11.47	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of D.K.I. Jakarta: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001i)*.

TABLE 4.1.16
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: West Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	(1)	Non-Migrant	(2)	Migrant	(3)	Population Aged 5 years and above	(4)	Migrant %	(5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants	(6)
<i>Regency</i>											
Bogor		2,879,042		212,566		3,091,608		6.88		10.23	
Sukabumi		1,770,064		66,390		1,836,454		3.62		3.20	
Cianjur		1,671,343		53,445		1,724,788		3.10		2.57	
Bandung		3,525,852		169,935		3,695,787		4.60		8.18	
Garut		1,748,669		48,630		1,797,299		2.71		2.34	
Tasikmalaya		1,805,476		43,074		1,848,550		2.33		2.07	
Ciamis		1,407,969		57,550		1,465,519		3.93		2.77	
Kuningan		864,398		30,880		895,278		3.45		1.49	
Cirebon		1,698,612		37,554		1,736,166		2.16		1.81	
Majalengka		995,916		20,515		1,016,431		2.02		0.99	
Sumedang		829,381		50,765		880,146		5.77		2.44	
Indramayu		1,401,837		31,627		1,433,464		2.21		1.52	
Subang		1,162,390		39,973		1,202,363		3.32		1.92	
Purwakarta		581,845		39,273		621,118		6.32		1.89	
Karawang		1,492,568		107,409		1,599,977		6.71		5.17	
Bekasi		1,308,512		179,101		1,487,613		12.04		8.62	
<i>Municipality</i>											
Bogor		614,643		62,666		677,309		9.25		3.02	
Sukabumi		212,736		14,521		227,257		6.39		0.70	
Bandung		1,760,831		184,931		1,945,762		9.50		8.90	
Cirebon		223,865		23,321		247,186		9.43		1.12	
Bekasi		1,166,262		332,439		1,498,701		22.18		16.01	
Depok		759,814		270,453		1,030,267		26.25		13.02	
TOTAL		29,882,025		2,077,018		31,959,043		6.50		100.00	

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Jawa Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001k)*.

TABLE 4.1.17
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Central Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Cilacap	1,402,550	46,250	1,448,800	3.19	4.50
Banyumas	1,258,528	60,624	1,319,152	4.60	5.90
Purbalingga	685,328	19,927	705,255	2.83	1.94
Banjarnegara	735,565	18,619	754,184	2.47	1.81
Kebumen	1,027,055	26,035	1,053,090	2.47	2.53
Purworejo	618,110	29,062	647,172	4.49	2.83
Wonosobo	643,511	19,059	662,570	2.88	1.85
Magelang	969,347	33,322	1,002,669	3.32	3.24
Boyolali	794,962	26,627	821,589	3.24	2.59
Klaten	997,350	32,129	1,029,479	3.12	3.13
Sukoharjo	655,552	57,606	713,158	8.08	5.61
Wonogiri	870,408	26,472	896,880	2.95	2.58
Karanganyar	667,277	28,677	695,954	4.12	2.79
Sragen	761,103	15,429	776,532	1.99	1.50
Grobogan	1,113,717	33,750	1,147,467	2.94	3.28
Blora	717,393	25,925	743,318	3.49	2.52
Rembang	493,817	15,665	509,482	3.07	1.52
Pati	1,027,103	27,276	1,054,379	2.59	2.65
Kudus	622,997	18,431	641,428	2.87	1.79
Jepara	848,711	28,134	876,845	3.21	2.74

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TABLE 4.1.17 – cont'd

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Demak	840,767	34,776	875,543	3.97	3.38
Semarang	729,496	32,207	761,703	4.23	3.13
Temanggung	587,085	15,563	602,648	2.58	1.51
Kendal	745,156	27,649	772,805	3.58	2.69
Batang	580,135	17,916	598,051	3.00	1.74
Pekalongan	692,587	20,720	713,307	2.90	2.02
Pemalang	1,104,873	26,047	1,130,920	2.30	2.53
Tegal	1,215,280	28,390	1,243,670	2.28	2.76
Brebes	1,492,279	31,538	1,523,817	2.07	3.07
<i>Municipality</i>					
Magelang	97,293	11,205	108,498	10.33	1.09
Surakarta	414,045	40,166	454,211	8.84	3.91
Salatiga	124,579	15,192	139,771	10.87	1.48
Semarang	1,124,239	114,313	1,238,552	9.23	11.12
Pekalongan	225,639	11,508	237,147	4.85	1.12
Tegal	204,082	11,350	215,432	5.27	1.10
TOTAL	27,087,919	1,027,559	28,115,478	3.65	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Jawa Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001)*.

TABLE 4.1.18
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Yogyakarta, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Kulon Progo	331,399	11,123	342,522	3.25	4.22
Bantul	671,739	49,874	721,613	6.91	18.92
Gunung Kidul	611,407	9,389	620,796	1.51	3.56
Sleman	716,466	120,874	837,340	14.44	45.85
<i>Municipality</i>					
Yogyakarta	298,967	72,345	371,312	19.48	27.44
TOTAL	2,629,978	263,605	2,893,583	9.11	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Yogyakarta: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001m)*.

TABLE 4.1.19
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: East Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
		Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant %	Percentage Distribution of Migrants
<i>Regency</i>						
Pactan		481,885	4,394	486,279	0.90	0.56
Ponorogo		766,403	12,597	779,000	1.62	1.61
Trenggalek		588,300	9,530	597,830	1.59	1.22
Tulungagung		838,608	12,832	851,440	1.51	1.64
Blitar		960,222	16,007	976,229	1.64	2.04
Kediri		1,270,953	17,759	1,288,712	1.38	2.27
Malang		2,162,426	52,839	2,215,265	2.39	6.75
Lumajang		870,478	14,590	885,068	1.65	1.86
Jember		1,983,408	18,510	2,001,918	0.92	2.36
Banyuwangi		1,347,001	26,012	1,373,013	1.89	3.32
Bondowoso		630,383	3,201	633,584	0.51	0.41
Situbondo		550,996	6,162	557,158	1.11	0.79
Probolinggo		903,339	12,383	915,722	1.35	1.58
Pasuruan		1,212,743	33,422	1,246,165	2.68	4.27
Sidoarjo		1,311,324	111,409	1,422,733	7.83	14.22
Mojokerto		808,446	20,804	829,250	2.51	2.66
Jombang		1,016,118	16,331	1,032,449	1.58	2.08
Nganjuk		878,550	15,868	894,418	1.77	2.03
Madun		583,570	8,898	592,468	1.50	1.14
Magetan		566,524	6,825	573,349	1.19	0.87
Ngawi		743,537	8,711	752,248	1.16	1.11

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TABLE 4.1.19 – cont'd

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Bojonegoro	1,057,357	13,661	1,071,018	1.28	1.74
Tuban	951,595	10,496	962,091	1.09	1.34
Lamongan	1,073,165	13,092	1,086,257	1.21	1.67
Gresik	866,070	50,994	917,064	5.56	6.51
Bangkalan	718,587	13,239	731,826	1.81	1.69
Sampang	652,745	22,640	675,385	3.35	2.89
Pamekasan	619,327	9,297	628,624	1.48	1.19
Sumenep	899,632	11,606	911,238	1.27	1.48
<i>Municipality</i>					
Kediri	219,471	6,788	226,259	3.00	0.87
Blitar	104,456	5,073	109,529	4.63	0.65
Malang	669,680	30,769	700,449	4.39	3.93
Probolinggo	169,125	4,811	173,936	2.77	0.61
Pasuruan	146,474	6,095	152,569	3.99	0.78
Mojokerto	94,576	5,365	99,941	5.37	0.68
Madium	145,190	6,732	151,922	4.43	0.86
Surabaya	2,246,655	143,635	2,390,290	6.01	18.34
TOTAL	31,109,319	783,377	31,892,696	2.46	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Jawa Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001n).

TABLE 4.1.20
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Banten, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Pandeglang	871,587	35,244	906,831	3.89	4.97
Lebak	866,626	40,109	906,735	4.42	5.65
Tangerang	2,165,082	310,375	2,475,457	12.54	43.73
Serang	1,382,888	73,001	1,455,889	5.01	10.28
<i>Municipality</i>					
Tangerang	978,542	212,914	1,191,456	17.87	30.00
Cilegon	223,465	38,169	261,634	14.59	5.38
TOTAL	6,488,190	709,812	7,198,002	9.86	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Banten: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001o)*.

TABLE 4.1.21
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Bali, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Jembrana	202,389	8,613	211,002	4.08	4.68
Tabanan	329,091	18,121	347,212	5.22	9.84
Badung	283,790	30,438	314,228	9.69	16.53
Gianyar	341,111	16,876	357,987	4.71	9.16
Klungkung	136,709	5,224	141,933	3.68	2.84
Bangli	173,227	2,484	175,711	1.41	1.35
Karang Asem	320,465	6,007	326,472	1.84	3.26
Buleleng	491,524	13,884	505,408	2.75	7.54
<i>Municipality</i>					
Denpasar	395,280	82,535	477,815	17.27	44.81
TOTAL	2,673,586	184,182	2,857,768	6.44	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from TABLE 12.3, *Population of Bali: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001p).

TABLE 4.1.22
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: West Nusa Tenggara, 2000

Regency/Municipality	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
		Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant %	Percentage Distribution of Migrants
<i>Regency</i>						
West Lombok		577,907	14,224	592,131	2.40	12.18
Central Lombok		651,967	12,782	664,749	1.92	10.94
East Lombok		844,548	18,717	863,265	2.17	16.02
Sumbawa		372,604	21,914	394,518	5.55	18.76
Dompu		147,579	8,909	156,488	5.69	7.63
Bima		432,397	11,631	444,028	2.62	9.96
<i>Municipality</i>						
Mataram		254,410	28,645	283,055	10.12	24.52
TOTAL		3,281,412	116,822	3,398,234	3.44	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Nusa Tenggara Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001q)*.

TABLE 4.1.23
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: East Nusa Tenggara, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
West Sumba	294,896	3,376	298,272	1.13	2.29
East Sumba	154,453	5,812	160,265	3.63	3.94
Kupang	339,966	7,640	347,606	2.20	5.18
South Central Timor	335,984	4,271	340,255	1.26	2.89
North Central Timor	158,913	10,937	169,850	6.44	7.41
Belu	223,197	18,209	241,406	7.54	12.34
Alor	138,868	4,407	143,275	3.08	2.99
Lembata	65,743	13,077	78,820	16.59	8.86
East Flores	160,888	12,186	173,074	7.04	8.26
Sikka	223,253	8,912	232,165	3.84	6.04
Enda	197,126	7,569	204,695	3.70	5.13
Ngada	187,517	5,323	192,840	2.76	3.61
Manggarai	501,770	8,151	509,921	1.60	5.52
<i>Municipality</i>					
Kupang	173,848	37,696	211,544	17.82	25.55
TOTAL	3,156,422	147,566	3,303,988	4.47	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Nusa Tenggara Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001r)*.

TABLE 4.1.24
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: West Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Sambas	399,810	5,496	405,306	1.36	3.53
Bengkayang	274,580	16,623	291,203	5.71	10.68
Landak	226,891	20,209	247,100	8.18	12.99
Pontianak	525,493	28,728	554,221	5.18	18.46
Sanggau	437,010	14,355	451,365	3.18	9.22
Ketapang	355,888	18,577	374,465	4.96	11.94
Sintang	394,975	11,406	406,381	2.81	7.33
Kapuas Hulu	159,259	3,822	163,081	2.34	2.46
<i>Municipality</i>					
Pontianak	382,416	36,414	418,830	8.69	23.40
TOTAL	3,156,322	155,630	3,311,952	4.70	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Kalimantan Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001s)*.

TABLE 4.1.25
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Central Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
West Kotawaringin	190,138	28,054	218,192	12.86	18.80
East Kotawaringin	418,700	43,661	462,361	9.44	29.26
Kapuas	421,409	34,743	456,152	7.62	23.28
South Barito	151,115	9,517	160,632	5.92	6.38
North Barito	154,456	6,843	161,299	4.24	4.59
<i>Municipality</i>					
Palangka Raya	116,030	26,424	142,454	18.55	17.71
TOTAL	1,451,848	149,242	1,601,090	9.32	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Kalimantan Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001t)*.

TABLE 4.1.26
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: South Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Tanah Laut	189,971	16,316	206,287	7.91	8.92
Kota Baru	326,093	39,800	365,893	10.88	21.76
Banjar	355,711	16,117	371,828	4.33	8.81
Barito Kuala	207,163	14,976	222,139	6.74	8.19
Tapin	122,005	5,719	127,724	4.48	3.13
South Hulu Sungai	171,906	4,866	176,772	2.75	2.66
Central Hulu Sungai	193,707	8,138	201,845	4.03	4.45
North Hulu Sungai	253,837	8,061	261,898	3.08	4.41
Tabalong	145,637	7,489	153,126	4.89	4.09
<i>Municipality</i>					
Banjarmasin	442,240	33,501	475,741	7.04	18.32
Banjar Baru	83,514	27,913	111,427	25.05	15.26
TOTAL	2,491,784	182,896	2,674,680	6.84	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Kalimantan Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001u)*.

TABLE 4.1.27
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: East Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Pasir	213,110	24,501	237,611	10.31	9.88
West Kutai	105,612	15,348	120,960	12.69	6.19
Kutai	350,005	30,184	380,189	7.94	12.18
East Kutai	105,913	21,309	127,222	16.75	8.60
Berau	79,749	23,291	103,040	22.60	9.40
Malinau	29,400	2,401	31,801	7.55	0.97
Bulungan	67,486	5,922	73,408	8.07	2.39
Nunukan	63,271	6,745	70,016	9.63	2.72
<i>Municipality</i>					
Balikpapan	327,331	39,379	366,710	10.74	15.89
Samarinda	416,268	50,676	466,944	10.85	20.44
Tarakan	89,482	14,180	103,662	13.68	5.72
Bontang	73,520	13,944	87,464	15.94	5.63
TOTAL	1,921,147	247,880	2,169,027	11.43	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Kalimantan Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001v)*.

TABLE 4.1.28
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: North Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Bolaang Mongondow	374,371	8,799	383,170	2.30	8.97
Minahasa	669,103	27,859	696,962	4.00	28.40
Sangihe Talaud	231,723	6,339	238,062	2.66	6.46
<i>Municipality</i>					
Manado	302,153	37,274	339,427	10.98	37.99
Bitung	107,160	17,835	124,995	14.27	18.18
TOTAL	1,684,510	98,106	1,782,616	5.50	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Sulawesi Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001w)*.

TABLE 4.1.29
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Central Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Banggai islands	117,473	3,874	121,347	3.19	2.39
Banggai	224,230	15,814	240,044	6.59	9.74
Morowali	94,848	41,828	136,676	30.60	25.76
Poso	156,245	8,569	164,814	5.20	5.28
Donggala	593,640	41,901	635,541	6.59	25.81
Toli-Toli	143,943	8,715	152,658	5.71	5.37
Buol	79,346	4,226	83,572	5.06	2.60
<i>Municipality</i>					
Palu	197,479	37,429	234,908	15.93	23.05
TOTAL	1,607,204	162,356	1,769,560	9.17	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Sulawesi Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001x)*.

TABLE 4.1.30
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: South Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
		Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant %	Percentage Distribution of Migrants
<i>Regency</i>						
Selayar		89,892	3,257	93,149	3.50	0.86
Bulukumba		308,304	8,423	316,727	2.66	2.23
Bantaeng		136,492	3,933	140,425	2.80	1.04
Jenepono		277,930	5,275	283,205	1.86	1.40
Takalar		200,015	6,921	206,936	3.34	1.83
Gowa		429,673	26,417	456,090	5.79	7.00
Sinjai		173,461	8,088	181,549	4.45	2.14
Maros		228,562	13,208	241,770	5.46	3.50
Pangkajene Islands		226,911	7,774	234,685	3.31	2.06
Barru		128,771	6,533	135,304	4.83	1.73
Bone		567,945	14,284	582,229	2.45	3.78
Soppeng		193,346	5,724	199,070	2.88	1.52
Wajo		316,791	9,711	326,502	2.97	2.57
Sidenreng Rappang		206,280	8,439	214,719	3.93	2.24
Pinrang		263,915	12,063	275,978	4.37	3.20
Enrekang		139,837	6,007	145,844	4.12	1.59
Luwu		332,262	17,637	349,899	5.04	4.67
Tana Toraja		331,712	11,111	342,823	3.24	2.94
Polewali Mamasa		379,744	9,395	389,139	2.41	2.49
Majene		102,803	2,070	104,873	1.97	0.55
Mamuju		223,504	31,743	255,247	12.44	8.41
North Luwu		343,306	33,945	377,251	9.00	8.99

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TABLE 4.1.30 – cont'd

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Municipality</i>					
Ujung Pandang	873,146	114,587	987,733	11.60	30.36
Pare Pare	85,337	10,887	96,224	11.31	2.88
TOTAL	6,559,939	377,432	6,937,371	5.44	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Sulawesi Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001y)*.

TABLE 4.1.31
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Southeast Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Buton	405,601	56,658	462,259	12.26	40.14
Muna	226,625	9,381	236,006	3.97	6.65
Kendari	370,068	19,459	389,527	5.00	13.79
Kolaka	257,385	25,730	283,115	9.09	18.23
<i>Municipality</i>					
Kendari	146,921	29,913	176,834	16.92	21.19
TOTAL	1,406,600	141,141	1,547,741	9.12	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Sulawesi Tenggara: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001z)*.

TABLE 4.1.32
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Gorontalo, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Boalemo	104,928	56,834	161,762	35.13	80.26
Gorontalo	443,795	7,541	451,336	1.67	10.65
<i>Municipality</i>					
Gorontalo	113,986	6,439	120,425	5.35	9.09
TOTAL	662,709	70,814	733,523	9.65	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Gorontalo: Results of the 2000 Population Census (2001aa)*.

TABLE 4.1.33
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Maluku, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
West Southeast Maluku	125,652	4,422	130,074	3.40	7.93
Southeast Maluku	155,151	4,749	159,900	2.97	8.52
Central Maluku	433,827	15,996	449,823	3.56	28.69
Buru	75,477	18,606	94,083	19.78	33.37
<i>Municipality</i>					
Ambon	154,938	11,978	166,916	7.18	21.48
TOTAL	945,045	55,751	1,000,796	5.57	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Maluku: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ab).

TABLE 4.1.34
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: North Maluku, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
North Maluku	315,227	7,811	323,038	2.42	13.55
Central Halmahera	119,795	5,623	125,418	4.48	9.76
<i>Municipality</i>					
Ternate	90,569	44,201	134,770	32.80	76.69
TOTAL	525,591	57,635	583,226	9.88	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Maluku Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ac).

TABLE 4.1.35
Number and Percentage of Migrants by Regency/Municipality: Papua, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Non-Migrant	Migrant	Population Aged 5 years and above	Migrant % (5)=(3)/(4)	Percentage Distribution of Migrants (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)/(4)	(6)
<i>Regency</i>					
Merauke	159,137	10,348	169,485	6.11	10.01
Jayawijaya	274,935	3,224	278,159	1.16	3.12
Jayapura	106,349	13,672	120,021	11.39	13.23
Nabire	86,202	5,901	92,103	6.41	5.71
Paniai	68,153	2,606	70,759	3.68	2.52
Puncak Jaya	64,778	1,222	66,000	1.85	1.18
Fakfak	59,105	4,696	63,801	7.36	4.54
Mimika	28,035	6,101	34,136	17.87	5.90
Sorong	77,453	4,333	81,786	5.30	4.19
Manokwari	128,680	10,155	138,835	7.31	9.83
Yapen Waropen	50,722	2,282	53,004	4.31	2.21
Biak Numfor	84,996	5,212	90,208	5.78	5.04
<i>Municipality</i>					
Jayapura	115,852	21,522	137,374	15.67	20.83
Sorong	72,019	12,056	84,075	14.34	11.67
TOTAL	1,376,416	103,330	1,479,746	6.98	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 12.3, *Population of Papua: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ad).

TABLE 4.2.1
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by Province:
Indonesia, 2000

Province	Number of Population			Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	485,555	1,249,167	1,734,722	27.99
North Sumatra	4,906,416	6,600,392	11,506,808	42.64
West Sumatra	1,227,113	3,014,492	4,241,605	28.93
Riau	2,058,952	2,696,224	4,755,176	43.30
Jambi	681,852	1,725,314	2,407,166	28.33
South Sumatra	2,362,790	4,494,586	6,857,376	34.46
Bengkulu	459,627	1,102,458	1,562,085	29.42
Lampung	1,411,415	5,237,766	6,649,181	21.23
Bangka-Belitung	386,793	512,302	899,095	43.02
Jakarta	8,347,083	0	8,347,083	100.00
West Java	17,971,472	17,752,001	35,723,473	50.31
Central Java	12,428,082	18,496,082	30,924,164	40.19
Yogyakarta	1,798,513	1,321,965	3,120,478	57.64
East Java	14,211,229	20,554,769	34,765,998	40.88
Banten	4,224,362	3,872,447	8,096,809	52.17
Bali	1,565,337	1,581,662	3,146,999	49.74
West Nusa Tenggara	1,343,934	2,486,663	3,830,597	35.08
East Nusa Tenggara	588,664	3,219,813	3,808,477	15.46
West Kalimantan	985,140	2,747,810	3,732,950	26.39
Central Kalimantan	506,834	1,294,172	1,801,006	28.14
South Kalimantan	1,077,867	1,897,847	2,975,714	36.22
East Kalimantan	1,411,014	1,032,320	2,443,334	57.75
North Sulawesi	723,033	1,250,407	1,973,440	36.64
Central Sulawesi	402,125	1,610,268	2,012,393	19.98
South Sulawesi	2,311,132	5,490,546	7,801,678	29.62
Southeast Sulawesi	373,848	1,402,444	1,776,292	21.05
Gorontalo	211,913	618,271	830,184	25.53
Maluku	289,959	859,940	1,149,899	25.22
North Maluku	205,691	464,142	669,833	30.71
Papua	422,882	1,275,102	1,697,984	24.90
TOTAL	85,380,627	115,861,372	201,241,999	42.43

Source: Compiled from Tables 4.2.4 to 4.2.33.

TABLE 4.2.2
Municipalities with 100% Urbanization Rate: Indonesia, 2000

Province	Municipality	Province	Municipality
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Banda Aceh	Central Java	Magelang Surakarta Tegal
North Sumatra	Sibolga Pematang Siantar Tebing Tinggi Medan	Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta
West Sumatra	Bukittinggi	East Java	Kediri Blitar Mojokerto Madiun Surabaya
Jakarta	South Jakarta East Jakarta Central Jakarta West Jakarta North Jakarta	Banten	Tangerang
West Java	Bandung Cirebon	Bali	Denpasar
		West Nusa Tenggara	Mataram
		West Kalimantan	Pontianak

Source: Compiled from Tables 4.2.4 to 4.2.33.

TABLE 4.2.3
Districts with Urban Population of more than 1 Million: Indonesia, 2000

No	Regency/Municipality	Province	Urban	Rural	Total	Urbanization rate (%)
1	Deli Serdang	North Sumatra	1,040,794	918,464	1,959,258	53.12
2	Medan	North Sumatra	1,904,273	0	1,904,273	100.00
3	Palembang	South Sumatra	1,430,627	20,792	1,451,419	98.57
4	South Jakarta	Jakarta	1,784,044	0	1,784,044	100.00
5	East Jakarta	Jakarta	2,347,917	0	2,347,917	100.00
6	West Jakarta	Jakarta	1,904,191	0	1,904,191	100.00
7	North Jakarta	Jakarta	1,436,336	0	1,436,336	100.00
8	Bogor	West Java	2,013,987	1,494,839	3,508,826	57.40
9	Bandung	West Java	2,656,546	1,501,537	4,158,083	63.89
10	Cirebon	West Java	1,082,736	848,330	1,931,066	56.07
11	Bandung (Municipality)	West Java	2,136,260	0	2,136,260	100.00
12	Bekasi	West Java	1,622,170	41,632	1,663,802	97.50
13	Depok	West Java	1,120,892	22,511	1,143,403	98.03
14	Semarang	Central Java	1,269,502	79,301	1,348,803	94.12
15	Sidoarjo	East Java	1,339,311	223,704	1,563,015	85.69
16	Surabaya	East Java	2,599,796	0	2,599,796	100.00
17	Tangerang	Banten	1,940,737	840,691	2,781,428	69.77
18	Tangerang (Municipality)	Banten	1,325,854	0	1,325,854	100.00
19	Ujung Pandang	South Sulawesi	1,076,275	23,744	1,100,019	97.84

Source: Compiled from Tables 4.2.4 to 4.2.33.

TABLE 4.2.4
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Simeulue	5,633	45,476	51,109	11.02
Aceh Singkil	12,336	86,895	99,231	12.43
South Aceh	28,675	148,121	176,796	16.22
Southeast Aceh	18,457	181,365	199,822	9.24
East Aceh	133,708	391,518	525,226	25.46
Central Aceh	34,117	148,618	182,735	18.67
West Aceh	38,320	140,579	178,899	21.42
Aceh Besar	6,653	31,723	38,376	17.34
Bireuen	701	10,119	10,820	6.48
North Aceh	37,255	56,222	93,477	39.85
<i>Municipality</i>				
Banda Aceh	154,767	0	154,767	100.00
Sabang	14,933	8,531	23,464	63.64
TOTAL	485,555	1,249,167	1,734,722	27.99

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001a).

TABLE 4.2.5
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: North Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Nias	28,004	655,412	683,416	4.10
Mandailing Natal	45,416	314,433	359,849	12.62
South Tapanuli	107,007	627,181	734,188	14.57
Central Tapanuli	29,324	215,349	244,673	11.98
North Tapanuli	41,632	366,078	407,710	10.21
Toba Samosir	40,863	263,262	304,125	13.44
Labuhan Batu	166,133	677,956	844,089	19.68
Asahan	250,246	685,407	935,653	26.75
Simalungun	194,755	661,028	855,783	22.76
Dairi	35,384	257,440	292,824	12.08
Karo	66,005	217,708	283,713	23.26
Deli Serdang	1,040,794	918,464	1,959,258	53.12
Langkat	190,778	712,208	902,986	21.13
<i>Municipality</i>				
Sibolga	81,699	0	81,699	100.00
Tanjung Balai	118,178	14,207	132,385	89.27
Pematang Siantar	241,480	0	241,480	100.00
Tebing Tinggi	124,979	0	124,979	100.00
Medan	1,904,273	0	1,904,273	100.00
Binjai	199,466	14,259	213,725	93.33
TOTAL	4,906,416	6,600,392	11,506,808	42.64

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Sumatra Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001b).

TABLE 4.2.6
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: West Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Mentawai Islands	7,765	53,132	60,897	12.75
South Pesisir	40,812	350,535	391,347	10.43
Solok	30,215	408,760	438,975	6.88
Sawahlunto/Sijunjung	27,629	280,181	307,810	8.98
Tanah Datar	33,562	293,552	327,114	10.26
Padang Pariaman	74,354	358,436	432,790	17.18
Agam	79,610	335,362	414,972	19.18
Limapuluh Kota	9,353	302,420	311,773	3.00
Pasaman	57,010	456,664	513,674	11.10
<i>Municipality</i>				
Padang	598,740	114,502	713,242	83.95
Solok	47,334	786	48,120	98.37
Sawahlunto	28,349	22,519	50,868	55.73
Padang Panjang	34,669	5,470	40,139	86.37
Bukittinggi	91,983	0	91,983	100.00
Payakumbuh	65,728	32,173	97,901	67.14
TOTAL	1,227,113	3,014,492	4,241,605	28.93

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Sumatra Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001c).

TABLE 4.2.7
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Riau, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Kuantan Sengingi	28,275	188,457	216,732	13.05
Indragiri Hulu	36,728	210,578	247,306	14.85
Indragiri Hilir	62,014	493,687	555,701	11.16
Pelalawan	21,072	131,877	152,949	13.78
Siak	87,081	151,705	238,786	36.47
Kampar	37,694	409,463	447,157	8.43
Rokan Hulu	29,505	236,181	265,686	11.11
Bengkalis	228,082	292,159	520,241	43.84
Rokan Hilir	78,529	273,770	352,299	22.29
Riau Islands	225,049	94,433	319,482	70.44
Karimun	103,063	61,707	164,770	62.55
Natuna	18,261	59,820	78,081	23.39
<i>Municipality</i>				
Pekan Baru	574,528	10,912	585,440	98.14
Batam	413,458	23,900	437,358	94.54
Dumai	115,613	57,575	173,188	66.76
TOTAL	2,058,952	2,696,224	4,755,176	43.30

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Riau: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001d).

TABLE 4.2.8
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Jambi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Kerinci	48,993	246,047	295,040	16.61
Merangin	23,028	231,175	254,203	9.06
Sarolangun	9,426	168,671	178,097	5.29
Batang Hari	32,261	158,375	190,636	16.92
Muaro Jambi	4,590	229,403	233,993	1.96
East Tanjung Jabung	48,985	142,571	191,556	25.57
West Tanjung Jabung	66,556	140,174	206,730	32.19
Tebo	8,256	213,976	222,232	3.72
Bungo	39,406	177,766	217,172	18.15
<i>Municipality</i>				
Jambi	400,351	17,156	417,507	95.89
TOTAL	681,852	1,725,314	2,407,166	28.33

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Jambi: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001e).

TABLE 4.2.9
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: South Sumatra, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Ogan Komering Ulu	174,757	984,910	1,159,667	15.07
Ogan Komering Ilir	112,851	863,327	976,178	11.56
Muara Enim	209,241	508,500	717,741	29.15
Lahat	137,605	532,523	670,128	20.53
Musi Rawas	124,736	517,100	641,836	19.43
Musi Banyu Asin	172,973	1,067,434	1,240,407	13.94
<i>Municipality</i>				
Palembang	1,430,627	20,792	1,451,419	98.57
TOTAL	2,362,790	4,494,586	6,857,376	34.46

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Sumatra Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001f).

TABLE 4.2.10
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Bengkulu, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
South Bengkulu	37,564	333,114	370,678	10.13
Rejang Lebong	119,092	323,303	442,395	26.92
North Bengkulu	32,023	437,236	469,259	6.82
<i>Municipality</i>				
Bengkulu	270,948	8,805	279,753	96.85
TOTAL	459,627	1,102,458	1,562,085	29.42

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Bengkulu: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001g).

TABLE 4.2.11
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Lampung, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
West Lampung	16,558	349,926	366,484	4.52
Tanggamus	147,559	652,652	800,211	18.44
South Lampung	151,376	981,748	1,133,124	13.36
East Lampung	39,593	829,835	869,428	4.55
Central Lampung	98,152	948,015	1,046,167	9.38
North Lampung	116,552	414,389	530,941	21.95
Way Kanan	0	349,807	349,807	0.00
Tulang Bawang	16,710	675,112	691,822	2.42
<i>Municipality</i>				
Bandar Lampung	735,898	6,851	742,749	99.08
Metro	89,017	29,431	118,448	75.15
TOTAL	1,411,415	5,237,766	6,649,181	21.23

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Lampung: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001h).

TABLE 4.2.12
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Bangka-Belitung, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Bangka	153,325	415,800	569,125	26.94
Belitung	111,883	92,768	204,651	54.67
<i>Municipality</i>				
Pangkal Pinang	121,585	3,734	125,319	97.02
TOTAL	386,793	512,302	899,095	43.02

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Bangka-Belitung: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001i).

TABLE 4.2.13
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Jakarta, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Municipality</i>				
South Jakarta	1,784,044	0	1,784,044	100.00
East Jakarta	2,347,917	0	2,347,917	100.00
Central Jakarta	874,595	0	874,595	100.00
West Jakarta	1,904,191	0	1,904,191	100.00
North Jakarta	1,436,336	0	1,436,336	100.00
TOTAL	8,347,083	0	8,347,083	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 06.6, *Population of D.K.I. Jakarta: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001j).

TABLE 4.2.14
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: West Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Bogor	2,013,987	1,494,839	3,508,826	57.40
Sukabumi	508,259	1,566,882	2,075,141	24.49
Cianjur	482,603	1,463,802	1,946,405	24.79
Bandung	2,656,546	1,501,537	4,158,083	63.89
Garut	579,773	1,471,319	2,051,092	28.27
Tasikmalaya	602,152	1,461,923	2,064,075	29.17
Ciamis	356,560	1,262,192	1,618,752	22.03
Kuningan	277,286	707,506	984,792	28.16
Cirebon	1,082,736	848,330	1,931,066	56.07
Majalengka	369,737	751,904	1,121,641	32.96
Sumedang	295,953	672,895	968,848	30.55
Indramayu	411,057	1,178,973	1,590,030	25.85
Subang	287,430	1,042,408	1,329,838	21.61
Purwakarta	276,595	423,509	700,104	39.51
Karawang	660,806	1,126,513	1,787,319	36.97
Bekasi	967,740	700,754	1,668,494	58.00
<i>Municipality</i>				
Bogor	746,921	3,898	750,819	99.48
Sukabumi	243,746	8,674	252,420	96.56
Bandung	2,136,260	0	2,136,260	100.00
Cirebon	272,263	0	272,263	100.00
Bekasi	1,622,170	41,632	1,663,802	97.50
Depok	1,120,892	22,511	1,143,403	98.03
TOTAL	17,971,472	17,752,001	35,723,473	50.31

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Jawa Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001k).

TABLE 4.2.15
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Central Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Cilacap	454,067	1,154,381	1,608,448	28.23
Banyumas	661,395	790,403	1,451,798	45.56
Purbalingga	191,628	592,557	784,185	24.44
Banjarnegara	150,587	683,088	833,675	18.06
Kebumen	290,675	874,265	1,164,940	24.95
Purworejo	185,631	519,065	704,696	26.34
Wonosobo	121,625	614,206	735,831	16.53
Magelang	274,883	825,382	1,100,265	24.98
Boyolali	235,307	661,331	896,638	26.24
Klaten	713,153	396,935	1,110,088	64.24
Sukoharjo	545,781	229,429	775,210	70.40
Wonogiri	163,353	806,035	969,388	16.85
Karanganyar	335,798	422,920	758,718	44.26
Sragen	233,474	611,717	845,191	27.62
Grobogan	181,925	1,086,309	1,268,234	14.34
Blora	171,099	641,618	812,717	21.05
Rembang	145,757	412,024	557,781	26.13
Pati	348,159	800,384	1,148,543	30.31
Kudus	477,509	226,212	703,721	67.85
Jepara	491,910	477,053	968,963	50.77
Demak	266,976	706,698	973,674	27.42
Semarang	271,755	561,426	833,181	32.62
Temanggung	150,833	510,596	661,429	22.80
Kendal	356,508	493,221	849,729	41.96
Batang	218,086	443,018	661,104	32.99
Pekalongan	355,879	442,307	798,186	44.59
Pemalang	614,695	646,759	1,261,454	48.73
Tegal	755,651	626,784	1,382,435	54.66
Brebes	551,256	1,145,528	1,696,784	32.49
<i>Municipality</i>				
Magelang	117,531	0	117,531	100.00
Surakarta	490,214	0	490,214	100.00
Salatiga	142,001	9,437	151,438	93.77
Semarang	1,269,502	79,301	1,348,803	94.12
Pekalongan	256,579	5,693	262,272	97.83
Tegal	236,900	0	236,900	100.00
TOTAL	12,428,082	18,496,082	30,924,164	40.19

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Jawa Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001).

TABLE 4.2.16
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Yogyakarta, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Kulon Progo	66,366	304,578	370,944	17.89
Bantul	561,938	219,075	781,013	71.95
Gunung Kidul	34,875	635,558	670,433	5.20
Sleman	738,623	162,754	901,377	81.94
<i>Municipality</i>				
Yogyakarta	396,711	0	396,711	100.00
TOTAL	1,798,513	1,321,965	3,120,478	57.64

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Yogyakarta: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001m).

TABLE 4.2.17
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: East Java, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Pacitan	57,614	468,144	525,758	10.96
Ponorogo	206,460	634,989	841,449	24.54
Trenggalek	141,782	508,101	649,883	21.82
Tulungagung	386,362	543,471	929,833	41.55
Blitar	259,870	804,773	1,064,643	24.41
Kediri	517,315	891,038	1,408,353	36.73
Malang	951,446	1,461,124	2,412,570	39.44
Lumajang	215,711	749,481	965,192	22.35
Jember	784,681	1,402,976	2,187,657	35.87
Banyuwangi	551,572	937,219	1,488,791	37.05
Bondowoso	152,219	536,432	688,651	22.10
Situbondo	229,968	373,737	603,705	38.09
Probolinggo	275,476	729,491	1,004,967	27.41
Pasuruan	514,894	851,711	1,366,605	37.68
Sidoarjo	1,339,311	223,704	1,563,015	85.69
Mojokerto	379,984	528,020	908,004	41.85
Jombang	614,799	512,131	1,126,930	54.56
Nganjuk	317,941	655,531	973,472	32.66
Madiun	150,874	488,951	639,825	23.58
Magetan	191,730	423,524	615,254	31.16
Ngawi	72,624	740,604	813,228	8.93
Bojonegoro	195,319	970,082	1,165,401	16.76
Tuban	198,377	853,622	1,051,999	18.86
Lamongan	195,122	986,538	1,181,660	16.51
Gresik	500,960	504,485	1,005,445	49.82
Bangkalan	173,566	631,482	805,048	21.56
Sampang	76,700	673,346	750,046	10.23
Pamekasan	126,965	562,260	689,225	18.42
Sumenep	133,565	852,416	985,981	13.55
<i>Municipality</i>				
Kediri	244,519	0	244,519	100.00
Blitar	119,372	0	119,372	100.00
Malang	742,263	14,719	756,982	98.06
Probolinggo	156,657	34,865	191,522	81.80
Pasuruan	162,521	5,802	168,323	96.55
Mojokerto	108,938	0	108,938	100.00
Madiun	163,956	0	163,956	100.00
Surabaya	2,599,796	0	2,599,796	100.00
TOTAL	14,211,229	20,554,769	34,765,998	40.88

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Jawa Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001n).

TABLE 4.2.18
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Banten, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Pandeglang	158,608	853,180	1,011,788	15.68
Lebak	93,422	936,618	1,030,040	9.07
Tangerang	1,940,737	840,691	2,781,428	69.77
Serang	458,587	1,194,176	1,652,763	27.75
<i>Municipality</i>				
Tangerang	1,325,854	0	1,325,854	100.00
Cilegon	247,154	47,782	294,936	83.80
TOTAL	4,224,362	3,872,447	8,096,809	52.17

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Banten: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001o).

TABLE 4.2.19
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Bali, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Jembrana	105,669	126,137	231,806	45.59
Tabanan	119,887	256,143	376,030	31.88
Badung	196,759	149,104	345,863	56.89
Gianyar	229,713	163,442	393,155	58.43
Klungkung	70,526	84,736	155,262	45.42
Bangli	44,155	149,621	193,776	22.79
Karang Asem	50,499	309,987	360,486	14.01
Buleleng	215,689	342,492	558,181	38.64
<i>Municipality</i>				
Denpasar	532,440	0	532,440	100.00
TOTAL	1,565,337	1,581,662	3,146,999	49.74

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Bali: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001p).

TABLE 4.2.20
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: West Nusa Tenggara, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
West Lombok	248,170	417,579	665,749	37.28
Central Lombok	123,888	621,690	745,578	16.62
East Lombok	379,398	593,898	973,296	38.98
Sumbawa	128,915	315,362	444,277	29.02
Dompu	34,737	145,935	180,672	19.23
Bima	113,088	392,199	505,287	22.38
<i>Municipality</i>				
Mataram	315,738	0	315,738	100.00
TOTAL	1,343,934	2,486,663	3,830,597	35.08

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Nusa Tenggara Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001q).

TABLE 4.2.21
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: East Nusa Tenggara, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
West Sumba	20,926	332,849	353,775	5.92
East Sumba	32,776	151,699	184,475	17.77
Kupang	7,270	392,168	399,438	1.82
South Central Timor	26,300	362,778	389,078	6.76
North Central Timor	11,787	181,926	193,713	6.08
Belu	44,417	233,067	277,484	16.01
Alor	27,001	137,041	164,042	16.46
Lembata	2,556	87,141	89,697	2.85
East Flores	27,025	170,216	197,241	13.70
Sikka	41,922	221,362	263,284	15.92
Enda	60,101	172,169	232,270	25.88
Ngada	15,544	207,959	223,503	6.95
Manggarai	55,038	548,168	603,206	9.12
<i>Municipality</i>				
Kupang	216,001	21,270	237,271	91.04
TOTAL	588,664	3,219,813	3,808,477	15.46

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Nusa Tenggara Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001r).

TABLE 4.2.22
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: West Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Sambas	65,943	388,103	454,046	14.52
Bengkayang	120,543	207,736	328,279	36.72
Landak	13,429	268,597	282,026	4.76
Pontianak	128,117	499,476	627,593	20.41
Sanggau	68,338	439,958	508,296	13.44
Ketapang	70,362	354,747	425,109	16.55
Sintang	42,766	417,735	460,501	9.29
Kapuas Hulu	11,108	171,458	182,566	6.08
<i>Municipality</i>				
Pontianak	464,534	0	464,534	100.00
TOTAL	985,140	2,747,810	3,732,950	26.39

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Kalimantan Barat: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001s).

TABLE 4.2.23
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Central Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
West Kotawaringin	87,404	158,598	246,002	35.53
East Kotawaringin	134,184	387,665	521,849	25.71
Kapuas	73,043	438,511	511,554	14.28
South Barito	38,071	141,437	179,508	21.21
North Barito	34,050	149,273	183,323	18.57
<i>Municipality</i>				
Palangka Raya	140,082	18,688	158,770	88.23
TOTAL	506,834	1,294,172	1,801,006	28.14

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Kalimantan Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001t).

TABLE 4.2.24
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: South Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Tanah Laut	30,702	200,303	231,005	13.29
Kota Baru	121,375	291,024	412,399	29.43
Banjar	81,317	330,621	411,938	19.74
Barito Kuala	33,491	212,429	245,920	13.62
Tapin	18,108	123,158	141,266	12.82
South Hulu Sungai	46,029	149,652	195,681	23.52
Central Hulu Sungai	30,226	193,180	223,406	13.53
North Hulu Sungai	44,800	247,189	291,989	15.34
Tabalong	34,657	136,059	170,716	20.30
<i>Municipality</i>				
Banjarmasin	518,634	8,781	527,415	98.34
Banjar Baru	118,528	5,451	123,979	95.60
TOTAL	1,077,867	1,897,847	2,975,714	36.22

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Kalimantan Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001u).

TABLE 4.2.25
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: East Kalimantan, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Pasir	70,980	197,781	268,761	26.41
West Kutai	8,952	127,008	135,960	6.58
Kutai	128,173	299,618	427,791	29.96
East Kutai	39,409	107,101	146,510	26.90
Berau	50,984	66,785	117,769	43.29
Malinau	0	36,632	36,632	0.00
Bulongan	28,688	54,349	83,037	34.55
Nunukan	26,817	52,803	79,620	33.68
<i>Municipality</i>				
Balikpapan	382,403	26,620	409,023	93.49
Samarinda	465,417	56,202	521,619	89.23
Tarakan	111,471	5,524	116,995	95.28
Bontang	97,720	1,897	99,617	98.10
TOTAL	1,411,014	1,032,320	2,443,334	57.75

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Kalimantan Timur: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001v).

Table 4.2.26
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: North Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Bolaang Mongondow	50,889	378,586	429,475	11.85
Minahasa	187,136	582,160	769,296	24.33
Sangihe Talaud	26,212	235,300	261,512	10.02
<i>Municipality</i>				
Manado	348,073	24,814	372,887	93.35
Bitung	110,723	29,547	140,270	78.94
TOTAL	723,033	1,250,407	1,973,440	36.64

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Sulawesi Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001w).

TABLE 4.2.27
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Central Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Banggai Islands	6,466	132,768	139,234	4.64
Banggai	58,420	212,308	270,728	21.58
Morowali	9,812	145,039	154,851	6.34
Poso	12,365	174,049	186,414	6.63
Donggala	39,472	686,613	726,085	5.44
Toli-Toli	36,347	136,923	173,270	20.98
Buol	7,072	90,913	97,985	7.22
<i>Municipality</i>				
Palu	232,171	31,655	263,826	88.00
TOTAL	402,125	1,610,268	2,012,393	19.98

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Sulawesi Tengah: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001x).

TABLE 4.2.28
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: South Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Selayar	15,320	88,276	103,596	14.79
Bulukumba	49,018	303,401	352,419	13.91
Bantaeng	38,131	120,501	158,632	24.04
Jeneponto	22,704	294,884	317,588	7.15
Takalar	32,137	197,581	229,718	13.99
Gowa	136,925	375,951	512,876	26.70
Sinjai	38,930	165,455	204,385	19.05
Maros	51,438	220,678	272,116	18.90
Pangkajene Islands	37,310	226,255	263,565	14.16
Barru	37,451	113,634	151,085	24.79
Bone	89,863	558,226	648,089	13.87
Soppeng	40,200	179,305	219,505	18.31
Wajo	73,684	284,036	357,720	20.60
Sidenreng Rappang	56,492	181,927	238,419	23.69
Pinrang	54,635	256,198	310,833	17.58
Enrekang	15,529	150,778	166,307	9.34
Luwu	102,268	295,863	398,131	25.69
Tana Toraja	49,863	342,863	392,726	12.70
Polewali Mamasa	88,367	358,398	446,765	19.78
Majene	45,705	74,916	120,621	37.89
Mamuju	21,185	275,440	296,625	7.14
North Luwu	39,111	392,569	431,680	9.06
<i>Municipality</i>				
Ujung Pandang	1,076,275	23,744	1,100,019	97.84
Pare Pare	98,591	9,667	108,258	91.07
TOTAL	2,311,132	5,490,546	7,801,678	29.62

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Sulawesi Selatan: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001y).

TABLE 4.2.29
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Southeast Sulawesi, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Buton	100,254	433,163	533,417	18.79
Muna	32,905	241,255	274,160	12.00
Kendari	22,034	422,878	444,912	4.95
Kolaka	56,383	266,946	323,329	17.44
<i>Municipality</i>				
Kendari	162,272	38,202	200,474	80.94
TOTAL	373,848	1,402,444	1,776,292	21.05

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Sulawesi Tenggara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001z).

TABLE 4.2.30
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Gorontalo, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Boalemo	7,795	176,248	184,043	4.24
Gorontalo	84,516	426,694	511,210	16.53
<i>Municipality</i>				
Gorontalo	119,602	15,329	134,931	88.64
TOTAL	211,913	618,271	830,184	25.53

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Gorontalo: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001aa).

TABLE 4.2.31
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Maluku, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
West Southeast Maluku	13,346	137,519	150,865	8.85
Southeast Maluku	47,300	136,658	183,958	25.71
Central Maluku	65,314	453,600	518,914	12.59
Buru	11,418	97,833	109,251	10.45
<i>Municipality</i>				
Ambon	152,581	34,330	186,911	81.63
TOTAL	289,959	859,940	1,149,899	25.22

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Maluku: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ab).

TABLE 4.2.32
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: North Maluku, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
North Maluku	43,381	331,056	374,437	11.59
Central Halmahera	30,976	112,323	143,299	21.62
<i>Municipality</i>				
Ternate	131,334	20,763	152,097	86.35
TOTAL	205,691	464,142	669,833	30.71

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Maluku Utara: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ac).

TABLE 4.2.33
Urban-Rural Population and Urbanization Rate by
Regency/Municipality: Papua, 2000

Regency/Municipality	Population		Total	Urbanization rate (%)
	Urban	Rural		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>				
Merauke	21,912	175,966	197,878	11.07
Jayawijaya	14,773	304,597	319,370	4.63
Jayapura	20,592	116,543	137,135	15.02
Nabire	14,254	92,718	106,972	13.32
Paniai	0	83,139	83,139	0.00
Puncak Jaya	0	72,403	72,403	0.00
Fak Fak	20,396	51,798	72,194	28.25
Mimika	17,947	21,349	39,296	45.67
Sorong	1,125	92,335	93,460	1.20
Manokwari	30,636	127,859	158,495	19.33
Yapen Waropen	10,356	51,341	61,697	16.79
Biak Numfor	34,419	69,380	103,799	33.16
<i>Municipality</i>				
Jayapura	146,825	8,723	155,548	94.39
Sorong	89,647	6,951	96,598	92.80
TOTAL	422,882	1,275,102	1,697,984	24.90

Source: Compiled and calculated from Tables 06.7 and 06.9, *Population of Papua: Results of the 2000 Population Census* (2001ad).

5

Socio-economic Variables (3) Per Capita Income and Poverty

In the previous chapter, we discussed migrants and urbanites at both the province and district levels. In this chapter we will focus on the last two socio-economic variables which might also have influenced Indonesian electoral behaviour in 1999. Apart from their relevance to our study, we have selected these two indicators based on the availability of data at the district level.

There is a standard concept of per capita income, but not of poverty. This book follows the definition of the BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik — Indonesian Central Board of Statistics) on poverty. The number of the poor is defined as the number of people living below the poverty line, measured as the average rupiah spent by an individual in a month to fulfill minimum food and non-food needs to have a proper life. An individual with expenditure less than the poverty line is said to be poor. The poverty line for food expenditure is determined by the average amount of rupiah needed to consume 2,100 calories of energy everyday during a month. The non-food expenditure is calculated with respect to housing, clothing, health, education, transportation, and some others. Therefore, the poor as defined by this measurement are not necessarily the miserably poor or destitute or the poverty-stricken.

It should be noted that the measurement of poverty with numbers of population under the poverty line may miss the depth of the poverty. We may have the same number of the poor, but at the same time we may have an increasing number of the poorest, or, we may also have a worsening income distribution among the poor themselves.

Nevertheless, we focus here on the more commonly used indicators, the number and rate of population below the poverty line. It is beyond the scope of this book to examine the complex issues of poverty.

The data on per capita income refer to the real regional gross domestic product at the 1993 price (including oil products) at district level in the whole year of 1998, estimated by the BPS. The data on poverty is also estimated by the BPS, using the 1999 data.¹

The analyses of the per capita income and poverty in this chapter are utilized as one important background to examine the hypothesis of religious and ethnic loyalties in Chapter 8; they are also used to explain the variation of the votes for each of the major parties in Chapter 9. The limitation of these indicators in measuring economic development should be borne in mind when interpreting the statistics and understanding the analyses in Chapters 8 and 9.

5.1 Per Capita Income (in rupiah)

As shown in **Tables 5.1** and **Figure 5.1**, East Kalimantan is the richest province with a real per capita gross regional domestic product of 8.4 million, followed by Jakarta (5.9 million), Riau (4.8 million), Papua (4.1 million), Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (2.5 million), and Bali (2.4 million). The poorest provinces are: East Nusa Tenggara (0.7 million), West Nusa Tenggara (0.8 million), Southeast Sulawesi (0.9 million), Lampung (1.0 million), and Central Sulawesi (1.1 million). It is worth noting that all of these provinces are in the Outer Islands, except for the “province” of Jakarta. In other words, with the exception of Jakarta, both the richest and poorest provinces are located in the Outer Islands. Two rich provinces (Papua and Bali) are in eastern Indonesia, and all the poorest provinces (except Lampung) are also in eastern Indonesia.

In the poorest province of East Nusa Tenggara we find the three poorest districts in the whole Indonesia. They are regencies of South Central Timor (per capita income of 497 thousand), West Sumba (per capita income of 501 thousand), and Manggarai (per capita income of 519 thousand). The sixth (regency of East Flores), eighth (regency of Alor), and ninth (regency of Belu) are also located in the province of East Nusa Tenggara. The seventh poorest district is the regency of West Lampung, located in the fourth poorest province of Lampung (See **Tables 5.2–5.31**).

Interestingly, the fourth poorest district is the regency of Jayawijaya (per capita income of 564 thousand), located in the fourth

richest province of Papua. The fifth poorest district is the regency of Grobogan (per capita income of 565 thousand) in the non-poor province of Central Java.

The richest district is the regency of Fakfak (per capita income of 44.6 million) in the fourth richest province of Papua. Fakfak obtains its enormous wealth from mining and it is a district of an extreme outlier. The per capita income in Fakfak is more than double that of the second richest district, the municipality of Kediri (per capita income of 21.4 million) in the non-rich province of East Java. Kediri is often equated with the “municipality of cigarettes”, because of the overwhelming dominance of the Gudang Garam cigarette industry in the Kediri economy.

The third richest district is the municipality of Central Jakarta (per capita income of 15.8 million) in the second richest province of Jakarta, the capital of the Republic of Indonesia. The third richest province, Riau, has two rich districts, the municipality of Batam (per capita income of 11.7 million) as the fourth richest district and the regency of Bengkalis (per capita income of 9.3 million) as the fifth richest district.

Though all of the provinces in Java (except the “province” of Jakarta) have per capita incomes of less than 2.0 million — the average per capita income of all districts in Indonesia — there were several districts in Java with per capita incomes higher than 2.0 million. Most of them are municipalities: Tangerang in Banten, all municipalities in West Java; Magelang, Surakarta, Salatiga, and Semarang in Central Java; Yogyakarta in Yogyakarta; Kediri, Malang, Probolinggo, and Surabaya in East Java. The regencies of Bekasi and Indramayu in West Java, Kudus and Cilacap in Central Java, Sidoarjo and Gresik in East Java, and Serang in Banten are the only districts in Java (except those in Jakarta) with per capita incomes higher than 2.0 million.

Half of the districts have per capita incomes of less than 1.3 million, much lower than the average of the per capita income of the districts. This median is drastically below the highest per capita income in the regency of Fakfak. This finding implies that the distribution of per capita income is heavier toward the districts with low per capita income.

5.2 Number of Poor People

The largest number of the poor is found in the province of East Java (10.286 million); followed by Central Java (8.755 million); West Java, including Banten (8.393 million); Lampung (2.037 million); and South Sumatra, including Bangka-Belitung (1.814 million). The three provinces

with the largest number of poor are located in Java, with the other two not far from Java. On the other hand, the smallest number of poor is in the province of Bali (0.257 million), followed by Central Kalimantan (0.262 million), Bengkulu (0.302 million), Jakarta (0.380 million), and South Kalimantan (0.440 million) (see **Table 5.1**).

From **Tables 5.2–5.31** we find that the district with the smallest number of poor is the municipality of Padang Panjang in the province of West Sumatra (3.4 thousand), followed by the municipalities of Bitung (3.5 thousand) in North Sulawesi, Pare Pare (3.9 thousand) in South Sulawesi, Solok (4.8 thousand) in West Sumatra, and Sabang (5.1 thousand) in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. All of these municipalities are located in the Outer Islands, with three in Sumatra and two in Sulawesi.

The largest number of poor are found in regencies of Jember (987.3 thousand) and Malang (899.7 thousand) in East Java; Bandung (890.0 thousand) in West Java; North Lampung (807.7) in Lampung; and Bogor (735.2 thousand) in West Java. All are in Java, except the regency of North Lampung in Sumatra.

No district in Indonesia has more than one million poor people. The average is 162.9 thousand and half of the district has below 103.8 thousand poor people. The distribution of districts in terms of poverty is heavier toward districts with small numbers of the poor.

These numbers may not necessarily show the problem of the poverty in the province and district, because the numbers may also reflect the total numbers of population in the provinces and districts. One way to show the extent of poverty in a region is to show them in terms of percentage (see **Figure 5.2**).

The largest percentage of the poor is in the non-poor province of Maluku (56.1%). Papua, the fourth richest province, has the second largest percentage of poor people (54.7%); more than half of the population in this rich province lives below the poverty line. Papua is a case of a “rich but poor” region.

The third largest percentage of the poor is found in the poorest province of East Nusa Tenggara with almost half (46.7%) of the population being poor. This is a case of a “poor and poor” region. The fourth is in the second poorest province of West Nusa Tenggara (33.0%). All these four provinces, having the largest percentages of the poor, are located in eastern Indonesia.

The smallest percentage of the poor is seen in the second richest province of Jakarta, with a very low percentage of 4.0%. The province

of Jakarta can be considered as the almost exclusively non-poor province and it is a case of a “rich and non-poor” region.

The second smallest percentage of the poor is observed in the sixth richest province, Bali (8.5%) — another case of a “rich and non-poor” region. Bali is also the province with the smallest number of poor people. The third is in non-poor province of West Sumatra (13.2%). The fourth smallest is in the rich province of Riau (14.0%), followed by the non-poor province of South Kalimantan (14.4%).

The province of East Java has 29.5% of its population living below the poverty line; Central Java, 28.5%; and West Java, 19.8%. Though East Java, Central Java, and West Java have the largest numbers of poor, their percentages are not the largest. The poverty problems in these three provinces may not be the worst, though they have the largest number of poor people.

Central Kalimantan and Bengkulu have the second and third smallest number of poor, but they do not have the lowest percentages of poor although the percentages are relatively low in Bengkulu (19.8%) and Central Kalimantan (15.1%)

The picture of poverty at the district level is more varied. The lowest percentage of the poor is found in the municipality of Denpasar, the capital of the rich province of Bali, with only 1.1% of its population living in poverty. The municipality of Denpasar is almost exclusively non-poor, with a relatively high per capita income of 3.0 million (see **Table 5.17**).

In addition to the municipality of Denpasar, there are 12 other districts, with percentages of the poor of less than 5.0%. Almost half of the 13 districts are located in eastern Indonesia, with three in Sulawesi and three in Bali. Only three districts are located in Java, and they are all located in the province of Jakarta. The remaining four districts are in Sumatra. Out of the 13 districts, ten are municipalities and three are regencies (Karo in North Sumatra, Badung in Bali, and Pidie in Aceh).

The available data indicates that there are 34 districts with percentages of the poor between 5.0% and 10.0%. There are only five districts from the eastern Indonesia with three from Sulawesi and two from Bali. Ten districts are located in Java, and the remainder are either in Sumatra or in Kalimantan.

This picture is in stark contrast with that of Paniai (80.1%) and Jayawijaya (79.1%). These two regencies have both large numbers and the largest percentages of the poor respectively and they are located in the “rich but poor” province of Papua. As shown in **Table 5.31**, Paniai

has a relatively high per capita income of 1.5 million, but Jayawijaya has the fourth smallest per capita income (0.564 million) in Indonesia. In Fakfak, the richest district in Indonesia and located in the province of Papua, more than half of the population is poor.

The third largest percentage of the poor is found in the regency of Central Maluku (64.5%) in Maluku, followed by regencies of North Central Timor (64.4%) in the poorest province of East Nusa Tenggara. Including these five regencies, there are 17 regencies where at least half of the population are poor. Two of them in the province of East Java, one in the province of Central Java, and the remaining, in eastern Indonesian provinces. In the three poorest districts (regencies of South Central Timor, West Sumba, and Manggarai — all in East Nusa Tenggara) in Indonesia, about half of the population are poor. Yet, it is also clear that there is no district which is almost exclusively poor — the largest percentage is only 80.1%.

The second richest district, the municipality of Kediri in East Java, has a low percentage of poor (10.1%) (see **Table 5.15**). A similar pattern is seen in the third richest district, the municipality of Central Jakarta in Jakarta (see **Table 5.11**). The fourth richest district, the municipality of Batam, is almost exclusively non-poor, with only 2.8% of the population classified as poor (see **Table 5.5**).

Note

- ¹ There have been changes in the names of districts since 1999. For example, the regency of Fakfak used to include regency of Mimika until 1999.

FIGURE 5.1
Per Capita Income by Province: Indonesia, 1998

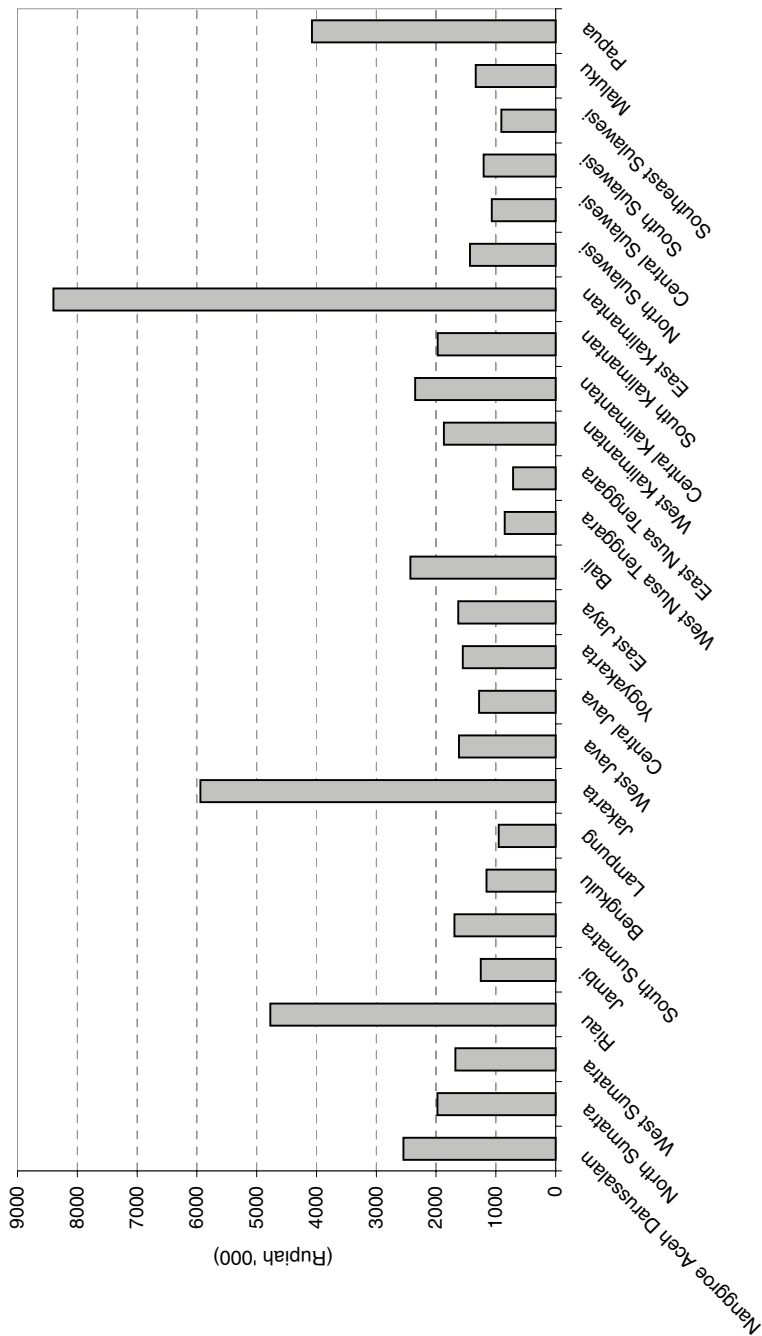


FIGURE 5.2
Poverty Rate by Province: Indonesia, 1999

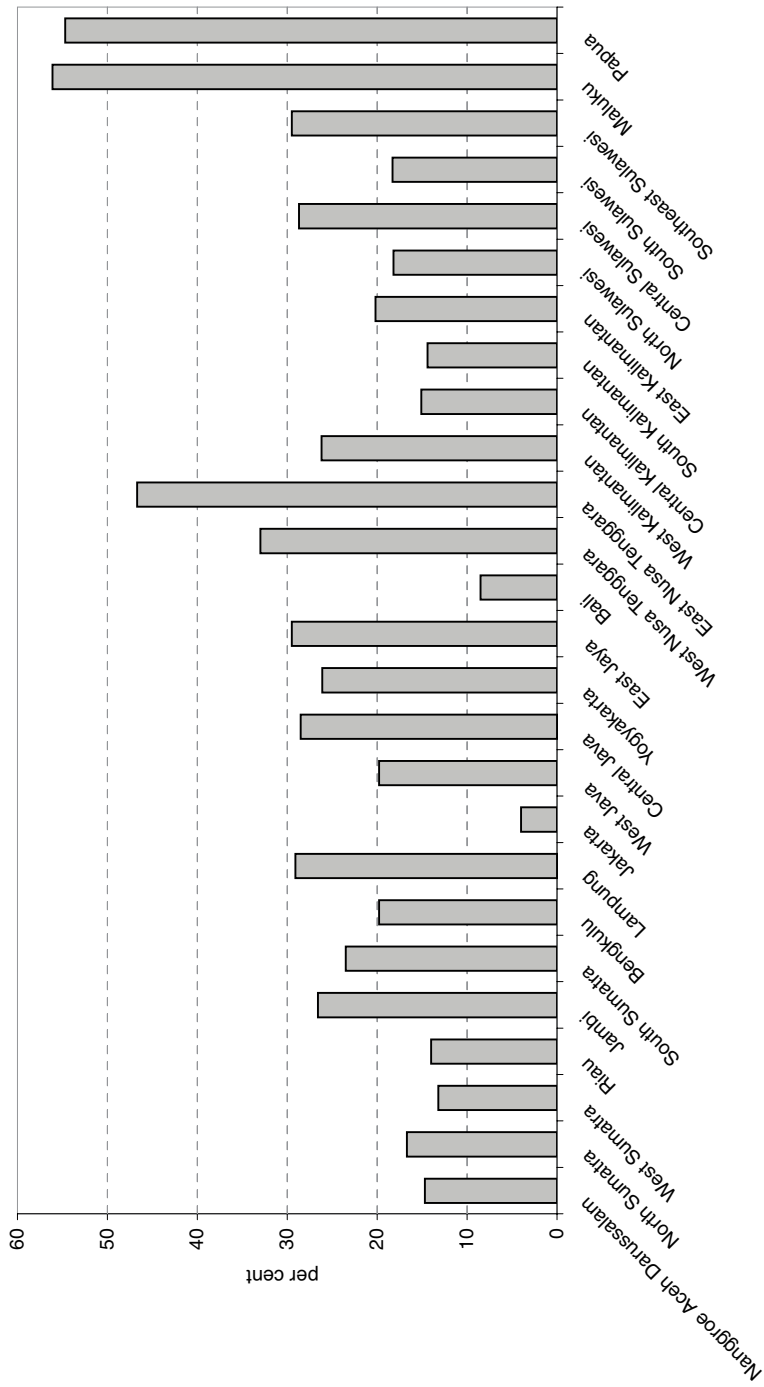


TABLE 5.1
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by Province:
Indonesia, 1998 and 1999

No.	Province	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
		Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2,548	602.1	14.7
2	North Sumatra	1,976	1,972.7	16.7
3	West Sumatra	1,678	601.5	13.2
4	Riau	4,773	589.7	14.0
5	Jambi	1,254	677.0	26.6
6	South Sumatra ^a	1,692	1,813.7	23.5
7	Bengkulu	1,158	302.3	19.8
8	Lampung	952	2,037.0	29.1
9	Jakarta	5,943	379.6	4.0
10	West Java ^b	1,616	8,393.4	19.8
11	Central Java	1,282	8,755.4	28.5
12	Yogyakarta	1,554	789.1	26.1
13	East Java	1,628	10,286.4	29.5
14	Bali	2,431	257.8	8.5
15	West Nusa Tenggara	852	1,276.8	33.0
16	East Nusa Tenggara	712	1,779.0	46.7
17	West Kalimantan	1,871	1,016.2	26.2
18	Central Kalimantan	2,350	261.7	15.1
19	South Kalimantan	1,975	440.2	14.4
20	East Kalimantan	8,401	509.2	20.2
21	North Sulawesi ^c	1,434	504.6	18.2
22	Central Sulawesi	1,070	599.4	28.7
23	South Sulawesi	1,207	1,462.0	18.3
24	Southeast Sulawesi	907	504.9	29.5
25	Maluku ^d	1,339	1,013.9	56.1
26	Papua	4,074	1,148.6	54.7

Source: Compiled from Tables 13 and 14 (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP 2001).

Notes: a. South Sumatra including Bangka-Belitung.

b. West Java including Banten.

c. North Sulawesi including Gorontalo.

d. Maluku including North Maluku.

TABLE 5.2
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
South Aceh	1,277	47.1	12.2
Southeast Aceh	1,150	56.8	28.9
East Aceh	1,516	125.5	17.5
Central Aceh	1,916	29.6	12.8
West Aceh	1,297	74.5	14.7
Aceh Besar	1,782	63.6	21.4
North Aceh	6,028	180.2	17.7
Pidie	1,245	12.2	2.6
<i>Municipality</i>			
Banda Aceh	1,187	7.5	3.1
Sabang	2,133	5.1	20.1
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2,548	602.1	14.7

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.3
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
North Sumatra, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Nias	1,164	393.6	57.0
South Tapanuli	1,589	140.0	12.4
Central Tapanuli	1,641	54.5	21.1
North Tapanuli	1,468	101.9	14.0
Labuhan Batu	2,460	150.0	16.5
Asahan	2,881	167.4	17.5
Simalungun	2,126	180.9	20.8
Dairi	1,428	48.4	16.1
Karo	2,441	14.4	5.0
Deli Serdang	1,486	201.6	10.5
Langkat	2,030	174.2	19.5
<i>Municipality</i>			
Sibolga	2,665	10.8	13.3
Tanjung Balai	2,934	7.8	6.7
Pematang Siantar	2,762	49.9	20.9
Tebing Tinggi	2,217	17.8	12.9
Medan	2,322	240.0	11.8
Binjai	1,327	19.4	8.8
North Sumatra	1,976	1,972.7	16.7

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.4
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
West Sumatra, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
South Pesisir	1,028	52.0	12.2
Solok	1,171	50.9	10.4
Sawahlunto/Sijunjung	1,572	60.7	19.8
Tanah Datar	1,393	49.8	13.8
Padang Pariaman	1,438	122.8	23.0
Agam	1,519	55.2	13.0
Limapuluh Koto	1,745	24.4	7.7
Pasaman	971	89.9	16.6
<i>Municipality</i>			
Padang	2,980	58.6	7.5
Solok	1,951	4.8	8.7
Sawahlunto	3,856	9.3	14.9
Padang Panjang	2,054	3.4	8.2
Bukit Tinggi	2,099	9.3	9.7
Payakumbuh	1,715	10.3	10.3
West Sumatra	1,678	601.5	13.2

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.5
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Riau, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Indragiri Hulu	1,371	86.0	18.7
Indragiri Hilir	1,596	85.3	16.3
Kampar	2,469	108.7	15.7
Bengkalis	9,262	195.8	17.2
Riau islands	5,182	48.6	9.8
<i>Municipality</i>			
Pekan Baru	1,778	56.7	9.5
Batam	11,686	8.8	2.8
Riau	4,773	589.7	14.0

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.6
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Jambi, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Kerinci	1,243	51.8	16.7
Sarolangun Bangko	874	81.8	16.8
Batang Hari	1,104	115.6	27.2
Tanjung Jabung	1,956	151.7	37.0
Bungo Tebo	837	201.1	42.5
<i>Municipality</i>			
Jambi	1,649	75.0	17.2
Jambi	1,254	677.0	26.6

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.7
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
South Sumatra, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Ogan Komering Ulu	1,081	354.0	30.7
Ogan Komering Ilir	1,151	277.8	30.4
Muara Enim	2,938	152.5	21.8
Lahat	1,193	124.9	17.6
Musi Rawas	1,359	99.6	15.3
Musi Banyuasin	1,868	459.5	39.3
<i>Municipality</i>			
Palembang	2,011	248.1	17.4
South Sumatra	1,692	1,813.7	23.5

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.8
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Bengkulu, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
South Bengkulu	1,140	107.9	33.1
Rejang Lebong	1,415	62.8	15.5
North Bengkulu	866	98.9	20.5
<i>Municipality</i>			
Bengkulu	1,321	32.7	10.4
Bengkulu	1,158	302.3	19.8

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.9
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Lampung, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
West Lampung	603	58.9	15.2
South Lampung	812	481.6	25.7
Central Lampung	986	595.0	28.4
North Lampung	744	807.7	47.4
<i>Municipality</i>			
Bandar Lampung	1,683	93.9	10.0
Lampung	952	2,037.0	29.1

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.10
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Bangka-Belitung, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Belitung	1,979	28.8	12.5
Bangka	1,941	56.3	9.2
<i>Municipality</i>			
Pangkal Pinang	1,445	11.8	8.4
Bangka-Belitung	na	na	na

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

Note: na = not available

TABLE 5.11
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Jakarta, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	Poverty Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Municipality</i>			
South Jakarta	4,930	27.5	1.3
East Jakarta	4,359	70.9	2.8
Central Jakarta	15,820	112.4	11.9
West Jakarta	3,871	74.7	3.2
North Jakarta	7,236	94.1	5.7
Jakarta	5,943	379.6	4.0

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.12
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
West Java, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Bogor	1,105	735.2	15.2
Sukabumi	968	471.1	22.9
Cianjur	1,079	478.2	26.2
Bandung	1,839	890.0	25.3
Garut	1,089	642.9	33.8
Tasikmalaya	1,044	665.1	34.5
Ciamis	1,229	277.9	17.4
Kuningan	947	264.9	28.1
Cirebon	789	630.5	33.9
Majalengka	951	205.4	18.7
Sumedang	1,135	158.8	17.9
Indramayu	3,249	339.8	21.7
Subang	1,260	160.7	12.6
Purwakarta	1,419	76.5	12.1
Karawang	1,458	118.5	7.2
Bekasi	2,500	267.0	15.7
<i>Municipality</i>			
Bogor	2,689	87.5	13.1
Sukabumi	2,871	16.9	7.2
Bandung	2,081	227.5	8.9
Cirebon	3,064	52.5	19.7
Bekasi	2,500	252.2	16.2
West Java	1,616	8,393.4	19.8

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.13
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Central Java, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Cilacap	3,733	469.3	29.7
Banyumas	697	624.1	44.0
Purbalingga	768	255.6	33.3
Banjarnegara	1,009	437.8	52.4
Kebumen	741	323.6	27.8
Purworejo	913	238.8	33.7
Wonosobo	737	249.7	35.4
Magelang	953	316.8	30.2
Boyolali	1,004	322.2	36.9
Klaten	1,025	262.8	23.6
Sukoharjo	1,438	98.8	13.4
Wonogiri	747	266.0	26.9
Karanganyar	1,482	113.0	14.8
Sragen	771	331.4	38.7
Grobogan	565	460.6	37.2
Blora	851	365.3	45.4
Rembang	826	88.2	15.7
Pati	834	346.6	31.4
Kudus	4,306	102.5	14.6
Jepara	1,023	69.6	7.6
Demak	754	208.5	22.2
Semarang	1,187	191.5	23.1
Temanggung	1,015	184.5	28.3
Kendal	1,680	149.1	17.3
Batang	1,104	205.5	32.7
Pekalongan	1,102	180.5	24.6
Pemalang	857	421.0	33.9
Tegal	651	388.1	29.3
Brebes	737	620.5	36.0
<i>Municipality</i>			
Magelang	2,361	16.1	12.8
Surakarta	2,324	91.3	17.2
Salatiga	2,278	8.0	7.6
Semarang	3,333	238.5	16.7
Pekalongan	1,043	86.4	22.2
Tegal	939	21.5	6.3
Central Java	1,282	8,755.4	28.5

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.14
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Yogyakarta, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	Poverty Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Kulonprogo	1,199	125.7	35.2
Bantul	1,060	222.0	30.0
Gunung Kidul	1,285	226.9	36.0
Sleman	1,609	158.6	18.5
<i>Municipality</i>			
Yogyakarta	2,945	55.9	12.8
Yogyakarta	1,554	789.1	26.1

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.15
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
East Java, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Pacitan	655	187.1	36.7
Ponorogo	756	419.4	48.4
Trenggalek	735	336.2	50.8
Tulung Agung	1,136	249.9	27.2
Blitar	996	328.6	31.1
Kediri	1,005	494.4	35.1
Malang	1,098	899.7	37.4
Lumajang	956	327.6	34.6
Jember	983	987.3	46.1
Banyuwangi	1,087	351.2	23.6
Bondowoso	734	249.4	36.5
Situbondo	1,382	135.5	22.5
Probolinggo	1,327	345.4	34.9
Pasuruan	1,039	355.8	26.7
Sidoarjo	2,482	124.0	8.3
Mojokerto	1,416	195.0	22.6
Jombang	946	323.5	29.1
Nganjuk	1,127	205.2	20.9
Madiun	848	218.5	33.8
Magetan	945	202.4	32.0
Ngawi	818	262.3	32.4
Bojonegoro	835	439.3	37.5
Tuban	1,033	340.7	32.4
Lamongan	893	206.9	17.2
Gresik	3,287	149.6	15.6
Bangkalan	947	276.2	34.9
Sampang	680	432.0	55.3
Pamekasan	653	236.1	46.7
Sumenep	978	401.9	40.9
<i>Municipality</i>			
Kediri	21,357	27.0	10.1
Blitar	1,309	27.9	22.3
Malang	2,851	96.3	11.8
Probolinggo	2,117	20.9	10.5
Pasuruan	1,555	27.7	16.3
Mojokerto	1,985	20.3	18.1
Madiun	1,635	28.4	16.5
Surabaya	4,645	266.9	9.3
East Java	1,628	10,286.4	29.5

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.16
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Banten, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Pandeglang	845	180.7	18.7
Lebak	816	271.4	26.9
Tangerang	1,384	412.0	14.9
Serang	2,811	404.6	23.2
<i>Municipality</i>			
Tangerang	4,106	105.6	7.6
Banten	na	na	na

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

Note: na = not available

TABLE 5.17
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Bali, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Jembrana	2,132	17.2	7.4
Tabanan	1,956	15.9	4.4
Badung	5,244	11.0	3.3
Gianyar	2,362	25.2	7.1
Klungkung	2,298	20.1	13.1
Bangli	1,921	25.4	13.9
Karangasem	1,456	70.1	19.6
Buleleng	1,574	67.7	11.8
<i>Municipality</i>			
Denpasar	3,021	5.2	1.1
Bali	2,431	257.8	8.5

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.18
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
West Nusa Tenggara, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	Poverty Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
West Lombok	794	253.2	36.0
Central Lombok	661	231.6	30.9
East Lombok	699	355.3	36.8
Sumbawa	1,212	132.1	31.1
Dompu	979	76.6	39.6
Bima	960	172.8	34.0
<i>Municipality</i>			
Mataram	1,145	55.2	16.6
West Nusa Tenggara	852	1,276.8	33.0

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.19
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
East Nusa Tenggara, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	Poverty Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
West Sumba	501	191.2	53.9
East Sumba	899	49.9	27.2
Kupang	1,217	203.2	49.4
South Central Timor	497	222.0	54.5
North Central Timor	681	126.5	64.4
Belu	639	126.0	49.9
Alor	605	89.1	54.9
East Flores	575	146.3	52.5
Sikka	696	172.2	63.6
Ende	743	105.2	44.5
Ngada	682	50.1	22.7
Manggarai	519	279.4	46.3
<i>Municipality</i>			
Kupang	na	17.8	7.8
East Nusa Tenggara	712	1,779.0	46.7

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

Note: na = not available

TABLE 5.20
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
West Kalimantan, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Sambas	1,224	198.2	22.2
Pontianak	2,208	297.3	32.2
Sanggau	1,486	164.4	31.4
Ketapang	1,718	109.5	28.2
Sintang	975	181.2	36.7
Kapuas Hulu	1,515	33.9	18.3
<i>Municipality</i>			
Pontianak	4,035	39.6	8.3
West Kalimantan	1,871	1,016.2	26.2

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.21
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Central Kalimantan, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
West Kotawaringin	3,171	22.5	9.4
East Kotawaringin	2,406	57.1	11.9
Kapuas	1,561	109.1	20.8
South Barito	2,313	15.5	9.3
North Barito	3,650	48.5	30.4
Palangkaraya	2,298	9.0	5.3
Central Kalimantan	2,350	261.7	15.1

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.22
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
South Kalimantan, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	Poverty Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Tanah Laut	1,411	27.1	10.9
Kota Baru	3,385	57.6	13.3
Banjar	1,513	93.4	18.1
Barito Kuala	2,499	48.2	17.7
Tapin	1,425	22.1	15.8
South Hulu Sungai	1,298	27.8	14.2
Central Hulu Sungai	874	46.8	20.1
North Hulu Sungai	1,652	45.7	15.5
Tabalong	2,230	40.8	23.6
<i>Municipality</i>			
Banjarmasin	2,222	30.7	5.5
South Kalimantan	1,975	440.2	14.4

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.23
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
East Kalimantan, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	Poverty Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Pasir	2,841	87.3	29.0
Kutai	14,812	163.9	19.7
Berau	7,212	6.1	8.1
Bulungan	4,187	76.1	28.0
<i>Municipality</i>			
Balikpapan	8,059	73.0	16.5
Samarinda	4,496	102.8	17.1
East Kalimantan	8,401	509.2	20.2

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.24
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
North Sulawesi, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Bolaang Mongondow	1,038	66.1	15.1
Minahasa	1,634	53.8	7.5
Sangihe Talaud islands	1,085	87.3	32.0
<i>Municipality</i>			
Manado	1,939	17.3	4.0
Bitung	2,918	3.5	3.2
North Sulawesi	1,434	504.6	18.2

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.25
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Central Sulawesi, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Banggai	1,003	133.1	31.9
Poso	1,160	121.9	29.1
Donggala	933	227.9	31.6
Buol Totitoli	997	77.7	28.2
<i>Municipality</i>			
Palu	1,507	38.8	15.1
Central Sulawesi	1,070	599.4	28.7

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.26
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
South Sulawesi, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Selayar	1,055	29.3	29.3
Bulukumba	930	55.1	16.1
Bantaeng	856	45.7	26.9
Jeneponto	678	91.8	27.4
Takalar	921	33.2	14.0
Gowa	942	58.4	11.7
Sinjai	914	81.6	37.9
Maros	1,158	49.7	18.1
Pangkajene Kep	1,423	58.6	21.9
Barru	987	24.0	15.3
Bone	1,257	137.6	22.3
Soppeng	1,032	40.9	17.7
Wajo	1,404	97.3	26.4
Sidendreng Rappang	1,097	45.8	18.1
Pinrang	1,245	49.8	15.5
Enrekang	768	34.0	21.6
Luwu	1,038	175.8	20.1
Tanatoraja	754	108.3	27.9
Polewali Mamasa	846	66.7	15.3
Majene	1,192	15.0	12.9
Mamuju	717	55.2	19.2
<i>Municipality</i>			
Ujung Pandang	2,246	104.5	8.8
Pare-pare	1,327	3.8	3.2
South Sulawesi	1,207	1,462.0	18.3

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.27
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Southeast Sulawesi, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Buton	769	150.3	33.2
Muna	829	103.8	38.6
Kendari	884	176.1	35.9
Kolaka	1,193	46.0	14.1
<i>Municipality</i>			
Kendari	na	28.8	16.7
Southeast Sulawesi	907	504.9	29.5

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.28
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Gorontalo, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Gorontalo	1,068	268.2	40.1
<i>Municipality</i>			
Gorontalo	1,352	8.6	6.2
Gorontalo	na	na	na

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

Note: na = not available

TABLE 5.29
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Maluku, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Southeast Maluku	987	172.3	55.2
Central Maluku	1,062	454.5	64.5
<i>Municipality</i>			
Ambon	2,499	42.9	13.0
Maluku	1,339	1,013.9	56.1

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

TABLE 5.30
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
North Maluku, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	Poverty Rate (%)
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
North Maluku	1,192	244.8	36.2
Central Halmahera	1,467	99.4	56.5
North Maluku	na	na	na

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

Note: na = not available

TABLE 5.31
Regional Per Capita Income and Poverty by District:
Papua, 1998 and 1999

Regency/Municipality	1998	1999	
	Regional Per Capita Income (rupiah '000)	Number of the Poor ('000)	Poverty Rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Regency</i>			
Merauke	1,148	175.6	55.2
Jayawijaya	564	369.6	79.1
Jayapura	1,762	62.0	43.0
Paniai	1,470	224.1	80.1
Fakfak	44,633	67.3	56.7
Sorong	3,936	107.8	41.9
Manokwari	1,960	69.2	40.5
Yapen Waropen	1,747	15.2	29.6
Biak Numfor	2,170	34.9	33.9
<i>Municipality</i>			
Jayapura	2,425	22.8	11.3
Papua	4,074	1,148.6	54.7

Source: Tables 13 and 14, (BPS, BAPPENAS and UNDP, 2001).

6

Results of the 1999 Election National and Provincial Votes

During the Soeharto era, with the exception of 1971, only three political parties were allowed to participate in the controlled election. This restricted political participation was changed completely after the fall of Soeharto in May 1998, resulting in the formation of more than 200 parties. To legitimize his government, the successor president, B.J. Habibie, rapidly prepared an election. Various laws pertinent to political parties and elections were formulated and passed. The General Election Committee was formed to scrutinize the large number of parties which intended to take part in the election. However, only parties with branches in at least 20 provinces could contest. The three New Order parties, namely Golongan Karya (Golkar), Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP) and Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (PDI) were among the parties which qualified. Before the election, the PDI split into two parties, one controlled by pro-Soeharto elements, the other led by Megawati Sukarnoputri. The government continued to recognize the pro-Soeharto elements as the legitimate PDI, while Megawati eventually established the new PDI, known as the PDI-Perjuangan (or the PDI-P, the Indonesian Democratic Party-Struggle).

6.1 The National Scene

Forty-eight parties (Table 6.1.1) contested the 1999 General Election but only six parties passed the electoral threshold of 2%, to be eligible

for future elections. The order of these six parties in terms of the votes gained is as follows: PDI-P, Golkar, Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB, or National Awakening Party), PPP, Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN, or National Mandate Party), and Partai Bulan Bintang (PBB, or Crescent and Star Party). In this chapter we analyse the six largest parties at national level as well as the PK (Partai Keadilan — Justice Party), the seventh largest party.

These seven parties are discussed in order of the percentage of votes gained. The remaining parties are aggregated as “others”.

The 1999 election results show that Golkar was no longer the dominant party. However, no single party had a clear majority in the election — even PDI-P, the leading party, gained only 33.8% of the vote. Golkar gained 22.3%, PKB 12.7%, PPP 10.7%, PAN 7.0%, PBB 1.9% and PK 1.4%. Golkar and PPP were able to occupy the second and fourth positions, respectively, showing that the influence of the New Order had not disappeared. As shown in **Figure 6.1.1**, the other 41 parties collectively secured 10.2% of the vote.

It should be noted that the election results at the national level may differ from the regional. Indonesia's population is very unevenly distributed with nearly 60% residing in Java, which consists of only about 7% of the land area. This uneven distribution is also reflected in the voting patterns with over 63% of the vote coming from Java. It is therefore important to make a distinction between Java and the Outer Islands when analysing the electoral outcomes.

This regional dichotomy also reflects different political sentiments, and Outer Islanders are often considered to be anti-Javanese (Suryadinata 2002). **Figure 6.1.2** shows that the PDI-P, perceived as a Javanese-based party, gained more votes in Java than in the Outer Islands. Golkar, perceived as a non-Javanese-based party, obtained more votes in the Outer Islands than in Java by a large margin; 16.5% of the vote in Java versus 32.3% of the vote in the Outer Islands. Like the PDI-P, the PKB secured more votes in Java than in the Outer Islands. The difference is also large, 18.1% versus 3.3% of the vote respectively. The ranking of the seven parties in Java also differed from that of the Outer Islands. In Java, the order was PDI-P, PKB, Golkar, PPP, PAN, PBB and PK, but in the Outer Islands it was Golkar, PDI-P, PPP, PAN, PKB, PBB and PK. In short, PDI-P performed best in Java while Golkar prevailed in the Outer Islands.

6.2 The Provincial Scene

The distribution of votes across provinces (Table 6.2.1) ranged from 19.1 million in West Java (excluding Banten) to only 0.4 million in North Maluku. It should be noted that the 1999 election data include the votes from all 27 Indonesia's provinces including East Timor. However, in this study we have excluded East Timor because it is now an independent nation.

Given the vast increase in the number of provinces between 1999 and 2000 we have reconfigured the votes using the data at the district level to fit the new provincial boundaries in 2000. With this reconfiguration, we have 30 provinces, with the same categorization that we use to discuss religion, ethnicity, and the socio-economic variables in Chapters 2 to 5. This reconfiguration will also be helpful for comparisons with future elections.

Four provinces were split into eight provinces between 1999 and 2000. The province of South Sumatra has become South Sumatra and Bangka-Belitung; West Java has become West Java and Banten; North Sulawesi has become North Sulawesi and Gorontalo; and Maluku has become Maluku and North Maluku. The establishment of these new provinces also means that the composition of parties at the "old" provincial level is not necessarily the same as that for the "new" province. The names of the provinces in this book always refer to the new ones, unless we specifically mention them as the "old..."

Figure 6.2.1 describes the difference of the composition in the "old" and "new" provinces. In North Sulawesi, for example, the percentage of votes gained for Golkar, the winning party, became smaller than that in "old" North Sulawesi. The declining percentage is due to the fact that there were more votes for Golkar in Gorontalo, part of the "old" North Sulawesi. Similarly, PAN held third place in the "old" North Sulawesi and had the second highest number of votes in Gorontalo because there were more votes for PAN in Gorontalo.

The province of Maluku is another example. The votes gained by the PDI-P in Maluku became higher than that in "old" Maluku, and the PDI-P remained the winner. On the other hand, Golkar won in North Maluku, which was part of the "old" Maluku.

The vote compositions by party in all 30 provinces are presented in Figure 6.2.2. It reveals a significant variation of the votes gained by each party across the provinces, indicating that each province has its own party preferences. In general, the pattern is dominated by the

PDI-P and Golkar. To better understand the seven parties and “others”, we discuss each of them in more detail, capturing the variations across provinces.

Indonesian Democratic Party for Struggle (PDI-P) — secular party

Figure 6.2.3 presents the percentage of votes gained by the PDI-P in each province, and shows that the PDI-P had a clear majority in Bali, with nearly 80% of the votes. This may indicate Balinese loyalty to the PDI-P — Megawati Sukarnoputri’s party — as she is ethnically a mixture of Javanese and Balinese. The gap between the votes gained by the PDI-P in Bali and other provinces is huge, with the party gaining less than 45% of the vote in all other provinces. The PDI-P also emerged first in the 13 other provinces, namely, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, Bangka-Belitung, Bengkulu, Lampung, Jakarta, West Java, Banten, Central Java, Yogyakarta, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and Maluku. Among these provinces, the lowest percentage was in Bengkulu (30.0%).

Figure 6.2.4 indicates each of the winning parties on the map of Indonesia. Clearly, the PDI-P won mostly in southern Sumatra and western Java.

At the provincial level, the smallest percentage of PDI-P votes was in Gorontalo and South Sulawesi, where the party secured only about 6.6% of the vote in Indonesia. In the remaining provinces, PDI-P gained more than 10% of the vote.

In terms of the absolute number of votes, as presented in Table 6.2.2, the PDI-P in Bali gained 1.5 million votes only, or 4.23% of their total vote. PDI-P votes came mostly from Java with 67.9%, consisting of 20.8%, or 7.4 million from Central Java, 6.7 million from East Java, 6.1 million from West Java and the remaining from Jakarta, Yogyakarta, and Banten. In addition, Lampung, South Sumatra, and North Sumatra provided more than 1 million votes for the PDI-P.

Golkar — secular, Islamic party

At the national level, Golkar came in second, with 22.3% of the vote. However, there was great variation at the provincial level. Golkar swept South Sulawesi, where Habibie comes from, securing the highest

percentage with 66.5% of the vote. However, Golkar gained the least in Jakarta with 10.34% of the vote. As shown in **Figure 6.2.5**, as in Jakarta, Golkar also secured a low percentage of the vote in Bali (10.4%).

Golkar was most successful electorally in 14 provinces, namely West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, all 5 provinces in Sulawesi, North Maluku, and Papua. Among these provinces, Golkar was the single majority in four provinces, namely, South Sulawesi (66.5%), Southeast Sulawesi (63.1%), Gorontalo (62.5%) and Central Sulawesi (54.6%). Geographically, Golkar won mostly in eastern Indonesia, as clearly shown in **Figure 6.2.4**.

The total number of votes for Golkar was 23.4 million, consisting of 20.2% from West Java, 10.7% from East Java, 10.6% from South Sulawesi, 9.8% in Central Java and the remaining from other provinces (**Table 6.2.3**). Although about 60% of the Indonesian population reside in Java, only 46.7% of the Golkar vote came from Java.

National Awakening Party (PKB) — secular, Islamic party

Unlike the PDI-P and Golkar, the PKB won only in one province, East Java, with 35.5% of the vote. This percentage is a little higher than the percentage of votes for the PDI-P in the same province. Even though the PKB did not get the largest number of votes in any provinces except East Java, it secured a significant percentage in neighbouring provinces: Central Java (17.1%) and Yogyakarta (14.3%). Lampung is the only province in the Outer Islands where the PKB obtained a high percentage of the vote (11.8%). It should be noted that the Javanese formed 97.96% of the population in Central Java, 96.82% in Yogyakarta, 78.35% in East Java, and 61.89% in Lampung. These four provinces also had the four largest concentrations of Javanese in the Indonesian archipelago.

In the same vein, as seen in **Table 6.2.4**, the PKB gained the lowest percentage in East Nusa Tenggara with 0.4% of the vote, where the Javanese only constituted 0.81% of the population, the lowest percentage of the Javanese compared to other provinces. Given these results, the PKB might have been seen by the voters as the party of the Javanese. As shown in **Figure 6.2.6**, in most provinces, the PKB secured less than 10% of the vote.

Uniquely, the highest number of votes for the PKB in the whole of Indonesia were in East Java where it obtained 52.8%. Subsequently,

22.2% of the PKB vote for the whole of Indonesia were from Central Java, and 10.8% from West Java. The votes in these three provinces in Java altogether already constituted 85.8% of the total PKB votes in Indonesia. If we include the provinces of Jakarta, Banten, and Yogyakarta, the sum of votes from all provinces in Java constituted 90.3% of the total PKB votes in Indonesia. It is obvious that the PKB vote was highly concentrated in Java.

United Development Party (PPP) — Islamic party

Like the PKB, the PPP was the leading party in one province only. The PPP was the largest political party in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam with 28.7% of the vote. It gained 20.6% in West Sumatra, 18.6% in Maluku, 17.9% in Banten and 17.2% in Jakarta. Including these five provinces, as shown in **Figure 6.2.7**, there were 19 provinces where the PPP secured more than 10% of the vote. In short, in terms of the variation across provinces, the performance of the PPP was better than the PKB, as PPP had more provinces that secured more than 10% of the vote.

As an Islamic party, the PPP was not popular in provinces where the concentration of Muslims was low, such as in Bali (10.29%), East Nusa Tenggara (8.80%) and Papua (24.16%). The PPP obtained only 0.9% of the vote in Bali, 2.3% of the vote in East Nusa Tenggara, and 2.8% of the vote in Papua. All three provinces are located in eastern Indonesia.

The highest number of votes for the PPP was from West Java (2.8 million or 24.9% of the PPP's votes), followed by Central Java (1.9 million or 16.9% of the PPP's votes). The votes from East Java contributed only 9.1% to the total votes for the party. These three provinces accounted for 50.8% of the PPP's votes. Including Banten, Jakarta and Yogyakarta, the votes for the PPP from Java contributed 64.9% of the total PPP vote. The number of votes from other provinces can be seen in **Table 6.2.5**.

National Mandate Party (PAN) — secular, Islamic party

PAN is the fifth ranking party at national level but did not emerge as the winner in any province. At most, it secured second place in West Sumatra (22.2% of the votes), Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (17.8%) and

Yogyakarta (17.3). It should be noted that Yogyakarta is the base of Muhammadiyah as well as the hometown of Amien Rais, the party's founder and chairperson. Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and West Sumatra are in Sumatra.

Jakarta and Riau are two other provinces where PAN gained more than 10% of the vote (**Figure 6.2.8**). PAN came in third in Jakarta and fourth in Riau.

PAN is officially a secular party but it has been perceived as an Islamic party. It is not surprising that it gained less votes in non-Muslim majority provinces such as Bali (1.3%) and East Nusa Tenggara (1.6%).

In terms of the geographical distribution of votes in Indonesia, the votes for PAN show similar patterns to those for PPP. West Java is the province where PAN secured the highest number of votes (1.3 million votes or 17.5% of the total PAN vote). It gained 1.2 million or 16.3% in Central Java, followed by East Java (0.9 million or 12.8%) and Jakarta (0.8 million or 10.5%). The regional distribution of the votes obtained by PAN is also similar to that of the PPP; 65.6% of PAN's vote in Indonesia came from Java (see **Table 6.2.6**).

Crescent and Star Party (PBB) — Islamic party

The PBB declared itself as an Islamic party and it was the sixth largest party in Indonesia, securing 1.9% of the vote. Among provinces, it performed best in Bangka-Belitung, where Yusril Ihza Mahendra comes from, with 10.6% of the vote, but it came fourth (**Figure 6.2.9**). PBB's second highest vote came from West Sumatra (6.0%), securing fifth place. The third and fourth highest votes were in South Kalimantan (4.1%), and West Nusa Tenggara (3.8%). The four largest percentages were all in the Outer Islands.

In Java, the PBB performed best in West Java, securing 3.64% of the vote. This achievement was as good as in Southeast Sulawesi (**Table 6.2.7**). However, the worst result was in Bali, where the party secured only 0.2% of the vote. As an Islamic party, it was not surprising that the PBB performed poorly in Bali, East Nusa Tenggara (0.4%), North Sulawesi (0.5%), and Papua (0.6%). These four eastern provinces are predominantly non-Muslim.

In terms of proportion, Bangka-Belitung contributed 2.2% to PBB's votes. The majority of PBB votes were from West Java, with 0.7 million or 34.2% of the total vote in Indonesia. Other than West Java, all the

other provinces contributed only less than 10% to the total vote for the PBB in Indonesia (**Table 6.2.7**). In other words, the absolute number of votes is very skewed to West Java province.

Justice Party (PK) — Islamic party

The PK was the seventh largest party in Indonesia and gained only 1.36% of the vote. As reflected in **Figure 6.2.10**, the votes gained by the PK were generally low compared to other parties. There were 12 provinces with percentages of votes larger than the national rate (**Table 6.2.8**). The highest percentage, with 4.9% of the votes, was secured in Jakarta, where it was the fifth largest party. The second highest percentage was in West Sumatra (2.9%), followed by Banten (2.6%), Bengkulu (2.6%), Maluku (2.3%) and West Java (2.3%).

The lowest percentage of PK votes was in three provinces with low concentrations of Muslims: Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, and North Sulawesi. It is interesting to note that in Gorontalo, however, with the highest provincial concentration of Muslims, the PK gained only 0.2% of the vote. As mentioned earlier, Golkar defeated all other parties there and won as the single majority party in Gorontalo. In addition, in Central Kalimantan, where Muslims constituted 74.1% of the population, PK gained the fifth lowest percentage of the vote.

As for PPP, PAN, and PBB, the largest number of votes for PK came from West Java, 0.4 million votes or 30.5% of the total PK vote. However, Jakarta contributed 15.7% to the vote. Like all other parties (except Golkar), votes for the PK came predominantly from Java. The votes from the Outer Islands contributed only about a third.

Other Parties

It is interesting to examine the variation of the votes gained by the other 41 parties across provinces (**Figure 6.2.11**). Their votes ranged from 28.0% in West Kalimantan to 5.9% in Jakarta (shown in **Table 6.2.9**). A large percentage of “others” may indicate that there were other parties (other than the seven parties) that secured an important number of votes resulting in a number of seats gained at the House of Representatives.

West Kalimantan can be used as an illustration. The “others” achieved 28.0% of the votes: 7.6% or 132 thousand votes for the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI — secular party), 7.0% or 122

thousand votes for the Partai Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (PBI — secular party, perceived to be an ethnic Chinese-based party), 3.3% or 57 thousand votes for the Partai Demokrasi Kasih Bangsa (PDKB — secular party, perceived to be a Christian Party¹) and 10.1% for the 38 other parties. Each of these three parties gained one seat at the House of Representatives. Taking into account the contribution of these other parties, the vote compositions in West Kalimantan were as follows: Golkar, the PDI-P, the PPP, the PDI, the PBI, and the PDKB, which was different from that of Indonesia as whole.

It should be noted that the sole seat secured by the PBI, the only ethnic Chinese-based party in the 1999 election, is in West Kalimantan. The seat for the PDI in West Kalimantan contributed a half of the party's total parliamentary seats, and the seat for the PDKB in West Kalimantan contributed one-fifth of the total seats for the party in the House of Representatives.

The PDKB also gained 2.6% of the vote in North Sumatra, 3.0% of the vote in "old" Maluku, and 4.0% in East Nusa Tenggara. This party officially declared itself a nationalist party, but it might have been perceived as a Christian-based party. In these three provinces, the Christians constituted 31.4%, 37.1%, and 87.7% respectively.

"Other Parties" in two provinces secured more than 20% of the vote: they gained 21.3% of the vote in West Nusa Tenggara and 21.3% of the vote in Papua. The relatively large percentage of votes gained by "others" in West Nusa Tenggara can partly be explained by the votes (3.02%) obtained by the Partai Daulat Rakyat (PDR — secular party), which is equal to one seat gained, and it is the only seat for the PDR in the House of Representatives. The PDR was the sixth largest party in West Nusa Tenggara after Golkar, PDI-P, PPP, PAN and PBB.

In Papua, the votes gained by other parties comprising 5.40% of the votes for PDKB, 3.4% for PDI, 3.2% for Partai Katolik Demokrat (PKD — nationalist party, perceived to be a Catholic party) and 9.3% for the remaining 38 parties. PDKB was the third party after Golkar and PDI-P. The fourth was PDI and the fifth was PAN. Each party from the third to the fifth place gained one seat in the House of Representatives.

The province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam is the province with the percentage of "others" just below that of Papua. Out of 19.2% of the vote gained by "others," 2.1% belonged to the Partai Nahdlatul Ummat (PNU — secular, perceived to be an Islamic party). The PNU also gained one seat in each of these provinces: South Kalimantan, Lampung, West Java, and East Java.

“Others” included Partai Keadilan Persatuan (PKP — secular party), Partai Persatuan (PP— Islamic party), Partai Syarikat Islam Indonesia (PSII— Islamic party), and Partai Politik Islam Indonesia Masyumi (Islamic party) in “old” West Java; PKP and the Parti Kebangkitan Umat (PKU — Islamic party) in East Java. The PKP was also important in Central Java along with PNI Massa Marhaen (PNIMM — nationalist party) and PNI Front Marhaenis (PNIFM — nationalist party); and the Partai Ikatan Pendukung Kemerdekaan Indonesia (IPKI — nationalist party) in South Sulawesi.

It is clear that under “others” there were parties which gained a seat in the House of Representative, though they are not one of the seven parties discussed in detail in this chapter. Therefore, apart from the seven leading parties at the national level, there were a number of important parties in the provinces which secured at least one seat at the House of Representatives. These parties were: PDKB, PNU, PKP, PDI, PBI, PKD, PDR, IPKI, PP, PSII, PNIMM, PNIFM, Partai Politik Islam Indonesia Masyumi, and PKU.

Note

- ¹ Please note that in Indonesia the term “Christian” (Kristen) often refers to the Protestant, excluding the Catholic.

FIGURE 6.1.1
Vote Composition by Party: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

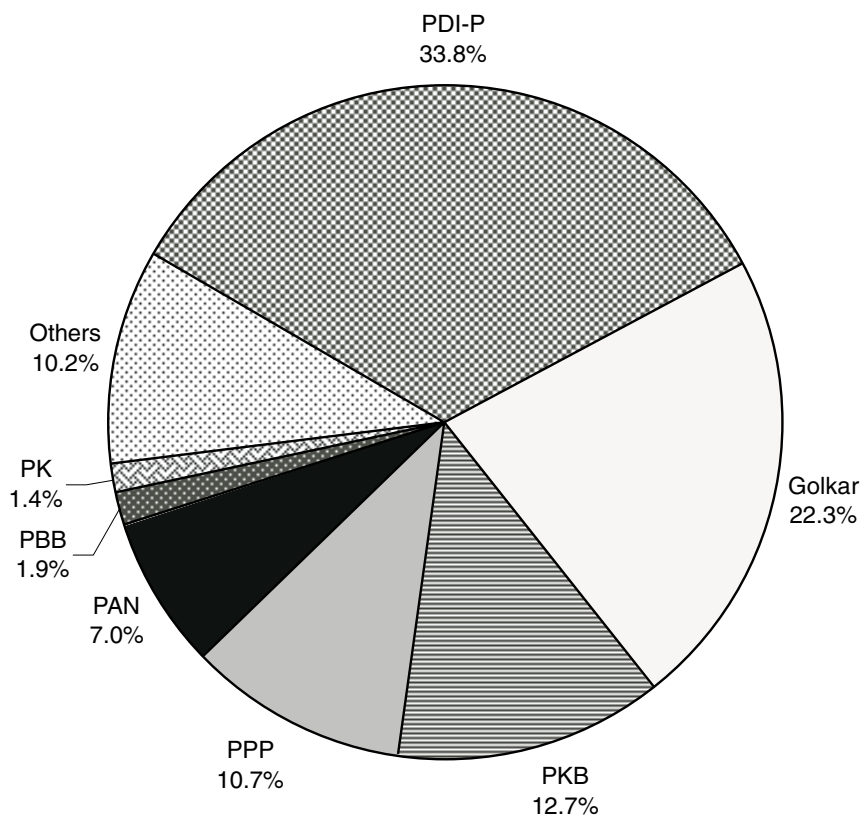


FIGURE 6.1.2
Vote Composition by Party and Region: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

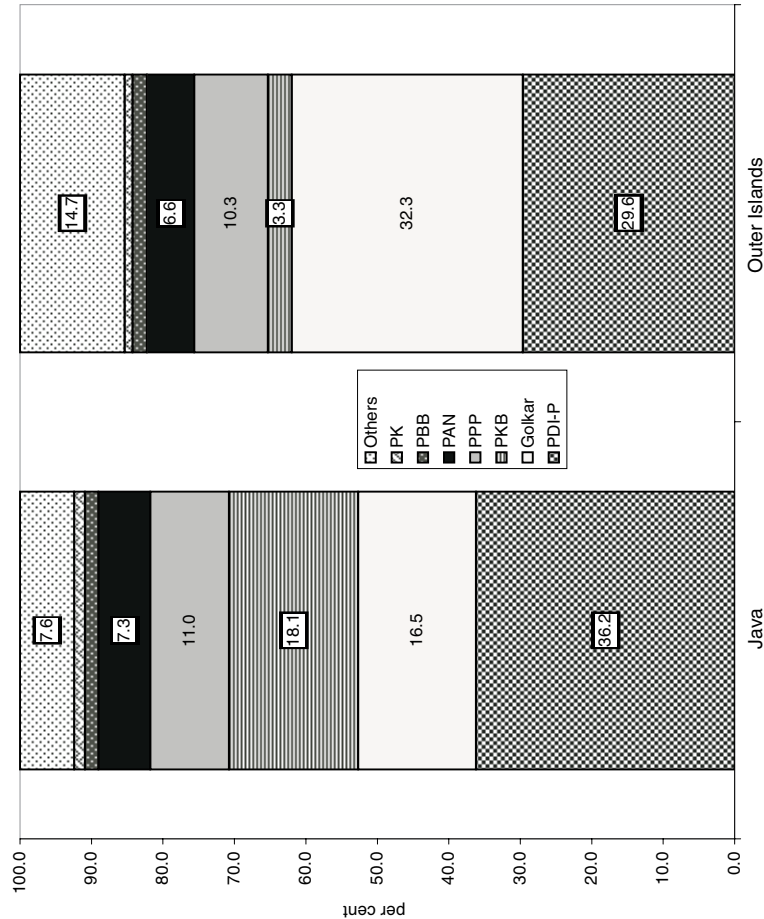


FIGURE 6.2.1
Vote Composition by Party in “Old” and “New” Provinces

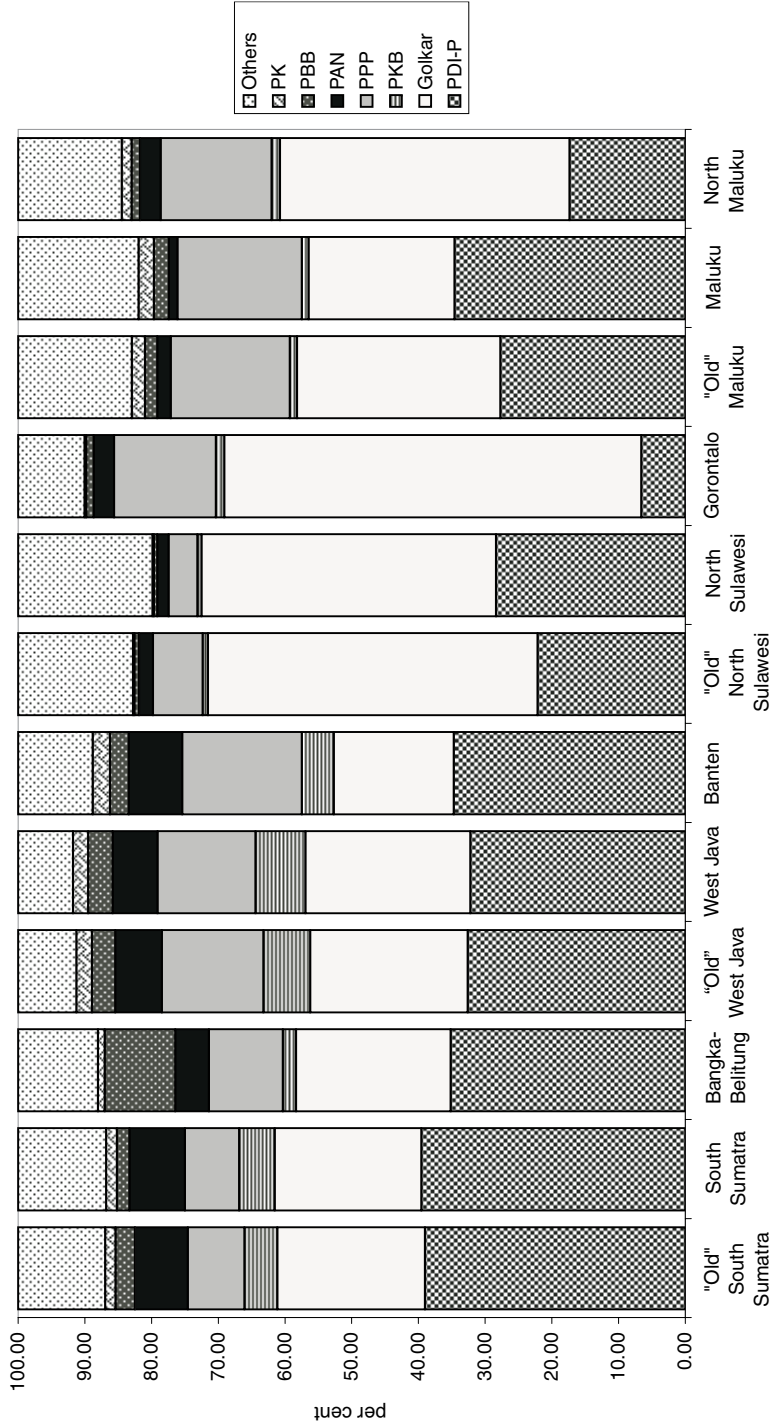


FIGURE 6.2.2
Vote Composition by Party and Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

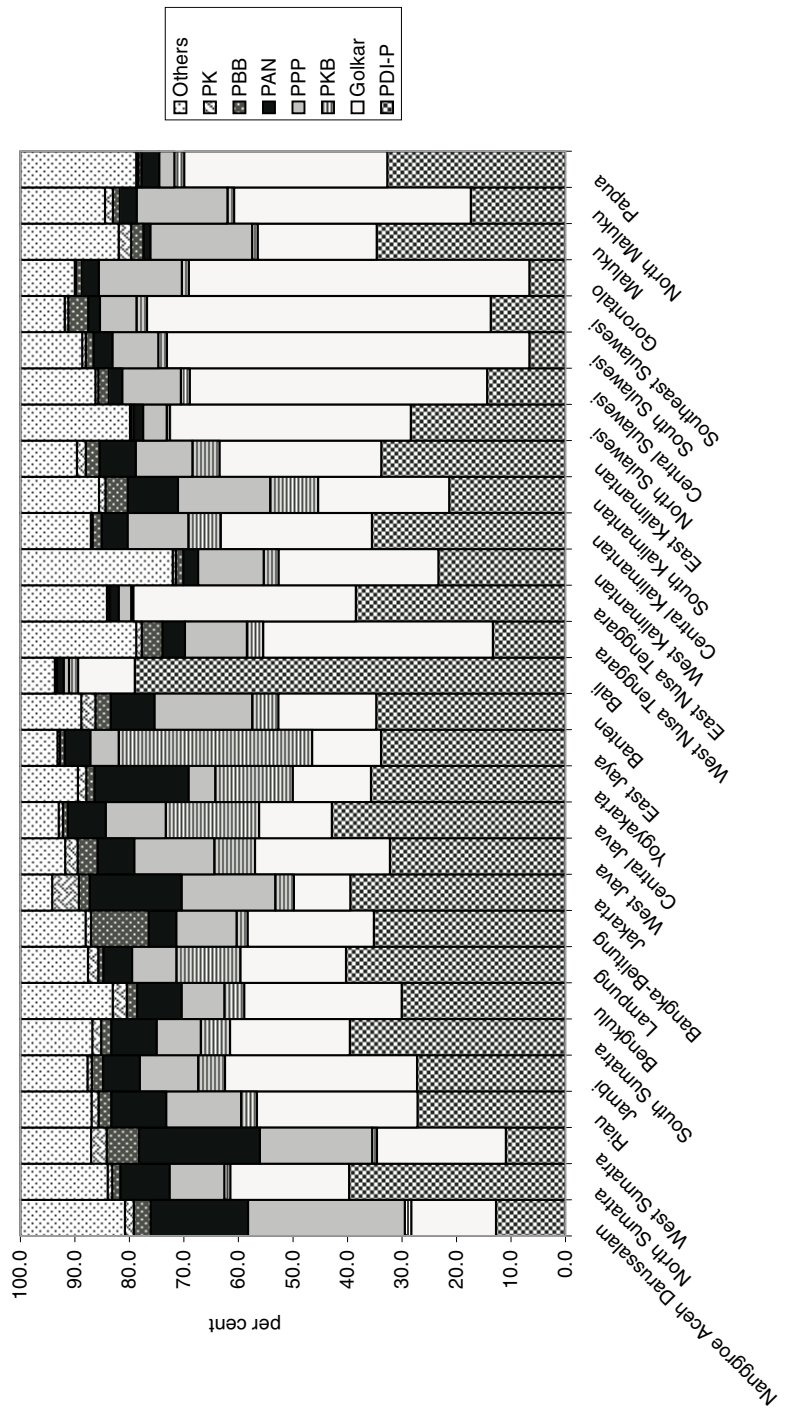


FIGURE 6.2.3
Percentage of PDI-P Votes by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

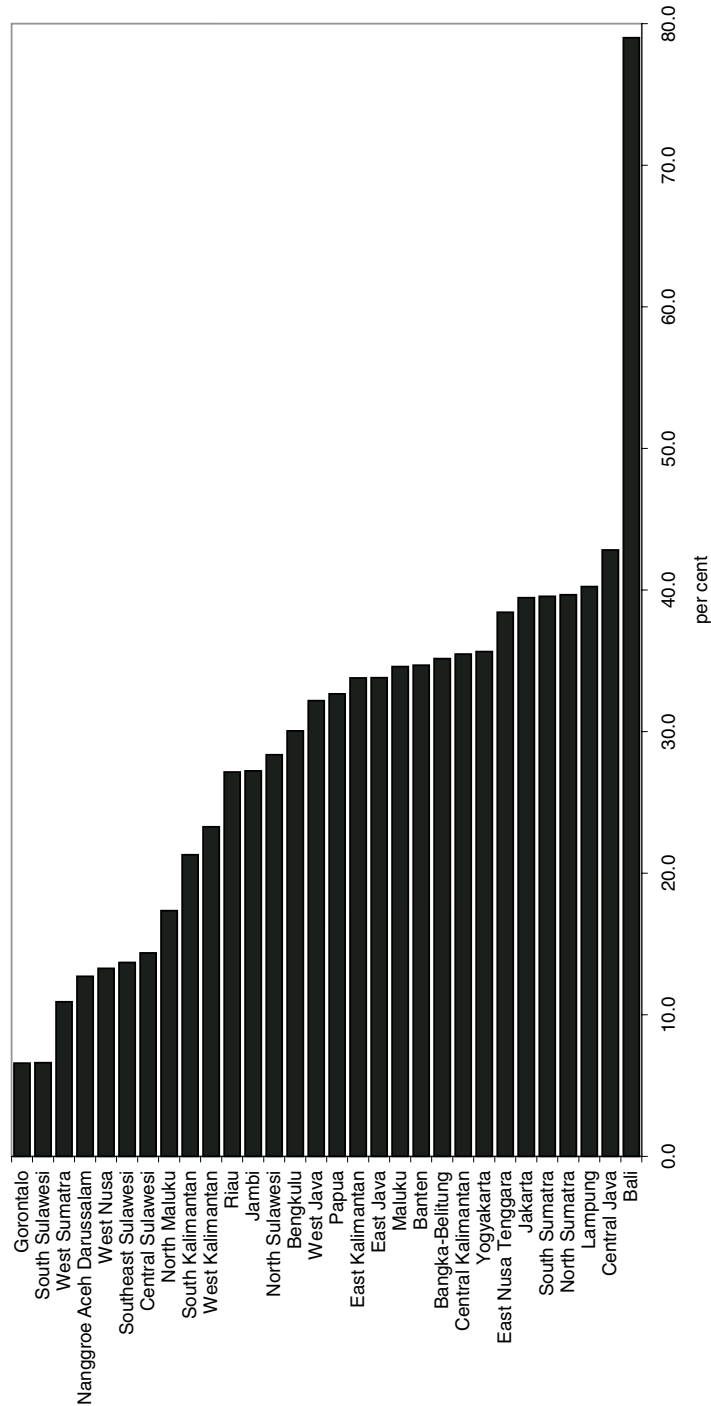


FIGURE 6.2.4
Winning Party by Region: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

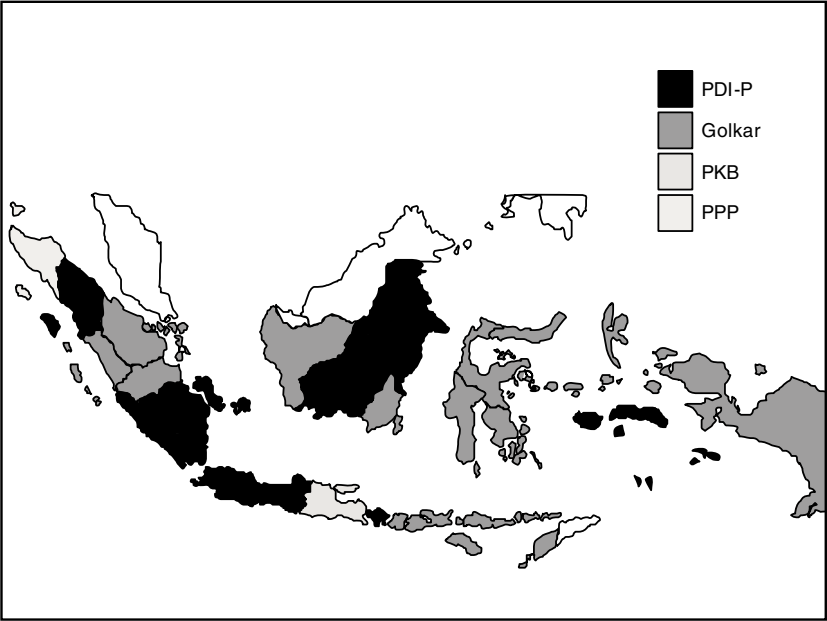


FIGURE 6.2.5
Percentage of Golkar Votes by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

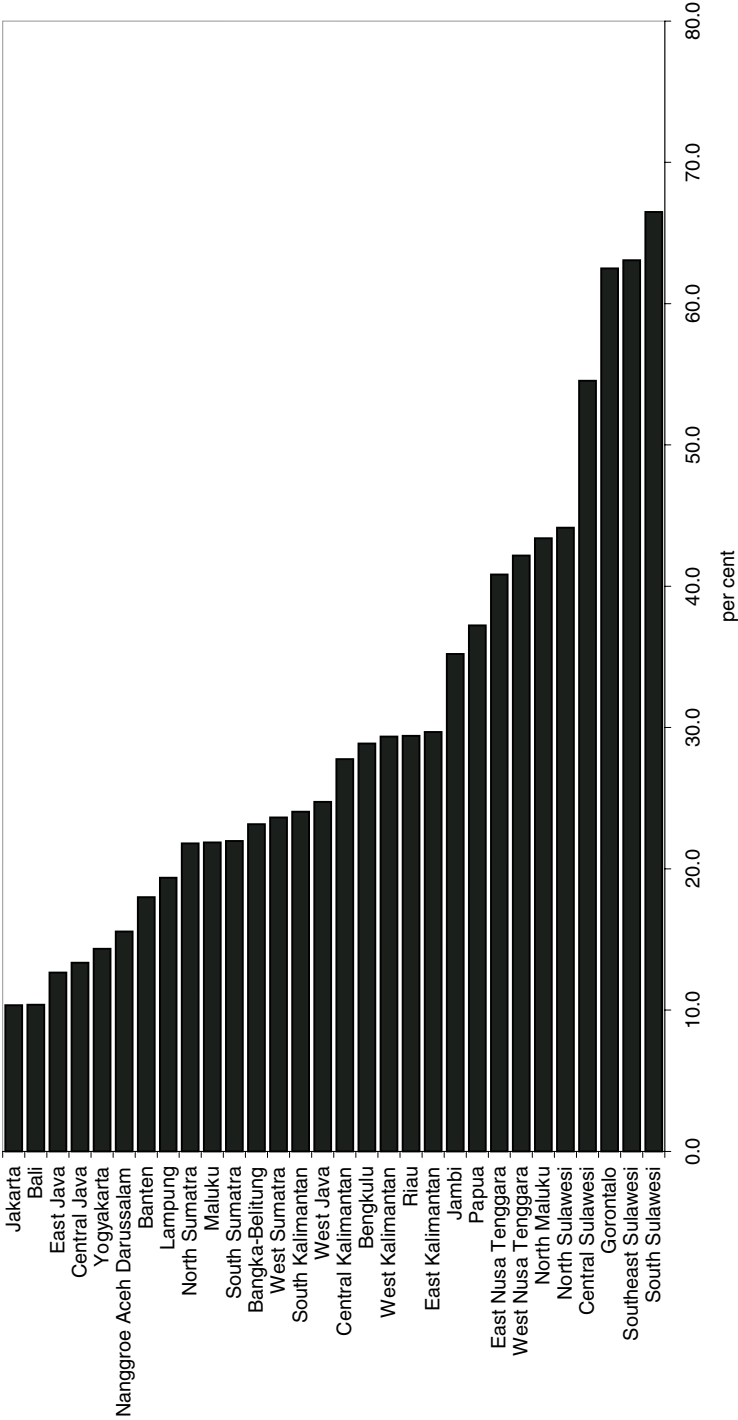


FIGURE 6.2.6
Percentage of PKB Votes by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

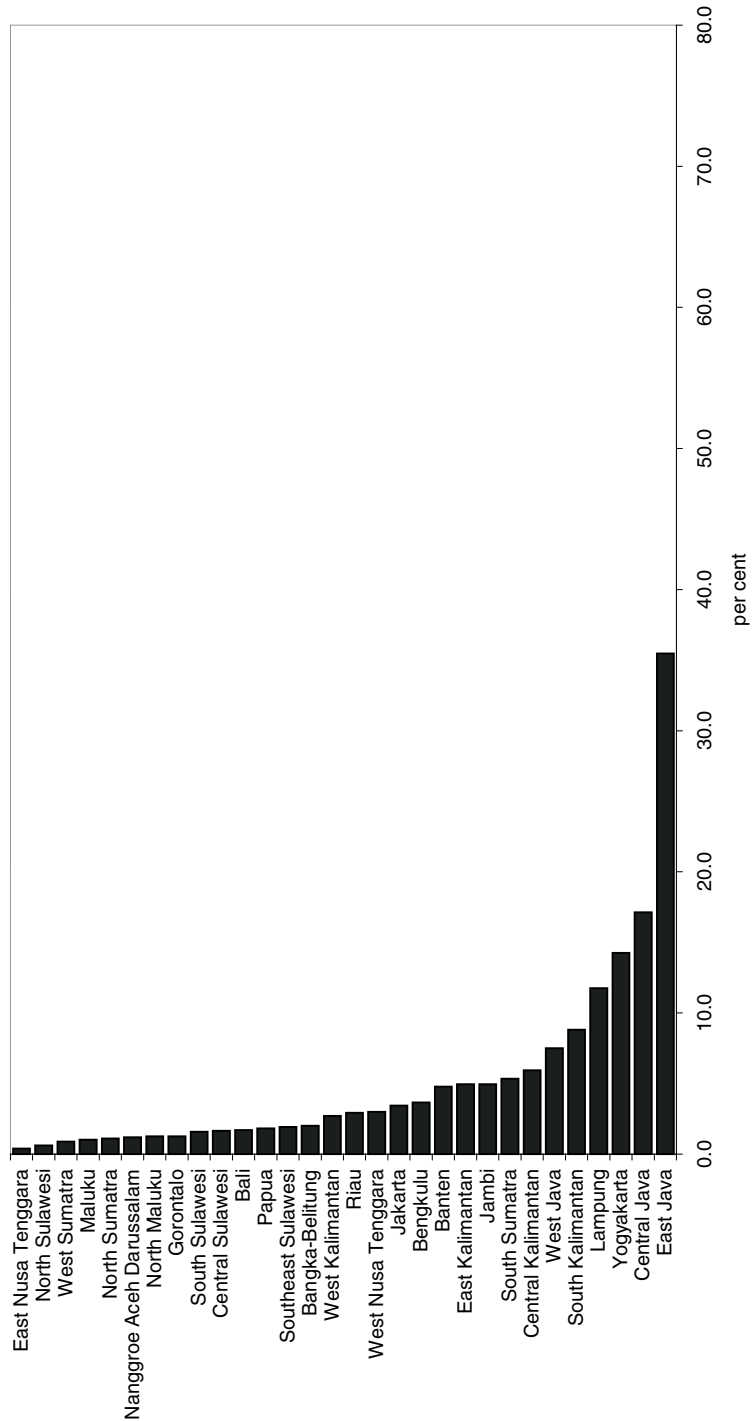


FIGURE 6.2.7
Percentage of PPP Votes by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

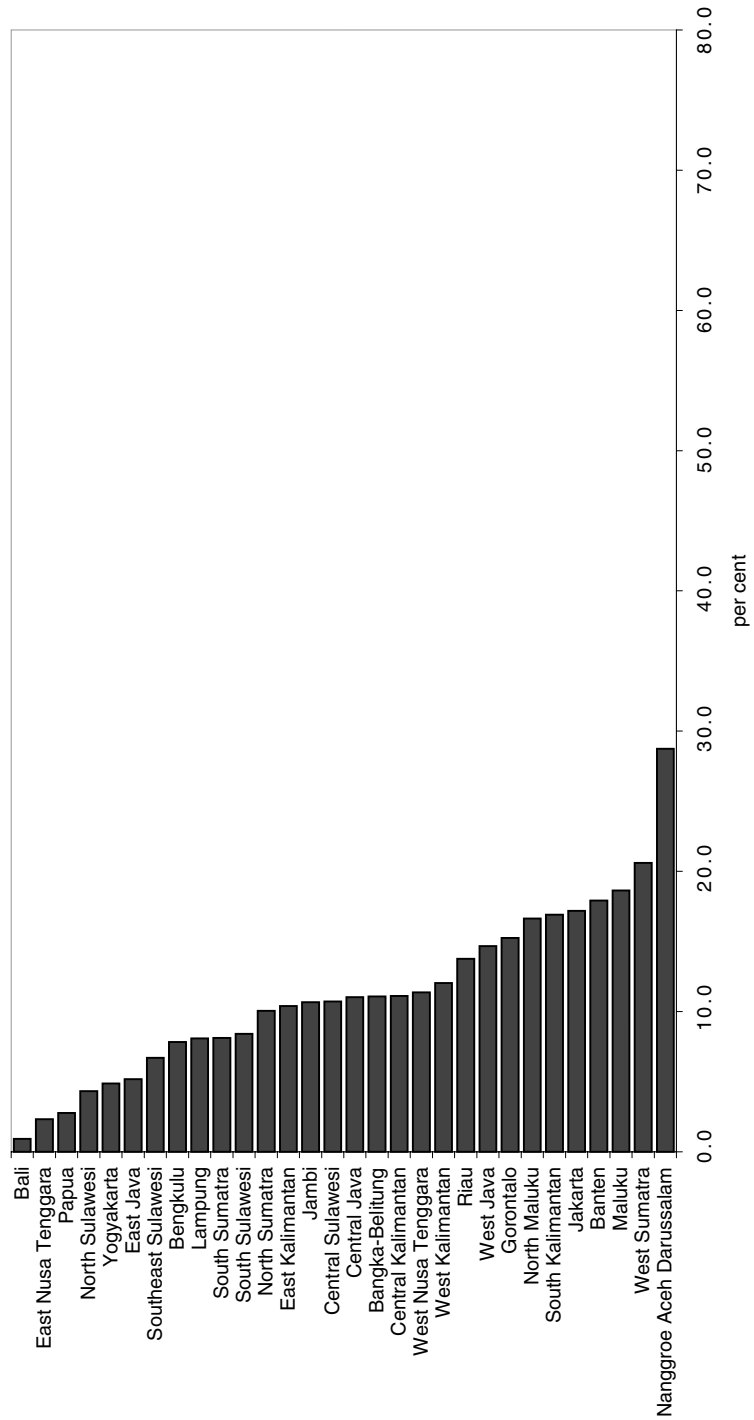


FIGURE 6.2.8
Percentage of PAN Votes by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

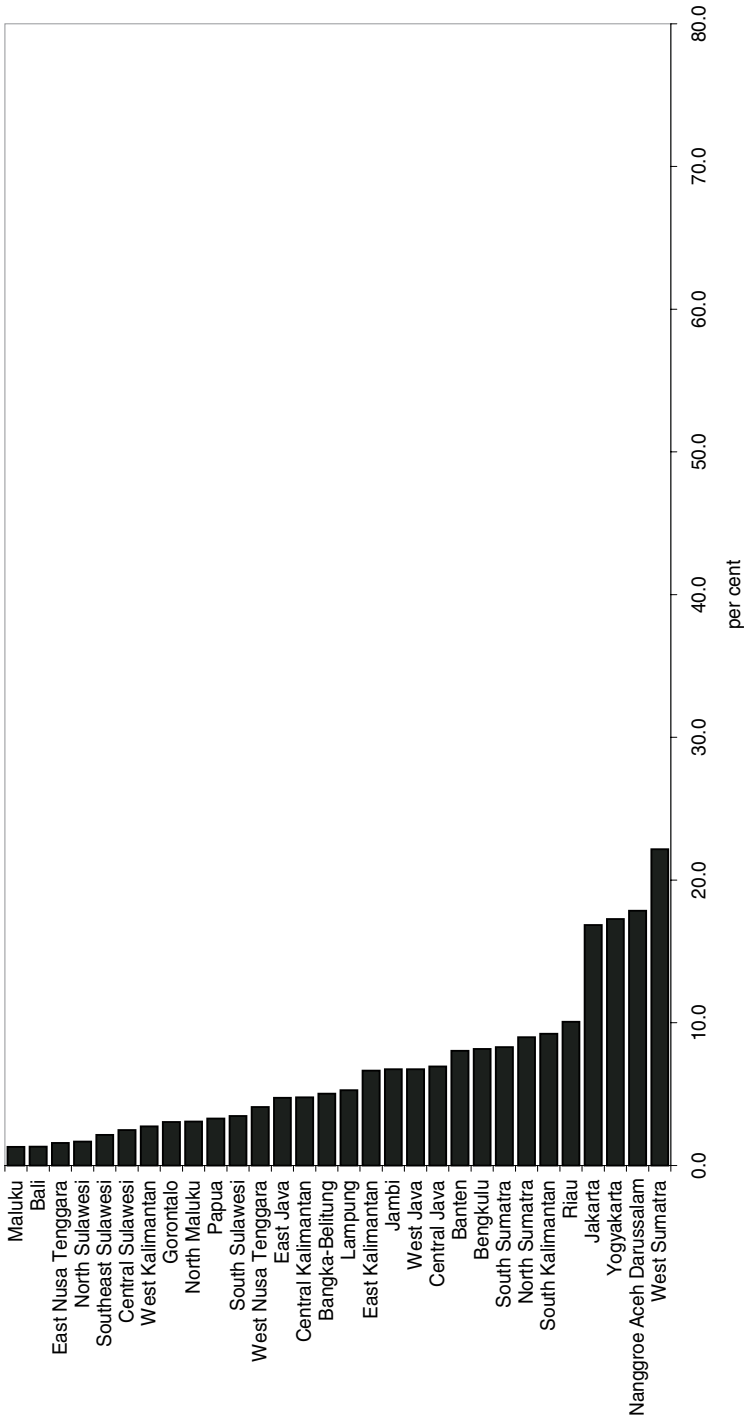


FIGURE 6.2.9
Percentage of PBB Votes by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

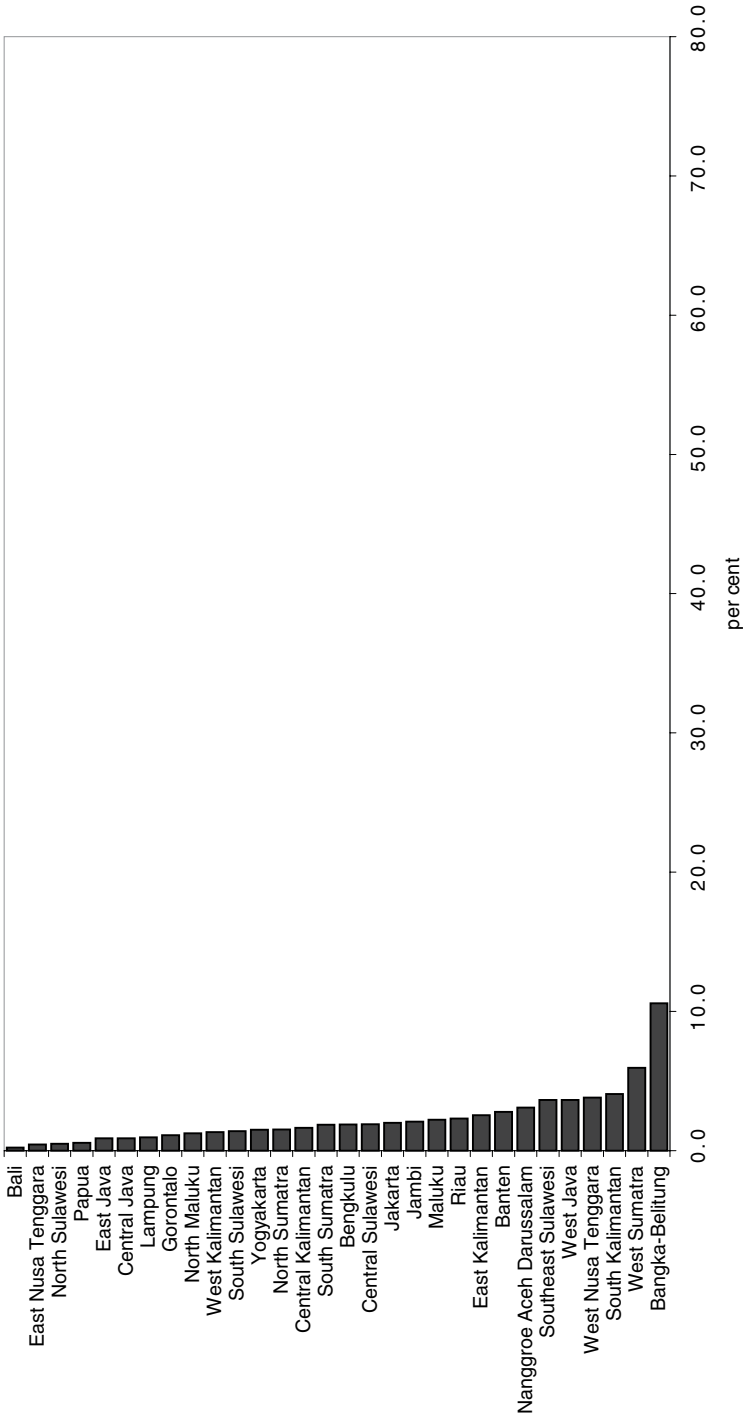


FIGURE 6.2.10
Percentage of PK Votes by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

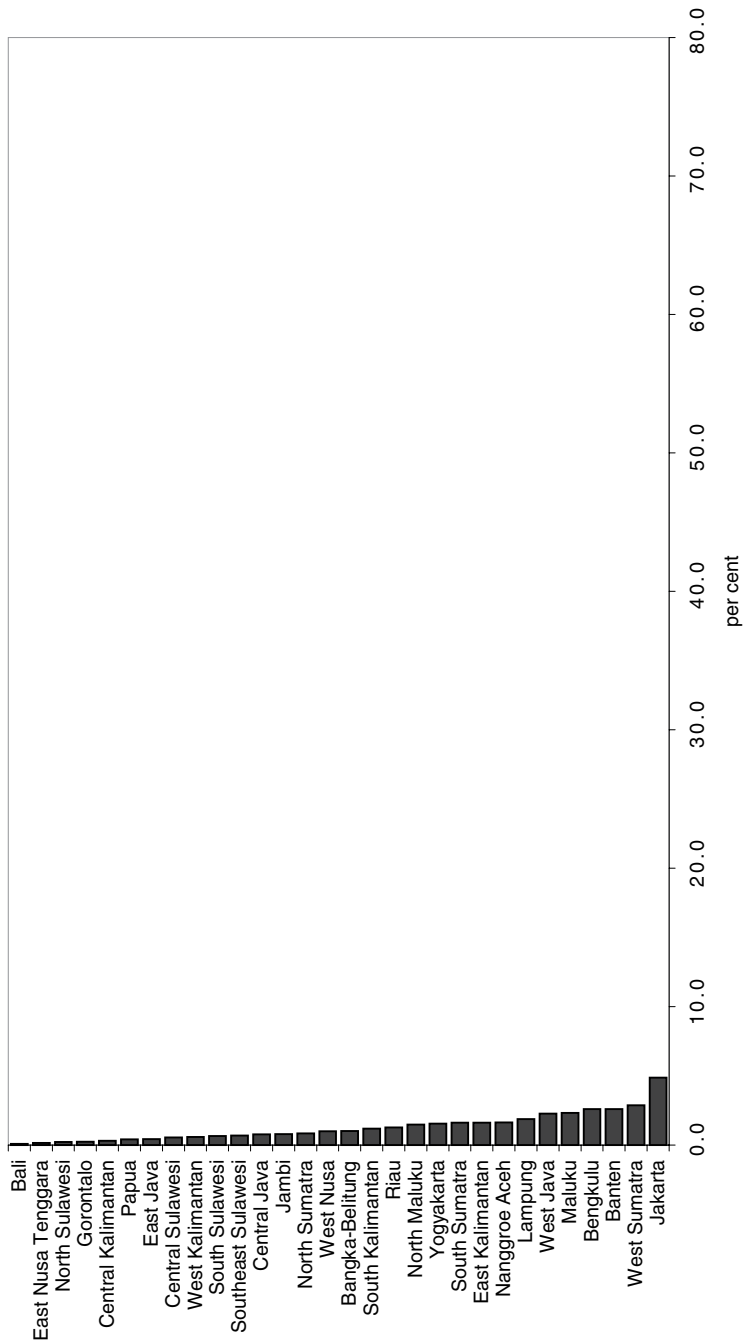


FIGURE 6.2.11
Percentage of the Vote for 41 Other Parties by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

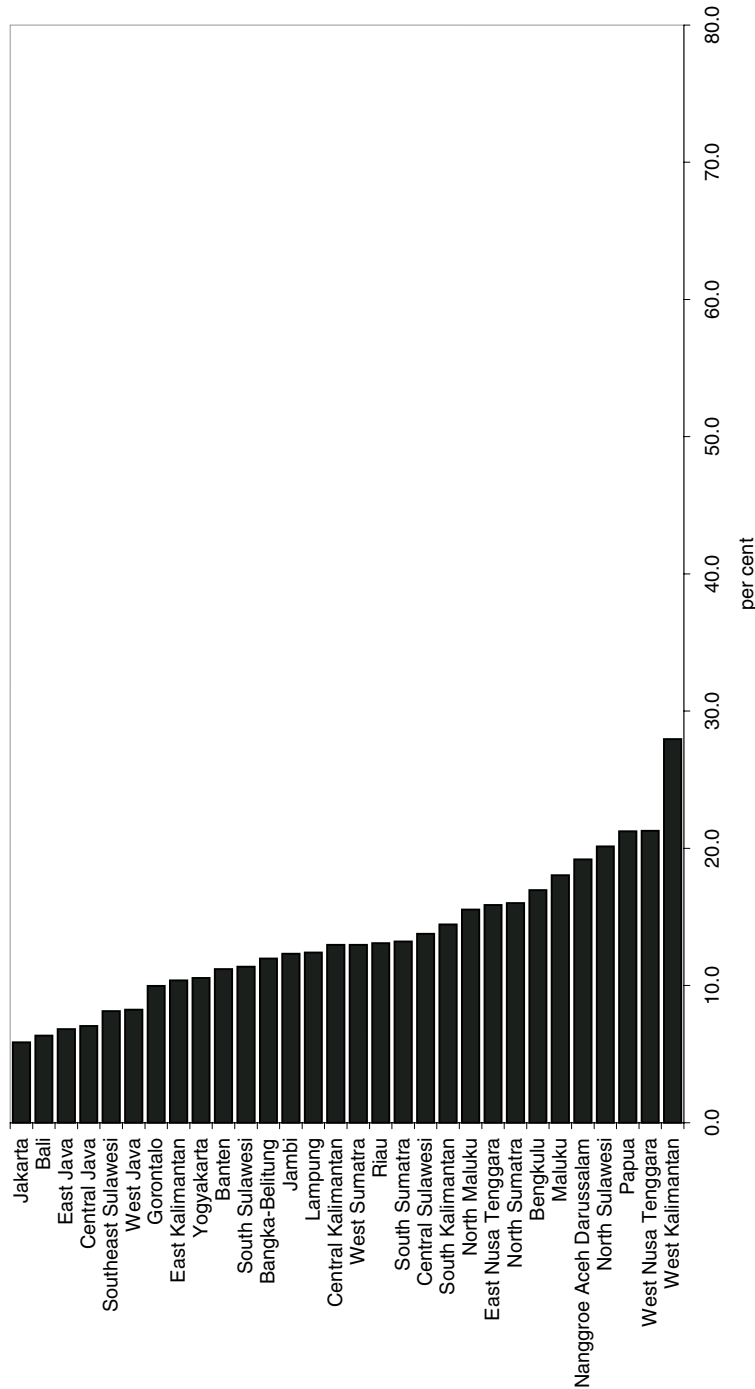


TABLE 6.1.1
The 48 Political Parties in the 1999 General Election

No.	Party	Acronym
1	New Indonesia Party (Partai Indonesia Baru)	PIB
2	Indonesia National Christian Party (Partai Kristen Nasional Indonesia)	KRISNA
3	Mrs. Supeni's Indonesian National Party (Partai Nasional Indonesia – Supeni)	PNI-Supeni
4	Indonesian Democratic Alliance Party (Partai Aliansi Demokrat Indonesia)	PADI
5	Indonesian Muslim Awakening Party (Partai Kebangkitan Muslim Indonesia)	KAMI
6	Islamic Faithful Party (Partai Ummat Islam)	PUI
7	Awakening of the Faithful Party (Partai Kebangkitan Ummat)	PKU
8	New Indonesian Muslims Consultative Assembly (Partai Masjumi Baru)	Masjumi Baru
9	United Development Party (Partai Persatuan Pembangunan)	PPP
10	Indonesian Islamic League Party (Partai Syarikat Islam Indonesia)	PSII
11	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia – Perjuangan)	PDI-P
12	Partai Abdul Yatama (Partai Abdul Yatama)	PAY
13	Independent People's Party (Partai Kebangsaan Merdeka)	PKM
14	Love of the Nation Democracy Party (Partai Demokrasi Kasih Bangsa)	PDKB
15	National Mandate Party (Partai Amanat Nasional)	PAN
16	Democratic People's Party (Partai Rakyat Demokratik)	PRD
17	Indonesian Islamic League Party 1905 (Partai Syarikat Islam Indonesia – 1905)	PSII 1905
18	Democratic Catholic's Party (Partai Katolik Demokrat)	PKD
19	People's Choice Party (Partai Pilihan Rakyat)	PILAR
20	Indonesian People's Party (Partai Rakyat Indonesia)	PARI
21	Indonesian Muslims Consultative Assembly (Partai Politik Islam Indonesia Masjumi)	Masjumi
22	Star and Crescent Party (Partai Bulan Bintang)	PBB
23	Worker's Solidarity Party (Partai Solidaritas Pekerja)	PSP
24	Justice Party (Partai Keadilan)	PK
25	Party of the Awakening Faithful (Partai Nahdlatul Ulama)	PNU
26	Marhaenist Front Indonesian National Party (Partai Nasional Indonesia – Front Marhaenis)	PNI-FM
27	Indonesian Pioneers of Independence League Party (Partai Ikatan Penerus Kemerdekaan Indonesia)	IPKI
28	Republic Party (Partai Republik)	Republik
29	Party of Democratic Islam (Partai Islam Demokrat)	PID

TABLE 6.1.1 – cont'd

No.	Party	Acronym
30	Marhaenist Masses Indonesian National Party (Partai Nasional Indonesia – Massa Marhaen)	PNI-MM
31	Common People's Consultative Party (Partai Musyawarah Rakyat Banyak)	MURBA
32	Indonesian Democratic Party (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia)	PDI
33	Functional Groups Party (Partai Golkar)	GOLKAR
34	Unity Party (Partai Persatuan)	PP
35	National Awakening Party (Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa)	PKB
36	Indonesian Democratic Unity Party (Partai Uni Demokrasi Indonesia)	PUDI
37	National Labour Party (Partai Buruh Nasional)	PBN
38	Mutual Assistance Familial Consultative Party (Partai Musyawarah Kekeluargaan Gotong Royong)	P-MKGR
39	People's Sovereign Party (Partai Daulat Rakyat)	PDR
40	Love of Peace Party (Partai Cinta Damai)	PCD
41	Justice and Unity Party (Partai Keadilan dan Persatuan)	PKP
42	All Indonesian Workers's Solidarity Party (Partai Solidaritas Pekerja Seluruh Indonesia)	PSPSI
43	Indonesia People's National Party (Partai Nasional Bangsa Indonesia)	PNBI
44	Unity in Diversity Party (Partai Bhineka Tunggal Ika)	PBI
45	Indonesian National Union Solidarity Party (Partai Solidaritas Uni Nasional Indonesia)	SUNI
46	National Democate Party (Partai Nasional Demokrat)	PND
47	Indonesian Muslim Faithful Party (Partai Ummat Muslimin Indonesia)	PUMI
48	Indonesian Worker's Party (Partai Pekerja Indonesia)	PPI

Source: Suryadinata (2002).

TABLE 6.2.1
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

No	Province	Party						PK	PBB	PAN	Number of Votes			Others	Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB				PAN	PBB	PK		
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	126,038	154,373	11,749	285,014	177,069	30,628	16,251	190,367						991,489
2	North Sumatra	2,052,680	1,128,529	57,242	520,121	465,542	78,556	43,672	829,003						5,175,345
3	West Sumatra	212,347	459,528	17,171	400,649	430,880	115,678	56,020	252,170						1,944,443
4	Riau	583,583	632,609	62,851	295,924	216,688	49,664	27,273	281,557						2,150,149
5	Jambi	218,798	282,984	39,804	85,783	54,174	16,831	6,401	98,980						803,755
6	South Sumatra	1,228,455	682,512	165,807	252,464	257,563	58,135	50,208	410,449						3,105,593
7	Bengkulu	198,512	190,731	24,128	51,794	53,939	12,473	17,173	112,052						660,802
8	Lampung	1,322,032	636,570	386,364	265,503	173,491	31,187	61,887	407,682						3,284,716
9	Bangka-Bellitung	150,213	99,005	8,545	47,315	21,541	45,254	4,316	51,146						427,335
10	Jakarta	1,811,109	474,913	157,558	788,767	773,409	91,878	223,952	269,268						4,590,854
11	West Java	6,145,853	4,723,565	1,431,670	2,800,738	1,287,746	695,621	434,492	1,573,775						19,093,460
12	Central Java	7,380,900	2,300,625	2,953,511	1,899,390	1,197,643	154,628	133,886	1,213,889						17,234,472
13	Yogyakarta	643,202	258,745	257,240	87,865	311,619	27,027	27,808	190,343						1,803,849
14	East Java	6,703,699	2,510,025	7,034,707	1,026,862	940,342	175,516	84,517	1,352,307						19,827,975
15	Banten	1,379,650	715,769	190,454	712,610	319,506	110,672	103,405	445,468						3,977,534
16	Bali	1,500,050	196,984	32,253	17,632	25,006	4,247	1,723	120,760						1,898,655
17	West Nusa Tenggara	231,654	735,733	52,094	198,429	71,520	66,571	17,498	371,040						1,744,539
18	East Nusa Tenggara	714,312	759,156	7,147	43,100	29,260	8,118	2,837	295,179						1,859,109
19	West Kalimantan	405,543	511,513	47,098	209,792	47,734	23,327	10,250	487,269						1,742,526
20	Central Kalimantan	283,564	221,940	47,501	88,824	38,208	13,166	2,421	103,645						799,269
21	South Kalimantan	316,565	357,278	131,050	251,182	137,110	60,344	17,732	214,770						1,486,031
22	East Kalimantan	383,168	336,629	56,086	117,868	75,424	28,913	18,433	117,693						1,134,214
23	North Sulawesi	333,105	518,302	7,212	50,892	19,762	5,832	2,660	236,493						1,174,258
24	Central Sulawesi	154,184	585,773	17,727	115,140	26,710	20,464	6,002	147,836						1,073,836
25	South Sulawesi	247,112	2,481,914	58,876	313,903	129,712	52,099	24,539	424,244						3,732,399
26	Southeast Sulawesi	109,708	505,345	15,365	53,765	17,147	29,183	5,496	65,214						801,223
27	Gorontalo	30,935	293,597	5,940	71,675	14,362	5,207	1,150	46,872						469,738
28	Maluku	222,693	140,781	6,527	120,008	8,379	14,296	14,921	116,180						643,785
29	North Maluku	74,100	185,334	5,352	71,006	13,185	5,353	6,303	66,359						426,992
30	Papua	270,843	308,632	15,069	22,900	27,282	4,621	3,477	176,140						828,964
INDONESIA		35,434,607	23,389,394	13,304,098	11,266,915	7,361,953	2,035,489	1,426,703	10,668,150						104,887,309

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 6.2.1 – cont'd

No	Province	Party							Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	
						Percentage			
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	12.71	15.57	1.18	28.75	17.86	3.09	1.64	19.20
2	North Sumatra	39.66	21.81	1.11	10.05	9.00	1.52	0.84	16.02
3	West Sumatra	10.92	23.63	0.88	20.60	22.16	5.95	2.88	12.97
4	Riau	27.14	29.42	2.92	13.76	10.08	2.31	1.27	13.09
5	Jambi	27.22	35.21	4.95	10.67	6.74	2.09	0.80	12.31
6	South Sumatra	39.56	21.98	5.34	8.13	8.29	1.87	1.62	13.22
7	Bengkulu	30.04	28.86	3.65	7.84	8.16	1.89	2.60	16.96
8	Lampung	40.25	19.38	11.76	8.08	5.28	0.95	1.88	12.41
9	Bangka-Belitung	35.15	23.17	2.00	11.07	5.04	10.59	1.01	11.97
10	Jakarta	39.45	10.34	3.43	17.18	16.85	2.00	4.88	5.87
11	West Java	32.19	24.74	7.50	14.67	6.74	3.64	2.28	8.24
12	Central Java	42.83	13.35	17.14	11.02	6.95	0.90	0.78	7.04
13	Yogyakarta	35.66	14.34	14.26	4.87	17.28	1.50	1.54	10.55
14	East Java	33.81	12.66	35.48	5.18	4.74	0.89	0.43	6.82
15	Banten	34.69	18.00	4.79	17.92	8.03	2.78	2.60	11.20
16	Bali	79.01	10.37	1.70	0.93	1.32	0.22	0.09	6.36
17	West Nusa Tenggara	13.28	42.17	2.99	11.37	4.10	3.82	1.00	21.27
18	East Nusa Tenggara	38.42	40.83	0.38	2.32	1.57	0.44	0.15	15.88
19	West Kalimantan	23.27	29.35	2.70	12.04	2.74	1.34	0.59	27.96
20	Central Kalimantan	35.48	27.77	5.94	11.11	4.78	1.65	0.30	12.97
21	South Kalimantan	21.30	24.04	8.82	16.90	9.23	4.06	1.19	14.45
22	East Kalimantan	33.78	29.68	4.94	10.39	6.65	2.55	1.63	10.38
23	North Sulawesi	28.37	44.14	0.61	4.33	1.68	0.50	0.23	20.14
24	Central Sulawesi	14.36	54.55	1.65	10.72	2.49	1.91	0.56	13.77
25	South Sulawesi	6.62	66.50	1.58	8.41	3.48	1.40	0.66	11.37
26	Southeast Sulawesi	13.69	63.07	1.92	6.71	2.14	3.64	0.69	8.14
27	Gorontalo	6.59	62.50	1.26	15.26	3.06	1.11	0.24	9.98
28	Maluku	34.59	21.87	1.01	18.64	1.30	2.22	2.32	18.05
29	North Maluku	17.35	43.40	1.25	16.63	3.09	1.25	1.48	15.54
30	Papua	32.67	37.23	1.82	2.76	3.29	0.56	0.42	21.25
	INDONESIA	33.78	22.30	12.68	10.74	7.02	1.94	1.36	10.17
									100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 6.2.2
Number, Percentage and Percentage Distribution of Vote for
PDI-P by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

No.	Province	Votes for PDI-P	Percentage	Percentage Distribution
1	Bali	1,500,050	79.01	4.23
2	Central Java	7,380,900	42.83	20.83
3	Lampung	1,322,032	40.25	3.73
4	North Sumatra	2,052,680	39.66	5.79
5	South Sumatra	1,228,455	39.56	3.47
6	Jakarta	1,811,109	39.45	5.11
7	East Nusa Tenggara	714,312	38.42	2.02
8	Yogyakarta	643,202	35.66	1.82
9	Central Kalimantan	283,564	35.48	0.80
10	Bangka-Belitung	150,213	35.15	0.42
11	Banten	1,379,650	34.69	3.89
12	Maluku	222,693	34.59	0.63
13	East Java	6,703,699	33.81	18.92
14	East Kalimantan	383,168	33.78	1.08
15	Papua	270,843	32.67	0.76
16	West Java	6,145,853	32.19	17.34
17	Bengkulu	198,512	30.04	0.56
18	North Sulawesi	333,105	28.37	0.94
19	Jambi	218,798	27.22	0.62
20	Riau	583,583	27.14	1.65
21	West Kalimantan	405,543	23.27	1.14
22	South Kalimantan	316,565	21.30	0.89
23	North Maluku	74,100	17.35	0.21
24	Central Sulawesi	154,184	14.36	0.44
25	Southeast Sulawesi	109,708	13.69	0.31
26	West Nusa Tenggara	231,654	13.28	0.65
27	Aceh	126,038	12.71	0.36
28	West Sumatra	212,347	10.92	0.60
29	South Sulawesi	247,112	6.62	0.70
30	Gorontalo	30,935	6.59	0.09
INDONESIA		35,434,607	33.78	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 6.2.1.

TABLE 6.2.3
Number, Percentage and Percentage Distribution of Vote for
Golkar by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

No.	Province	Votes for Golkar	Percentage	Percentage Distribution
1	South Sulawesi	2,481,914	66.50	10.61
2	Southeast Sulawesi	505,345	63.07	2.16
3	Gorontalo	293,597	62.50	1.26
4	Central Sulawesi	585,773	54.55	2.50
5	North Sulawesi	518,302	44.14	2.22
6	North Maluku	185,334	43.40	0.79
7	West Nusa Tenggara	735,733	42.17	3.15
8	East Nusa Tenggara	759,156	40.83	3.25
9	Papua	308,632	37.23	1.32
10	Jambi	282,984	35.21	1.21
11	East Kalimantan	336,629	29.68	1.44
12	Riau	632,609	29.42	2.70
13	West Kalimantan	511,513	29.35	2.19
14	Bengkulu	190,731	28.86	0.82
15	Central Kalimantan	221,940	27.77	0.95
16	West Java	4,723,565	24.74	20.20
17	South Kalimantan	357,278	24.04	1.53
18	West Sumatra	459,528	23.63	1.96
19	Bangka-Belitung	99,005	23.17	0.42
20	South Sumatra	682,512	21.98	2.92
21	Maluku	140,781	21.87	0.60
22	North Sumatra	1,128,529	21.81	4.82
23	Lampung	636,570	19.38	2.72
24	Banten	715,769	18.00	3.06
25	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	154,373	15.57	0.66
26	Yogyakarta	258,745	14.34	1.11
27	Central Java	2,300,625	13.35	9.84
28	East Java	2,510,025	12.66	10.73
29	Bali	196,984	10.37	0.84
30	Jakarta	474,913	10.34	2.03
INDONESIA		23,389,394	22.30	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 6.2.1.

TABLE 6.2.4
Number, Percentage and Percentage Distribution of Vote for
PKB by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

No.	Province	Votes for PKB	Percentage	Percentage Distribution
1	East Java	7,034,707	35.48	52.88
2	Central Java	2,953,511	17.14	22.20
3	Yogyakarta	257,240	14.26	1.93
4	Lampung	386,364	11.76	2.90
5	South Kalimantan	131,050	8.82	0.99
6	West Java	1,431,670	7.50	10.76
7	Central Kalimantan	47,501	5.94	0.36
8	South Sumatra	165,807	5.34	1.25
9	Jambi	39,804	4.95	0.30
10	East Kalimantan	56,086	4.94	0.42
11	Banten	190,454	4.79	1.43
12	Bengkulu	24,128	3.65	0.18
13	Jakarta	157,558	3.43	1.18
14	West Nusa Tenggara	52,094	2.99	0.39
15	Riau	62,851	2.92	0.47
16	West Kalimantan	47,098	2.70	0.35
17	Bangka-Belitung	8,545	2.00	0.06
18	Southeast Sulawesi	15,365	1.92	0.12
19	Papua	15,069	1.82	0.11
20	Bali	32,253	1.70	0.24
21	Central Sulawesi	17,727	1.65	0.13
22	South Sulawesi	58,876	1.58	0.44
23	Gorontalo	5,940	1.26	0.04
24	North Maluku	5,352	1.25	0.04
25	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	11,749	1.18	0.09
26	North Sumatra	57,242	1.11	0.43
27	Maluku	6,527	1.01	0.05
28	West Sumatra	17,171	0.88	0.13
29	North Sulawesi	7,212	0.61	0.05
30	East Nusa Tenggara	7,147	0.38	0.05
INDONESIA		13,304,098	12.68	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 6.2.1.

TABLE 6.2.5
Number, Percentage and Percentage Distribution of Vote for
PPP by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

No.	Province	Votes for PPP	Percentage	Percentage Distribution
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	285,014	28.75	2.53
2	West Sumatra	400,649	20.60	3.56
3	Maluku	120,008	18.64	1.07
4	Banten	712,610	17.92	6.32
5	Jakarta	788,767	17.18	7.00
6	South Kalimantan	251,182	16.90	2.2
7	North Maluku	71,006	16.63	0.63
8	Gorontalo	71,675	15.26	0.64
9	West Java	2,800,738	14.67	24.86
10	Riau	295,924	13.76	2.63
11	West Kalimantan	209,792	12.04	1.86
12	West Nusa Tenggara	198,429	11.37	1.76
13	Central Kalimantan	88,824	11.11	0.79
14	Bangka-Belitung	47,315	11.07	0.42
15	Central Java	1,899,390	11.02	16.86
16	Central Sulawesi	115,140	10.72	1.02
17	Jambi	85,783	10.67	0.76
18	East Kalimantan	117,868	10.39	1.05
19	North Sumatra	520,121	10.05	4.62
20	South Sulawesi	313,903	8.41	2.79
21	South Sumatra	252,464	8.13	2.24
22	Lampung	265,503	8.08	2.36
23	Bengkulu	51,794	7.84	0.46
24	Southeast Sulawesi	53,765	6.71	0.48
25	East Java	1,026,862	5.18	9.11
26	Yogyakarta	87,865	4.87	0.78
27	North Sulawesi	50,892	4.33	0.45
28	Papua	22,900	2.76	0.20
29	East Nusa Tenggara	43,100	2.32	0.38
30	Bali	17,632	0.93	0.16
INDONESIA		11,266,915	10.74	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 6.2.1.

TABLE 6.2.6
Number, Percentage and Percentage Distribution of Vote for
PAN by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

No.	Province	Votes for PAN	Percentage	Percentage Distribution
1	West Sumatra	430,880	22.16	5.85
2	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	177,069	17.86	2.41
3	Yogyakarta	311,619	17.28	4.23
4	Jakarta	773,409	16.85	10.51
5	Riau	216,688	10.08	2.94
6	South Kalimantan	137,110	9.23	1.86
7	North Sumatra	465,542	9.00	6.32
8	South Sumatra	257,563	8.29	3.50
9	Bengkulu	53,939	8.16	0.73
10	Banten	319,506	8.03	4.34
11	Central Java	1,197,643	6.95	16.27
12	West Java	1,287,746	6.74	17.49
13	Jambi	54,174	6.74	0.74
14	East Kalimantan	75,424	6.65	1.02
15	Lampung	173,491	5.28	2.36
16	Bangka-Belitung	21,541	5.04	0.29
17	Central Kalimantan	38,208	4.78	0.52
18	East Java	940,342	4.74	12.77
19	West Nusa Tenggara	71,520	4.10	0.97
20	South Sulawesi	129,712	3.48	1.76
21	Papua	27,282	3.29	0.37
22	North Maluku	13,185	3.09	0.18
23	Gorontalo	14,362	3.06	0.20
24	West Kalimantan	47,734	2.74	0.65
25	Central Sulawesi	26,710	2.49	0.36
26	Southeast Sulawesi	17,147	2.14	0.23
27	North Sulawesi	19,762	1.68	0.27
28	East Nusa Tenggara	29,260	1.57	0.40
29	Bali	25,006	1.32	0.34
30	Maluku	8,379	1.30	0.11
INDONESIA		7,361,953	7.02	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 6.2.1.

TABLE 6.2.7
Number, Percentage and Percentage Distribution of Vote for
PBB by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

No.	Province	Votes for PBB	Percentage	Percentage Distribution
1	Bangka-Belitung	45,254	10.59	2.22
2	West Sumatra	115,678	5.95	5.68
3	South Kalimantan	60,344	4.06	2.96
4	West Nusa Tenggara	66,571	3.82	3.27
5	West Java	695,621	3.64	34.17
6	Southeast Sulawesi	29,183	3.64	1.43
7	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	30,628	3.09	1.50
8	Banten	110,672	2.78	5.44
9	East Kalimantan	28,913	2.55	1.42
10	Riau	49,664	2.31	2.44
11	Maluku	14,296	2.22	0.70
12	Jambi	16,831	2.09	0.83
13	Jakarta	91,878	2.00	4.51
14	Central Sulawesi	20,464	1.91	1.01
15	Bengkulu	12,473	1.89	0.61
16	South Sumatra	58,135	1.87	2.86
17	Central Kalimantan	13,166	1.65	0.65
18	North Sumatra	78,556	1.52	3.86
19	Yogyakarta	27,027	1.50	1.33
20	South Sulawesi	52,099	1.40	2.56
21	West Kalimantan	23,327	1.34	1.15
22	North Maluku	5,353	1.25	0.26
23	Gorontalo	5,207	1.11	0.26
24	Lampung	31,187	0.95	1.53
25	Central Java	154,628	0.90	7.60
26	East Java	175,516	0.89	8.62
27	Papua	4,621	0.56	0.23
28	North Sulawesi	5,832	0.50	0.29
29	East Nusa Tenggara	8,118	0.44	0.40
30	Bali	4,247	0.22	0.21
INDONESIA		2,035,489	1.94	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 6.2.1.

TABLE 6.2.8
Number, Percentage and Percentage Distribution of Vote for
PK by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

No.	Province	Votes for PK	Percentage	Percentage Distribution
1	Jakarta	223,952	4.88	15.70
2	West Sumatra	56,020	2.88	3.93
3	Banten	103,405	2.60	7.25
4	Bengkulu	17,173	2.60	1.20
5	Maluku	14,921	2.32	1.05
6	West Java	434,492	2.28	30.45
7	Lampung	61,887	1.88	4.34
8	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	16,251	1.64	1.14
9	East Kalimantan	18,433	1.63	1.29
10	South Sumatra	50,208	1.62	3.52
11	Yogyakarta	27,808	1.54	1.95
12	North Maluku	6,303	1.48	0.44
13	Riau	27,273	1.27	1.91
14	South Kalimantan	17,732	1.19	1.24
15	Bangka-Belitung	4,316	1.01	0.30
16	West Nusa Tenggara	17,498	1.00	1.23
17	North Sumatra	43,672	0.84	3.06
18	Jambi	6,401	0.80	0.45
19	Central Java	133,886	0.78	9.38
20	Southeast Sulawesi	5,496	0.69	0.39
21	South Sulawesi	24,539	0.66	1.72
22	West Kalimantan	10,250	0.59	0.72
23	Central Sulawesi	6,002	0.56	0.42
24	East Java	84,517	0.43	5.92
25	Papua	3,477	0.42	0.24
26	Central Kalimantan	2,421	0.30	0.17
27	Gorontalo	1,150	0.24	0.08
28	North Sulawesi	2,660	0.23	0.19
29	East Nusa Tenggara	2,837	0.15	0.20
30	Bali	1,723	0.09	0.12
INDONESIA		1,426,703	1.36	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 6.2.1.

TABLE 6.2.9
Number, Percentage and Percentage Distribution of Vote for
Other Parties by Province: Indonesia, 1999 General Election

No.	Province	Votes for Other Parties	Percentage	Percentage Distribution
1	West Kalimantan	487,269	27.96	4.57
2	West Nusa Tenggara	371,040	21.27	3.48
3	Papua	176,140	21.25	1.65
4	North Sulawesi	236,493	20.14	2.22
5	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	190,367	19.20	1.78
6	Maluku	116,180	18.05	1.09
7	Bengkulu	112,052	16.96	1.05
8	North Sumatra	829,003	16.02	7.77
9	East Nusa Tenggara	295,179	15.88	2.77
10	North Maluku	66,359	15.54	0.62
11	South Kalimantan	214,770	14.45	2.01
12	Central Sulawesi	147,836	13.77	1.39
13	South Sumatra	410,449	13.22	3.85
14	Riau	281,557	13.09	2.64
15	West Sumatra	252,170	12.97	2.36
16	Central Kalimantan	103,645	12.97	0.97
17	Lampung	407,682	12.41	3.82
18	Jambi	98,980	12.31	0.93
19	Bangka-Belitung	51,146	11.97	0.48
20	South Sulawesi	424,244	11.37	3.98
21	Banten	445,468	11.20	4.18
22	Yogyakarta	190,343	10.55	1.78
23	East Kalimantan	117,693	10.38	1.10
24	Gorontalo	46,872	9.98	0.44
25	West Java	1,573,775	8.24	14.75
26	Southeast Sulawesi	65,214	8.14	0.61
27	Central Java	1,213,889	7.04	11.38
28	East Java	1,352,307	6.82	12.68
29	Bali	120,760	6.36	1.13
30	Jakarta	269,268	5.87	2.52
INDONESIA		10,668,150	10.17	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Table 6.2.1.

7

Results of the 1999 Election District Votes

In the previous chapter, we have presented the number and distribution of the votes gained by the seven major parties at the aggregate national and provincial levels. This chapter presents similar information at the district (regency or municipality) level, as reflected in **Tables 7.1 to 7.30**. This disaggregated information, along with other information presented in the earlier chapters, is the core data set for testing the hypotheses of the existence of religious and ethnic loyalties in Chapter 8. It is also the data set utilized in Chapter 9 to find out the strength of the cultural variables relative to the socio-economic ones.

To get a better understanding of the vote composition by party at the district level, we present the data in **Figures 7.1 to 7.30**. The parties at the district level are arranged in the order of their votes at the provincial level.

Using the disaggregated data, we have been able to obtain richer information for over 300 districts.¹ The maximum number of votes gained was 2,371 thousand (or 2.3% of the vote) from Bandung regency, West Java, and the minimum number of votes was 2.6 thousand only from the regency of North Aceh, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam.

Apart from Bandung regency, there were 12 districts (regencies and municipalities) which contributed more than 1 million votes. As expected, all were located in Java, especially in West Java, the most populous province. They were Bogor, Tangerang, Tasikmalaya, Garut, Sukabumi, and Karawang regencies as well as Bandung municipality. The remaining were located in Jakarta (East Jakarta and South Jakarta

municipalities) and East Java (Malang and Jember regencies, and Surabaya municipality).

The following sections present the votes at the district level for each of the seven largest parties (PDI-P, Golkar, PKB, PPP, PAN, PBB, and PK). These seven parties may not necessarily have been the seven largest parties in a district. Some parties under “others” may have been among the seven largest parties at the district level and hence worth presenting in this chapter.

7.1 PDI-P

The 1999 voting results at the district level show that PDI-P ran its strength from the strongest, with 87.0% of the vote, in Tabanan regency, Bali, to the weakest, 0.7%, in Jeneponto regency, South Sulawesi. Across districts, on average, the vote gained by PDI-P was 30.5% and the median vote gained was 32.4%. In terms of size, the maximum number of votes for PDI-P was 821 thousand in Bandung regency, West Java and the minimum was 0.274 thousand, in North Aceh regency, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam.

As mentioned in Chapter 6, PDI-P had a tremendous victory in Bali. Let us now have a closer look at the district differences in Bali. As shown in **Table 7.16**, in all districts PDI-P gained more than 75% of the vote except in Jembrana. The PDI-P in the regency of Jembrana gained 62% while other parties gained a lower percentage of the vote. Golkar, the second largest party, gained 16.3% of the vote. PPP and PKB gained 6.6% and 5.3%, respectively (see **Figure 7.16**).

Outside Bali, there were many districts where PDI-P was the single majority party. Some of them were located in provinces where PDI-P was the winning party and others were located in the provinces where PDI-P did not win.

Here are two examples where PDI-P was the winner, but not the single majority in a province. PDI-P was the winner in the province of North Sumatra, but gained only 39.7% of the total vote in the province. However, in this province we find two districts where the PDI-P was the single majority. It gained 67.9% in Karo regency and 50.5% in the Pematang Siantar municipality (see **Figure 7.2**).

The PDI-P was the winner, but not the single majority, in the province of Central Java. It gained 42.8% of the total votes in the province. Nevertheless, as shown in **Figure 7.12**, it gained more than 50% in some of the districts in this province, namely Sukoharjo (57.7%),

Karanganyar (56.8%), Wonogiri (56.0%), Klaten (55.6%), Sragen (53.5%), and Pati (51.2%) regencies, and Surakarta (56.9%) and Semarang (50.8%) municipalities. The PDI-P secured 53.0% of the vote in Ambon regency in the province of Maluku, where the PDI-P was the overall winner with 34.6% of the vote (**Table 7.28**).

In some provinces where PDI-P came in second, it won in some districts within that province. For instance, the PKB was the winner in the province of East Java and the PDI-P came in second. However, in this province, the PDI-P won more than 50% in Magetan regency (51.5%) and Madiun (50.4%) and Surabaya (54.0%) municipalities (see **Figure 7.14**).

In the province of East Nusa Tenggara where Golkar was the winner, PDI-P was the winner in the Sikka (55.4%) and Ende (52.4%) regencies (see **Figure 7.18**). Similarly, the PDI-P obtained 68.0% of the vote in Puncak Jaya regency in the province of Papua, where Golkar was the winner and the PDI-P only secured 32.7% of the vote (**Figure 7.30**).

Thus, although the PDI-P did not gain more than 50% of the overall vote it was still the winner in a large number of districts. Let us begin with the westernmost province to scrutinize PDI-P's successes. The PDI-P, with 27.8%, was the winner in East Aceh regency, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. In addition to Karo and Pematang Siantar regencies (where the PDI-P was the single majority), there were 14 out of 19 districts where the PDI-P was the winner (**Table 7.2**). Among the 14 districts, the votes varied from 27.0% in Tanjung Balai municipality to 48.6% in Deli Serdang regency. Four districts (Bengkalis and Riau Islands regencies, Batam and Dumai municipalities) are located in the province of Riau. In Jambi province (**Figure 7.4**), the PDI-P was the winner in the capital city of the province only. It gained 37.5% of the vote for the PDI-P in Jambi municipality. In South Sumatra, all districts were run by the PDI-P. Two out of three districts in Bangka-Belitung province were led by the PDI-P. The PDI-P also led in all districts in Bengkulu, except Rejang Lebong regency. In addition, all districts in Lampung, (see **Figure 7.8**) were also run by the PDI-P. In summary, the PDI-P was the winner in 43 out of 83 districts in Sumatra.

The PDI-P also dominated the votes in almost all districts in Java. It was not the winner in only 20 out of 110 districts. These twenty districts are: Sukabumi, Cianjur, Garut, Tasikmalaya, and Purwakarta regencies in West Java; Magelang and Jepara regencies in Central Java; Jember, Banyuwangi, Bondowoso, Situbondo, Probolinggo, Pasuruan,

Lamongan, Gresik, Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep regencies and Pasuruan municipality in East Java. The last four regencies are located in Madura.

All capital cities of the provinces in Kalimantan were also run by the PDI-P. In eastern Indonesia, PDI-P won in a few districts only such as Southeast Maluku regency and Ambon municipality in Maluku. It won in Mataram municipality in West Nusa Tenggara province and all districts in Flores in East Nusa Tenggara province.

7.2 Golkar

The votes gained by Golkar varied widely from 85.3% in Soppeng regency, South Sulawesi, to 5.0% in Sampang regency, East Java. The percentage in the Soppeng regency was the highest among all districts in Indonesia. Wajo regency had the second highest percentage (80.5%) in both South Sulawesi and the whole of Indonesia.

Golkar was the popular winner in Sulawesi, especially in South Sulawesi. If we look at the figures for South Sulawesi presented in **Table 7.25**, Golkar was the single majority party in all districts except in Tana Toraja regency. There, the PDI-P gained 36.3% of the vote, while in other districts of South Sulawesi it ranged from 55.0% of the votes in Selayar regency to 85.3% in Soppeng regency. The regency of Tana Toraja has a Christian majority.

Outside South Sulawesi, there were some districts on the island of Sulawesi where Golkar was the single majority party, with more than 50% of the vote. Some can be found in Southeast Sulawesi, namely Kolaka (70.3%), Kendari (68.7%), and Muna (58.5%) regencies and Kendari municipality (66.9%). Others are in Central Sulawesi: Buol Tolitoli (57.8%), Poso (54.6%), Banggai (54.5%), and Donggala (53.0%) regencies and Palu municipality (55.8%). The province of North Sulawesi had two districts where Golkar was the single majority. They are Bolaang Mongondow (56.8%) and Sangihe Talaud (50.3%) regencies. Two districts in the province of Gorontalo where Golkar was the single majority were Gorontalo regency (63%) and Gorontalo municipality (59.8%).

Outside Sulawesi, the highest percentage of votes gained by Golkar was in South Central Timor regency, East Nusa Tenggara (77.4%). As mentioned in the previous chapter, Golkar was the winner in East Nusa Tenggara, although it gained only 40.8%. Golkar's victory in this province was attributed to the votes gained in 6 out of 13 districts,

namely, Alor, East Sumba, Kupang, North Central Timor, South Central Timor and Belu regencies. Alor, South Central Timor and Kupang regencies gained more than 50% of the vote for Golkar. In the remaining districts of this province, PDI-P was the winner.

In the province of West Nusa Tenggara, presented in **Table 7.17**, Golkar was the winner in all 6 regencies with 3 regencies (Bima, Dompu and Central Lombok) gaining more than 50% of the vote. However, in the capital city, Mataram municipality, Golkar was the second winner after PDI-P.

It is interesting to see what happened in Paniai regency in the province of Papua. Golkar gained 76.2% of the vote, the sixth highest percentage of votes for Golkar among all districts in Indonesia. The second winner in Paniai was the PDI-P (17.4%), while the rest of the seven main parties had low gains.

Golkar was most successful in eastern Indonesia. However, this does not mean that Golkar did not gain the highest percentage of votes in western Indonesia. West Sumatra, Riau, and Jambi were the provinces where Golkar gained the highest votes, although the percentage was less than 50%. As presented in **Table 7.3**, Golkar won in 9 out of 14 districts in West Sumatra. These were South Pesisir, Solok, Sawahlunto/Sijunjung, Tanah Datar and Pasaman regencies, Solok, Sawahlunto, Padang Panjang and Payakumbuh municipalities. Golkar won in Indragiri Hulu, Indragiri Hilir, and Kampar regencies and also in Pekanbaru municipality, the capital city of Riau province. Golkar won in all regencies in Jambi.

Golkar also won in some districts where it did not win at the provincial level. For example, Golkar won in Southeast Aceh and North Aceh regencies as well as in Sabang municipality, though it was not the winner in the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. It also won in Rejang Lebong regency, with 35.2% of the vote, in Bengkulu. Golkar gained the highest percentage in four regencies in West Java, namely, Sukabumi, Cianjur, Garut and Purwakarta (**Table 7.11**); West Kotawaringin and South Barito regencies in Central Kalimantan (**Table 7.20**); and Pasir and Berau regencies in East Kalimantan (**Table 7.22**).

7.3 PKB

The PKB was the winning party in one province only, in East Java. However, PKB votes were scattered in all districts. The highest votes for

the PKB were secured in Situbondo regency, East Java, with 70.4% of the total. On the other hand, the lowest percentage of PKB votes was obtained in Paniai regency, Papua (0.01%).

Table 7.14 shows that the PKB won only in 13 out of 37 districts in East Java. Among these, the PKB was the single majority party, gaining more than 50% of the vote, in Situbondo, Bondowoso, Sumenep, Bangkalan and Pasuruan regencies. In the remaining seven districts — Probolinggo, Sampang, Gresik, Lamongan, Banyuwangi, Jember, and Trenggalek regencies and Pasuruan municipality — it gained between 40.0% and 49.9%.

Outside East Java, but still in Java, the PKB was the winner in Magelang regency, Central Java, but not as the single majority. It gained 31.3% of the vote.

In the Outer Islands, PKB gained quite a high percentage in some regencies in the province of Lampung, though it was not the winner in those districts. They are: East Lampung (16.8% of the vote), Central Lampung (15.6%), Tulang Bawang (14.1%) and Way Kanan (13.1%).

7.4 PPP

The PPP is the fourth largest party at the national level. Like the PKB, the PPP vote was scattered across regencies/municipalities, ranging from 44.0% in Jepara regency, Central Java, to 0.01% in Paniai regency, Papua. PPP was the winning party in one province only, Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. As presented in **Table 7.1**, PPP was the winner, though not the single majority, in Simueleu, South Aceh, Central Aceh, West Aceh and Aceh Besar regencies.

Outside Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, PPP was the winner in some districts. It won and gained 29.8% of the vote in Mandailing Natal regency, North Sumatra. The population in this district is almost exclusively Muslim (97.4%). However, in the neighbouring province of almost exclusively Muslim West Sumatra, PPP won in two regencies only, namely, Limapuluh Kota (26.9% of the vote) and Padang Pariaman (23.2%).

In addition to Jepara regency, PPP secured first place in two others districts in Java: in Pamekasan regency, East Java, where the party secured 40.0% of the vote and in Tasikmalaya, West Java, with 26.4% of the vote.

In Kalimantan province, PPP won only in one district, North Hulu Sungai regency, in South Kalimantan with 27.5% of the vote. PPP was

also the winner in one district of Maluku province, i.e., Central Maluku, with 26.2% of the vote.

In the remaining districts, the PPP secured a place as one of the seven largest parties, but in others it gained very few votes especially in the regions where the population is predominantly non-Muslim, such as in most districts in the province of East Nusa Tenggara.

7.5 PAN

PAN was the fifth most successful party at the national level, but did not win in any of the provinces. However, it won in five districts, two in the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and three in the province of West Sumatra. Banda Aceh municipality, the capital city of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, obtained the highest percentage of votes for PAN with 39.4%. Pidie is a regency in this province where PAN won with 24.5% of the vote. The remaining three districts are in West Sumatra: Padang and Bukit Tinggi municipalities, and Agam regency.

PAN, with 10–23% of the vote, secured fourth place or better in most districts in Java and Sumatra. Very few districts with more than 10% of the vote for PAN were located in the Outer Islands, particularly Kalimantan. PAN gained 18.5% of the vote in Banjarmasin municipality, South Kalimantan and secured the second place after PDI-P. However, it gained 10.1% of the vote and occupied fourth place in Tabalong regency, South Kalimantan. It gained 11.0% of the vote in Balikpapan municipality, East Kalimantan and secured the third place after PDI-P and Golkar. The last one was in Selayar regency, South Sulawesi, where PAN was the second winning party with 11.4% of the vote.

PAN gained less than 1% of the vote in the some districts of East Nusa Tenggara, Bali, Papua, Maluku, and North Sulawesi.

7.6 PBB

Although PBB was the sixth largest party at the national level with about 2% of the vote, it won the first place with 30.2% of the vote in Belitung regency, previously in South Sumatra province but currently part of the province of Bangka-Belitung.

The second highest percentage of the PBB votes was 11.0% in Payakumbuh municipality, West Sumatra, or the fifth party in the district. It was followed by 10.6% or the fourth place in Bukit Tinggi

municipality in the same province. As shown in **Table 7.3**, the PBB gained more than 3% of the vote in all districts in West Sumatra.

Among districts in Java, PBB gained the highest percentage in Bandung municipality, West Java, with 6.4% of the vote. Meanwhile, among districts in Kalimantan, PBB gained the highest percentage in South Hulu Sungai regency, South Kalimantan, with 6.9%. In the Sulawesi, it gained the highest percentage (5.9%) of the votes in Buton regency, Southeast Sulawesi.

The lowest percentage is found in Paniai regency, Papua, with 0.01% of the vote for PBB. In the year 2000, Muslims formed less than 1% of the population in this regency.

7.7 PK

PK gained 1.4% of the vote at national level and was placed seventh. However, it performed better at the provincial level, especially in Jakarta, with 4.9%, and even better at the district level. It was number five, surpassing PKB and PBB in all districts in Jakarta, except PKB in North Jakarta. Its best performance was in Depok municipality where PK gained 6.8% of the vote. This was followed by Bogor municipality with 6.4%.

Including Depok and Bogor municipalities, there were fourteen districts (mainly municipalities) with more than 4% of the vote for PK. They are the municipalities of Depok, Bogor, East Jakarta, South Jakarta, Central Jakarta, North Jakarta, Bekasi, Padang Panjang, Tanjung Balai, Bandung, and Banda Aceh; and the regencies of Pidie, Central Hulu Sungai and Bogor.

In general, the PK gained more than 1% of the vote in forty per cent of all districts. These districts are mostly geographically located in Java and Sumatra. Those which are located outside these islands are: Pontianak municipality in West Kalimantan, Central Hulu Sungai, South Hulu Sungai, and North Hulu Sungai regencies in South Kalimantan; Berau, Balikpapan and Tarakan regencies in East Kalimantan; Sinjai, Bulukumba, Maros, and Majene regencies and also Ujung Pandang municipality in South Sulawesi; Buton regency in Southeast Sulawesi; Donggala regency in Central Sulawesi; East Lombok and Bima regencies in West Nusa Tenggara; North Maluku regency in North Maluku; Central Maluku, and Southeast Maluku regencies and Ambon municipality in Maluku.

7.8 Other Parties

As mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, the parties discussed in earlier sections were the seven largest parties at the national level, but not necessarily the seven largest at the district level. In this section, we present some examples of districts where parties other than the seven major ones played important roles.

In Nias regency, an island belonging to North Sumatra, the PDKB (Partai Demokrasi Kasih Bangsa, perceived as a Christian party) gained 26.2% of the vote and secured second place after the PDI-P. The performance of the PDKB may be attributable to its religious orientation, with non-Muslims constituting about 95% of the population of Nias in the year 2000. PDKB also performed rather well in Jayawijaya regency, Papua, with 20.5% of the vote and secured third place. Here too non-Muslims formed 98.3% of the population in the regency of Jayawijaya. PDKB secured 11.2% and also occupied third place in West Sumba regency, East Nusa Tenggara, where non-Muslims constituted 97.7% of the population. It gained 6.0% of the vote and also occupied third place in the regency of Paniai, Papua, where 99.0% of the population are non-Muslim.

The Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (PDI — a secular party) occupied third place after Golkar and PDI-P in Sanggau and Sintang regencies, West Kalimantan. As shown in **Table 7.19**, the Partai Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (PBI — secular and perceived to be a Chinese party) secured third position in the regency of Bengkayang and fourth position in the regencies of Sanggau, Sambas, Kapuas Hulu and the municipality of Pontianak in West Kalimantan. It is interesting to note that the number of ethnic Chinese in the regencies of Kapuas Hulu, Sintang, and Sanggau are smaller than the number of votes gained by the PBI in the corresponding districts. This means that PBI's support was not confined to the ethnic Chinese. This finding supports the thesis mentioned by Suryadinata, Arifin, and Ananta (2003) that the PBI is a Chinese-dominated, rather than a Chinese, party as it has a multi-ethnic leadership: Chinese, Dayak and Indian.

The Partai Katolik Demokrat (PKD — secular and perceived to be a Christian party) was the third largest party in Merauke regency, Papua, with 14.2% of the vote. It should be noted that the PKD only gained 3.2% of the vote in Papua province. Three regencies (Jayawijaya, Paniai, and Puncak Jaya) were almost exclusively non-Muslim, but the PKD gained very little.

Notes

- ¹ There were 312 districts in the 1999 election but this book only uses the data from 305 districts. Some districts did not have the necessary information for various reasons. There was no information available for each party in the regencies of Tanah Laut and Tapin in South Kalimantan, or for Kutai regency and Samarinda municipality in East Kalimantan.

There was also no information for total votes in Barru and Luwu regencies in South Sulawesi, and Bulongan regency in East Kalimantan. Hence, the vote composition by party cannot be presented for these three districts.

FIGURE 7.1
Vote Composition by Party and District: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 1999 General Election

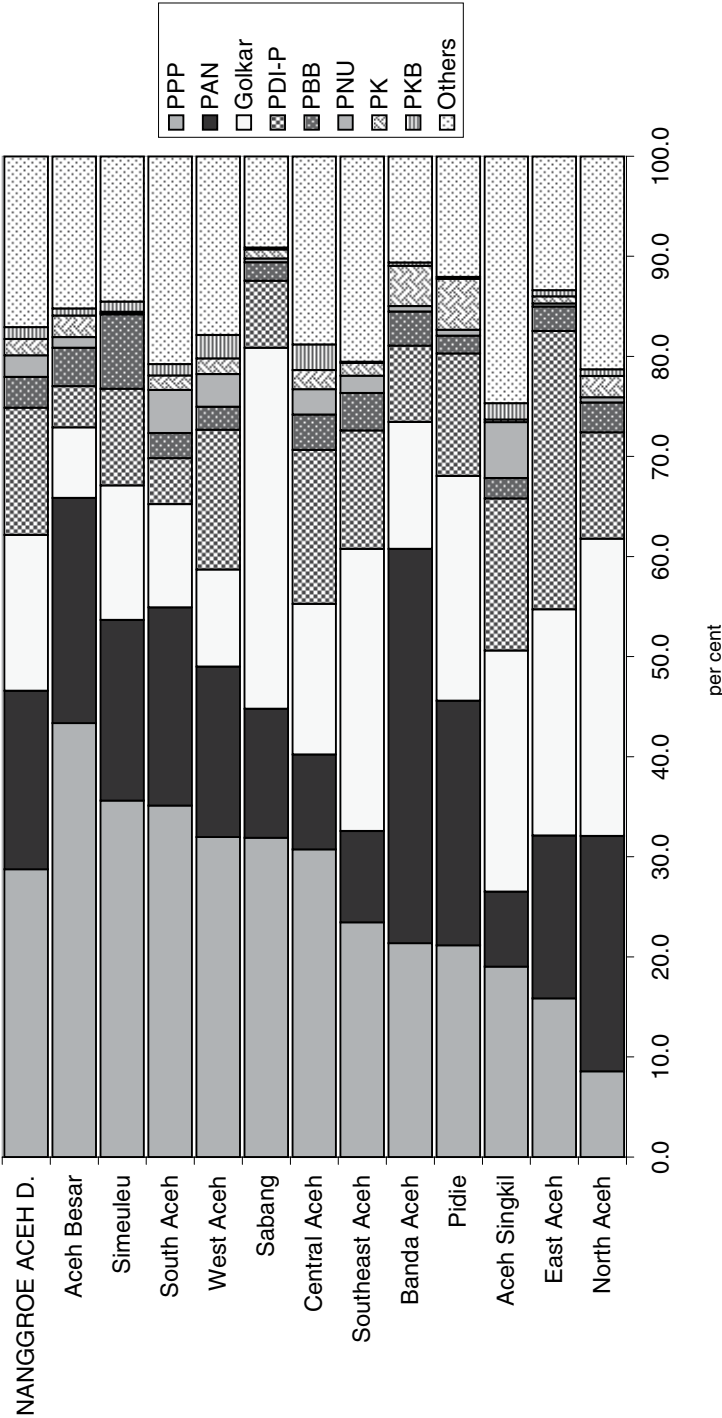


FIGURE 7.2
Vote Composition by Party and District: North Sumatra, 1999 General Election

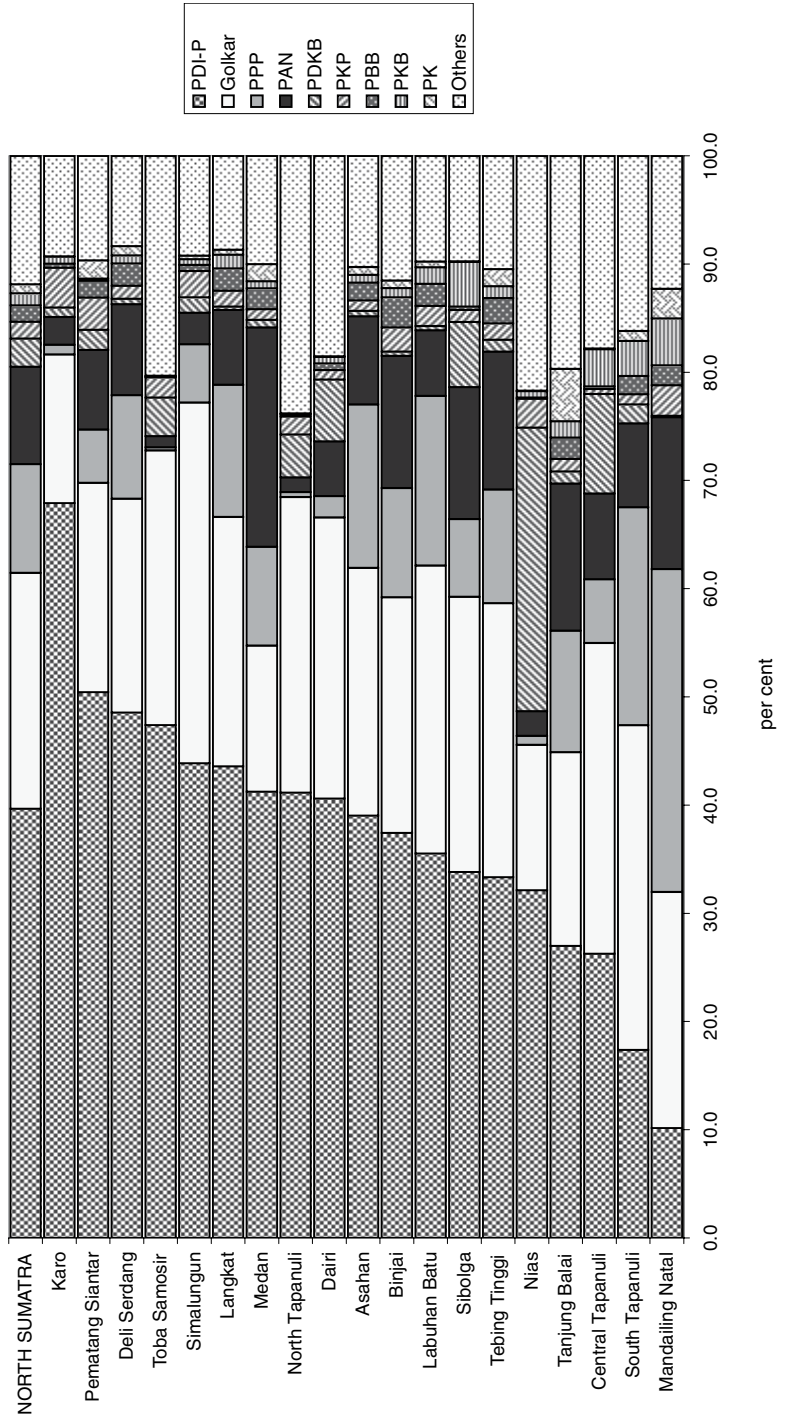


FIGURE 7.3
Vote Composition by Party and District: West Sumatra, 1999 General Election

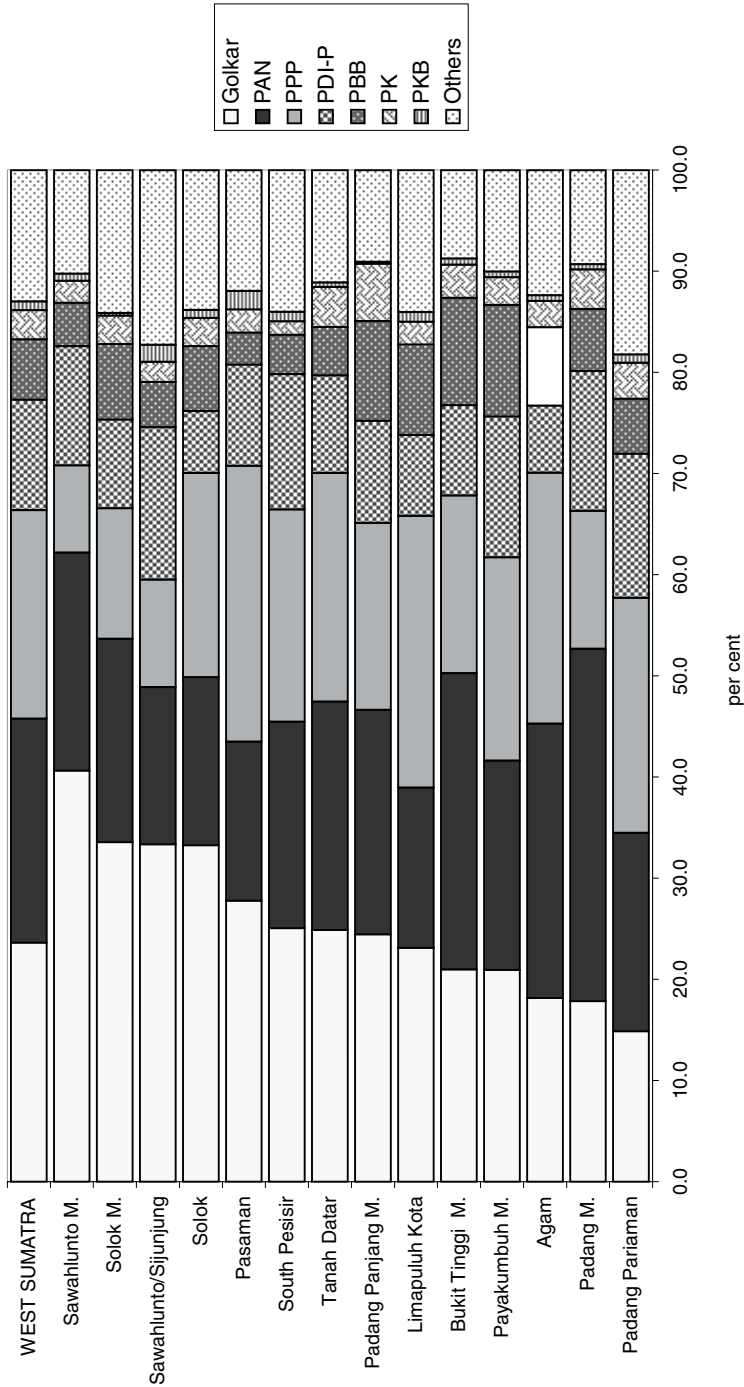


FIGURE 7.4
Vote Composition by Party and District: Riau, 1999 General Election

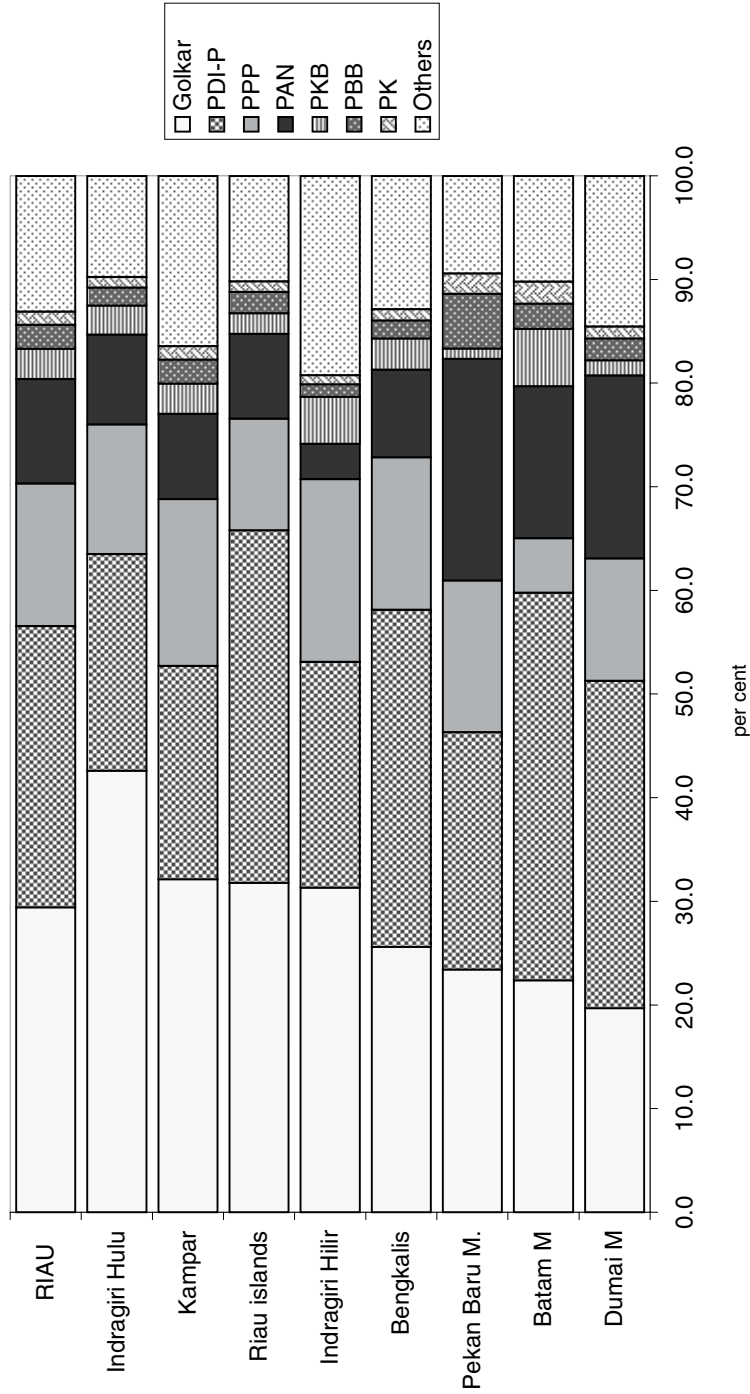


FIGURE 7.5
Vote Composition by Party and District: Jambi, 1999 General Election

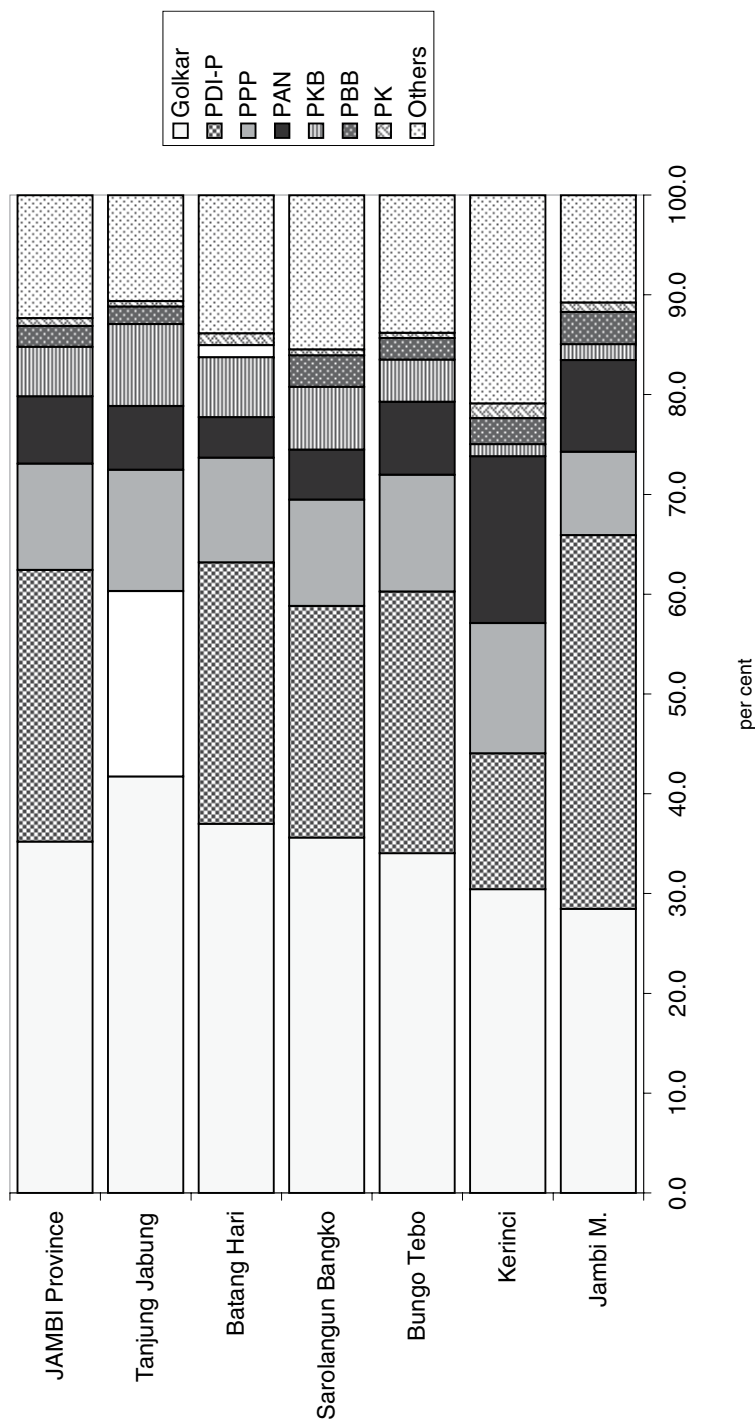


FIGURE 7.6
Vote Composition by Party and District: South Sumatra, 1999 General Election

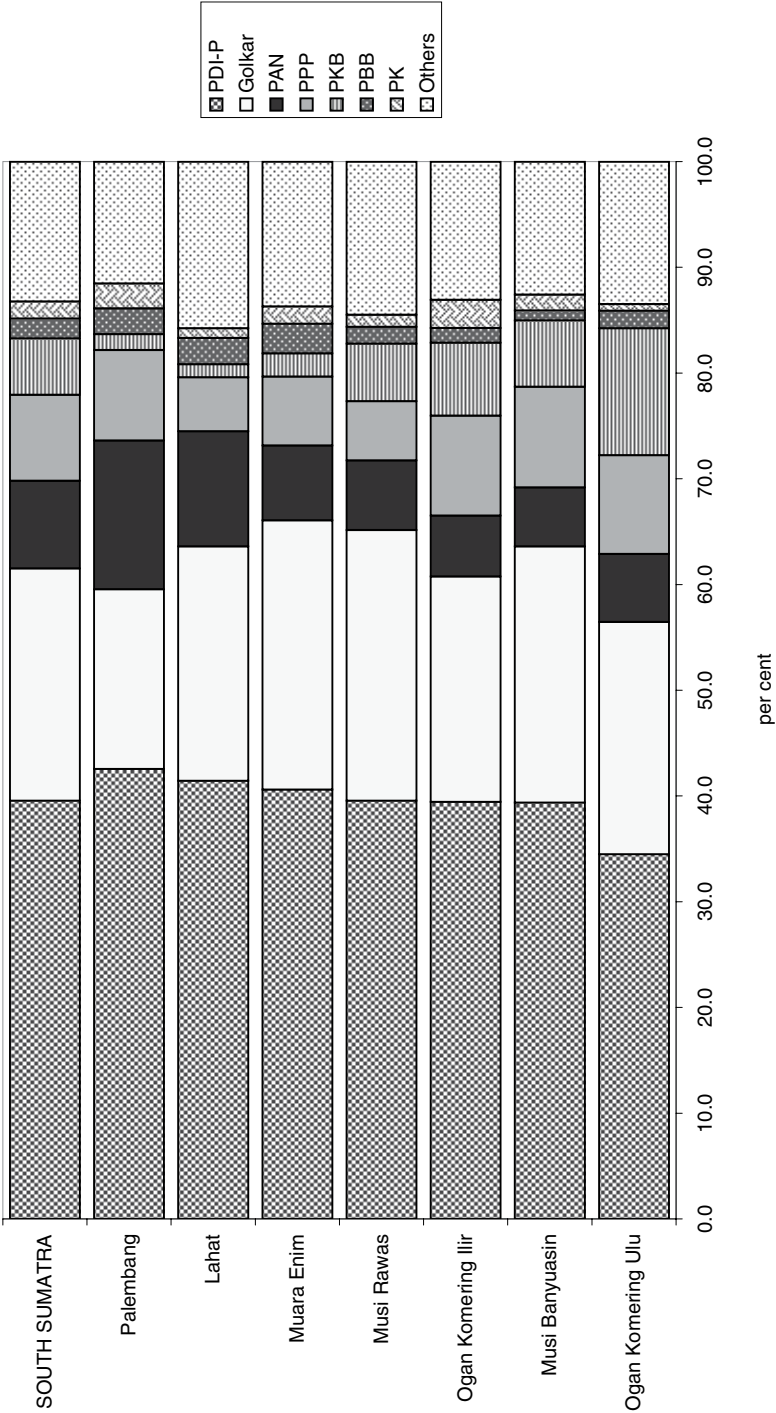


FIGURE 7.7
Vote Composition by Party and District: Bengkulu, 1999 General Election

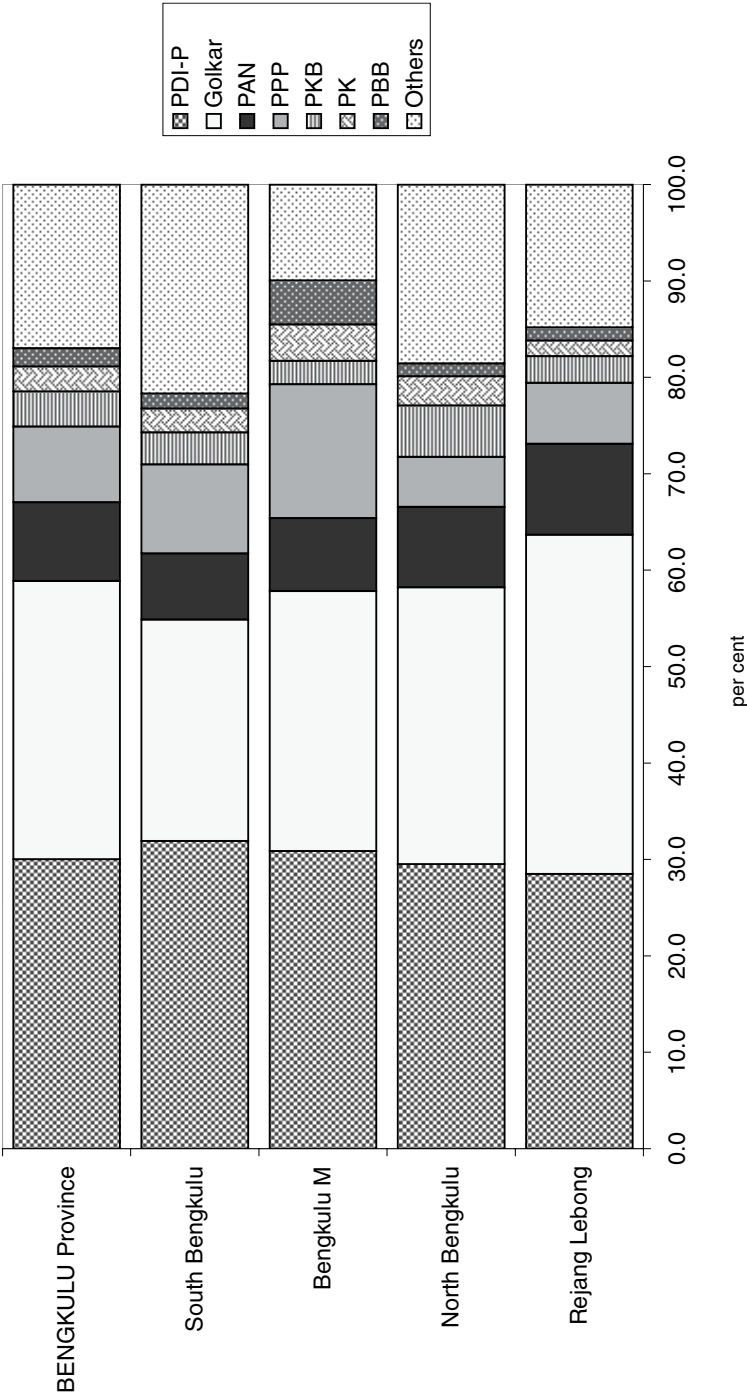


FIGURE 7.8
Vote Composition by Party and District: Lampung, 1999 General Election

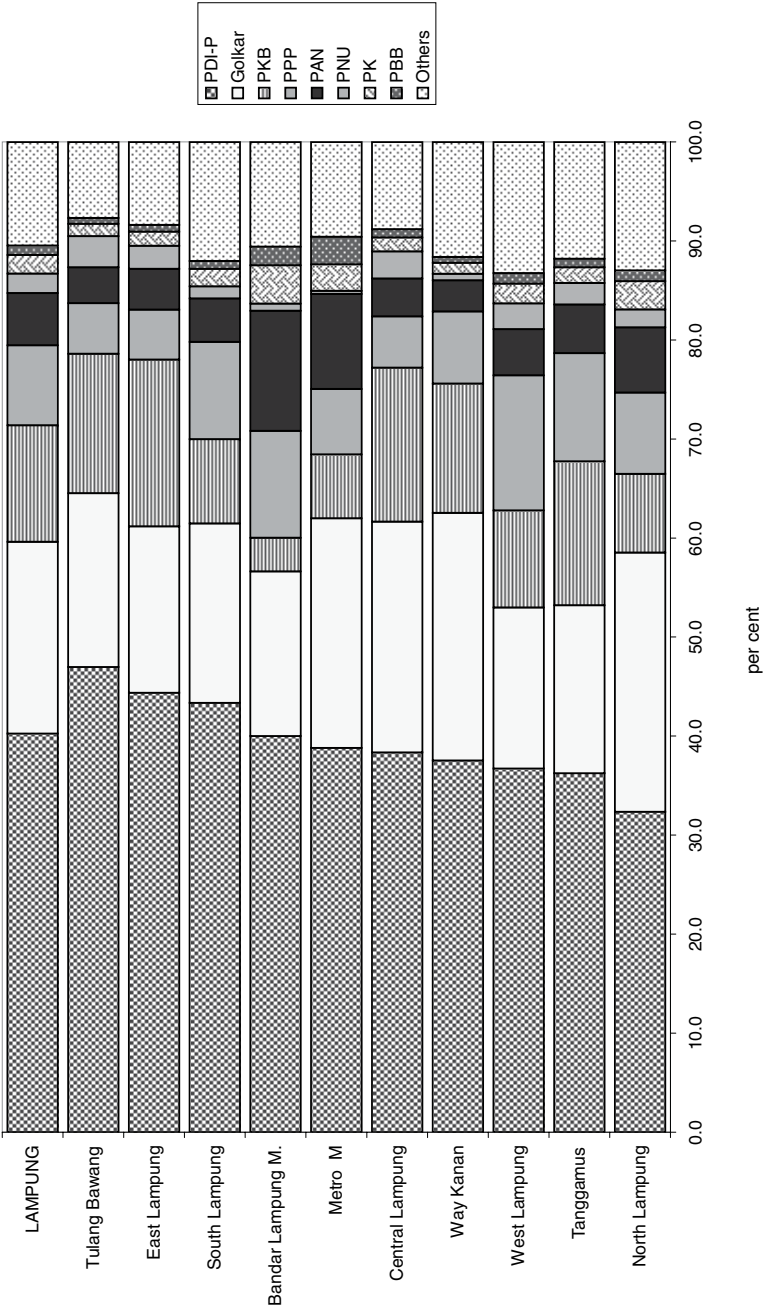


FIGURE 7.9
Vote Composition by Party and District: Bangka-Belitung, 1999 General Election

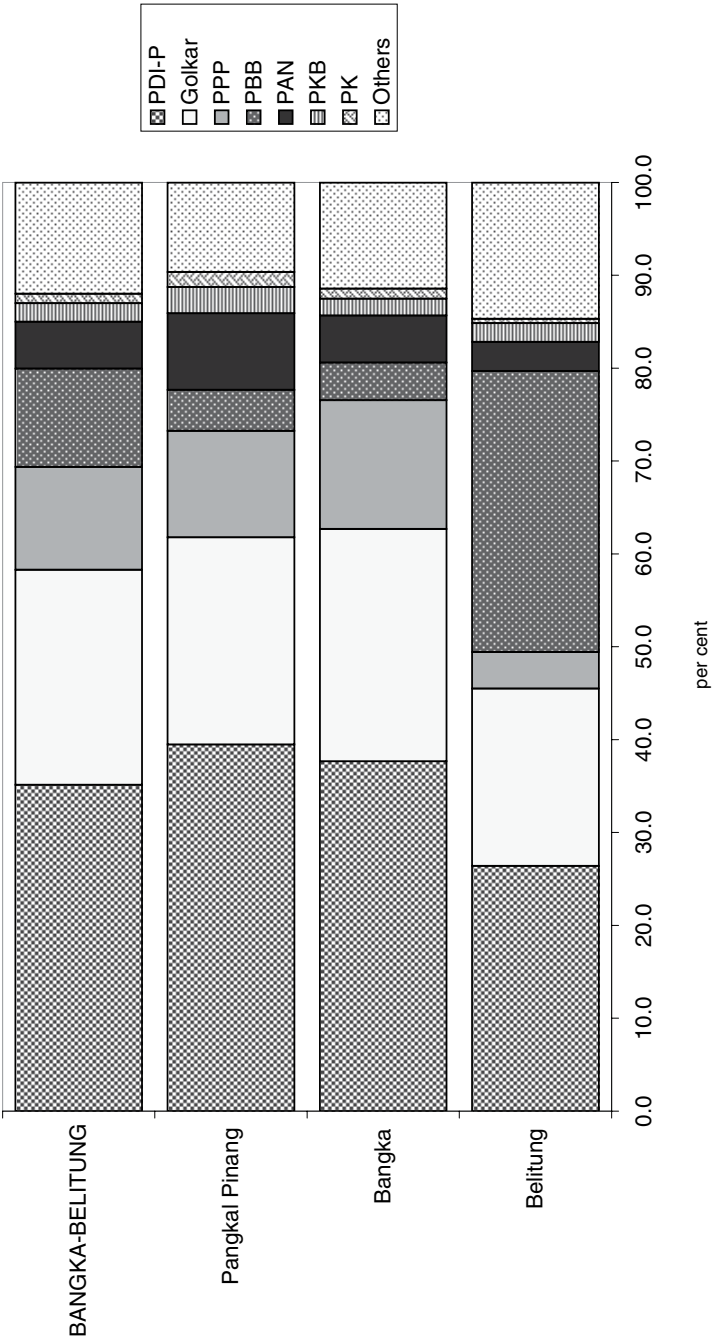


FIGURE 7.10
Vote Composition by Party and District: Jakarta, 1999 General Election

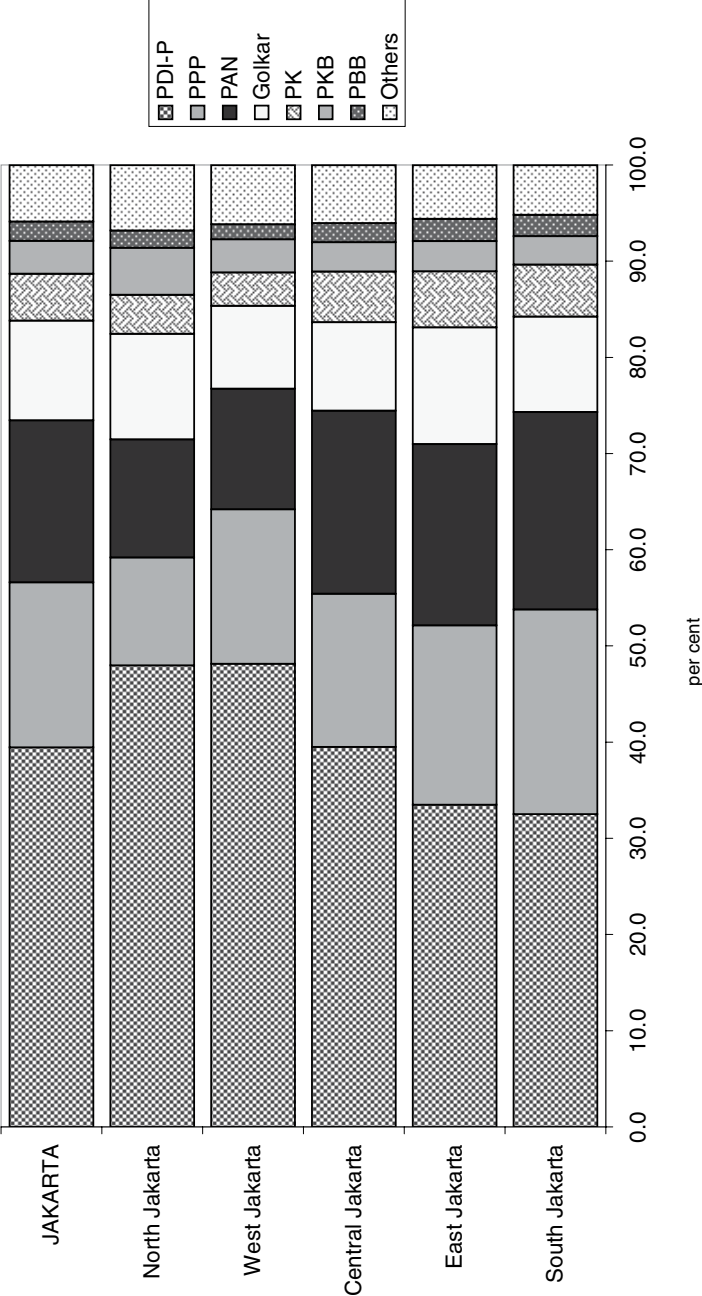


FIGURE 7.12
Vote Composition by Party and District:
Central Java, 1999 General Election

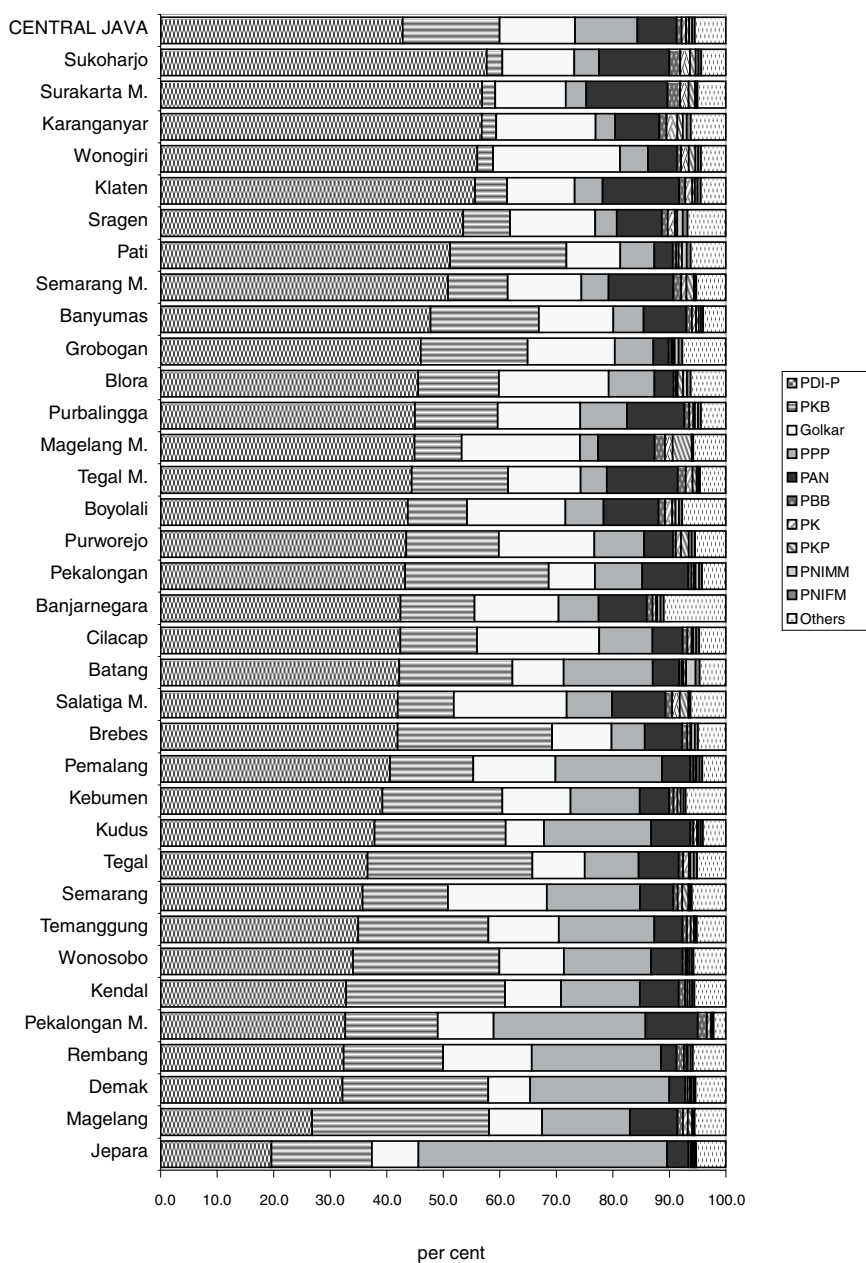


FIGURE 7.13
Vote Composition by Party and District: Yogyakarta, 1999 General Election

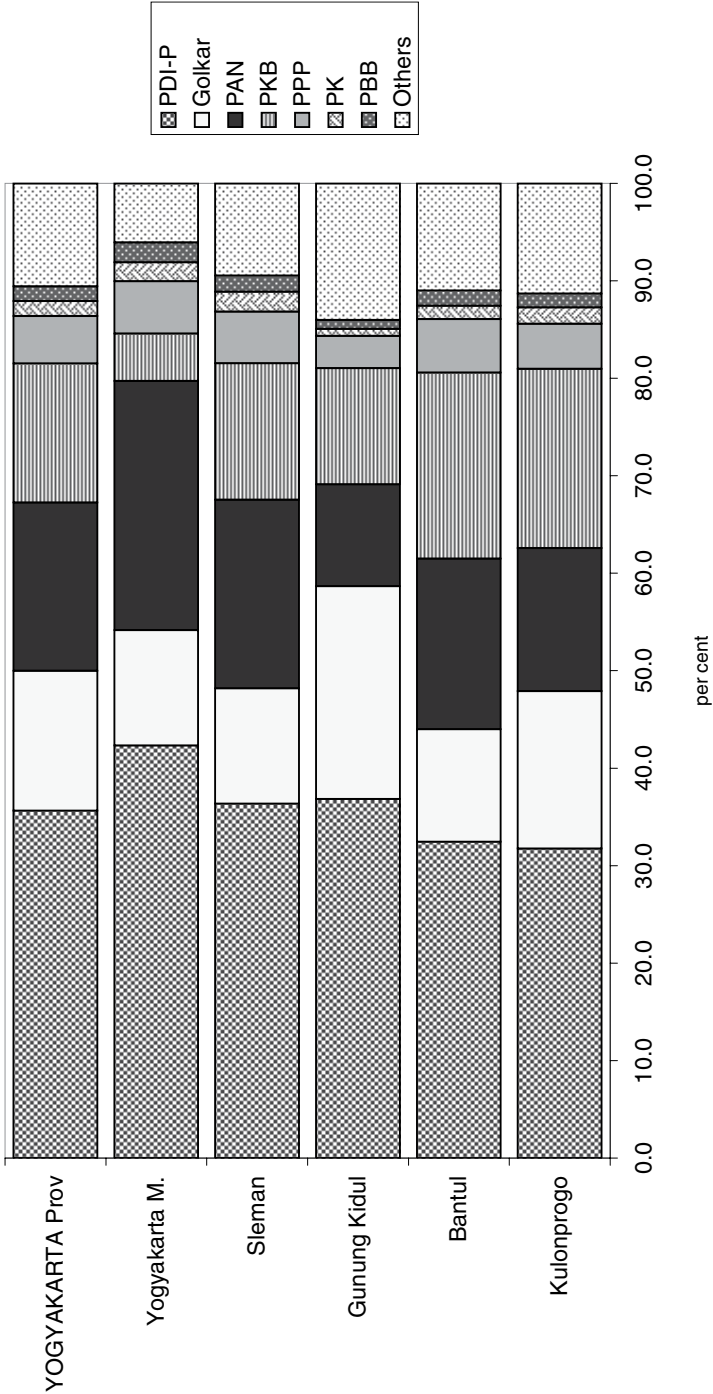


FIGURE 7.14
Vote Composition by Party and District:
East Java, 1999 General Election

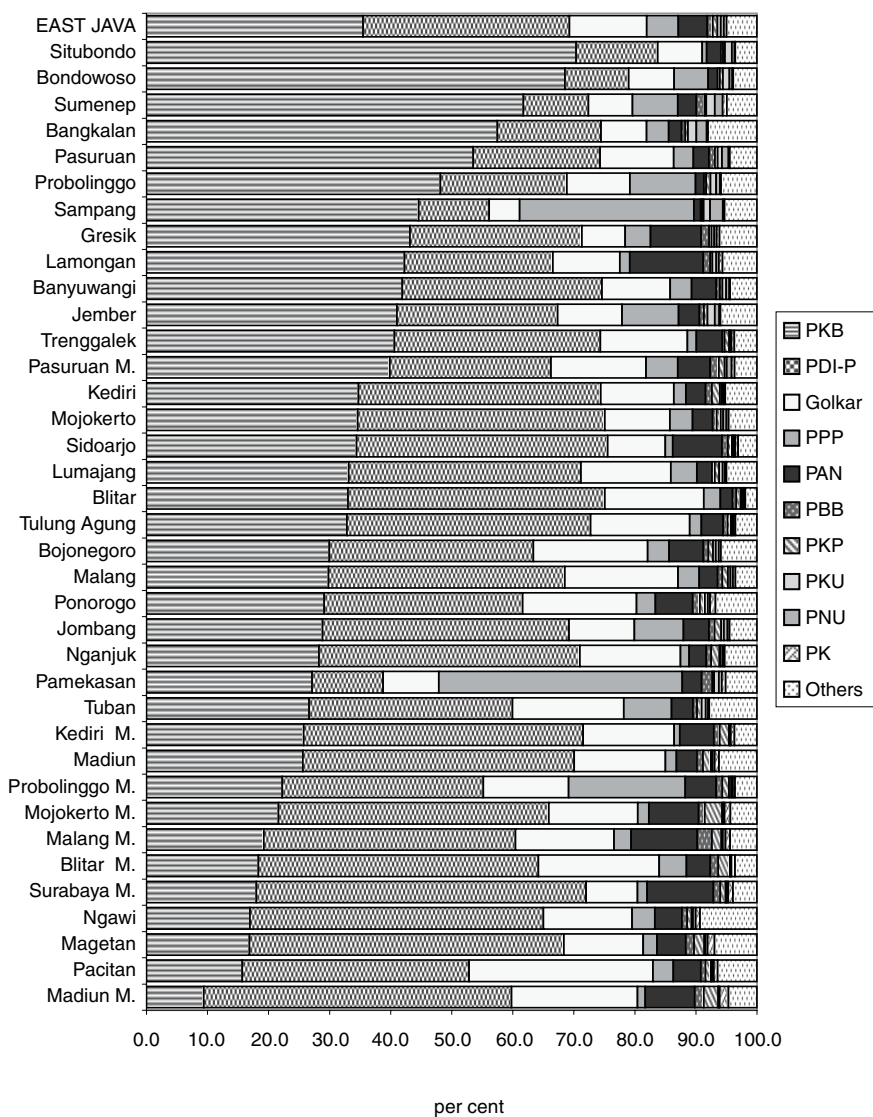


FIGURE 7.16
Vote Composition by Party and District: Bali, 1999 General Election

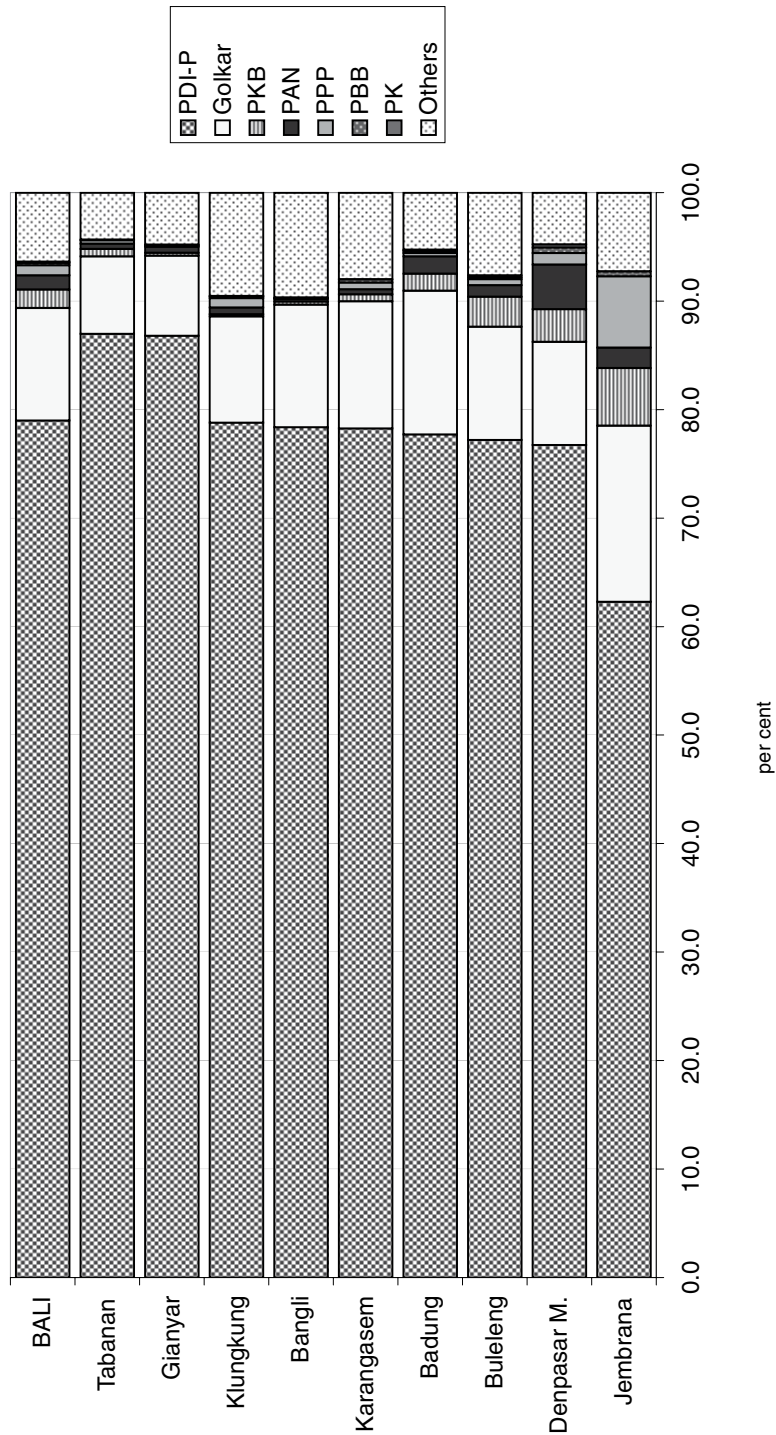


FIGURE 7.17
Vote Composition by Party and District: West Nusa Tenggara, 1999 General Election

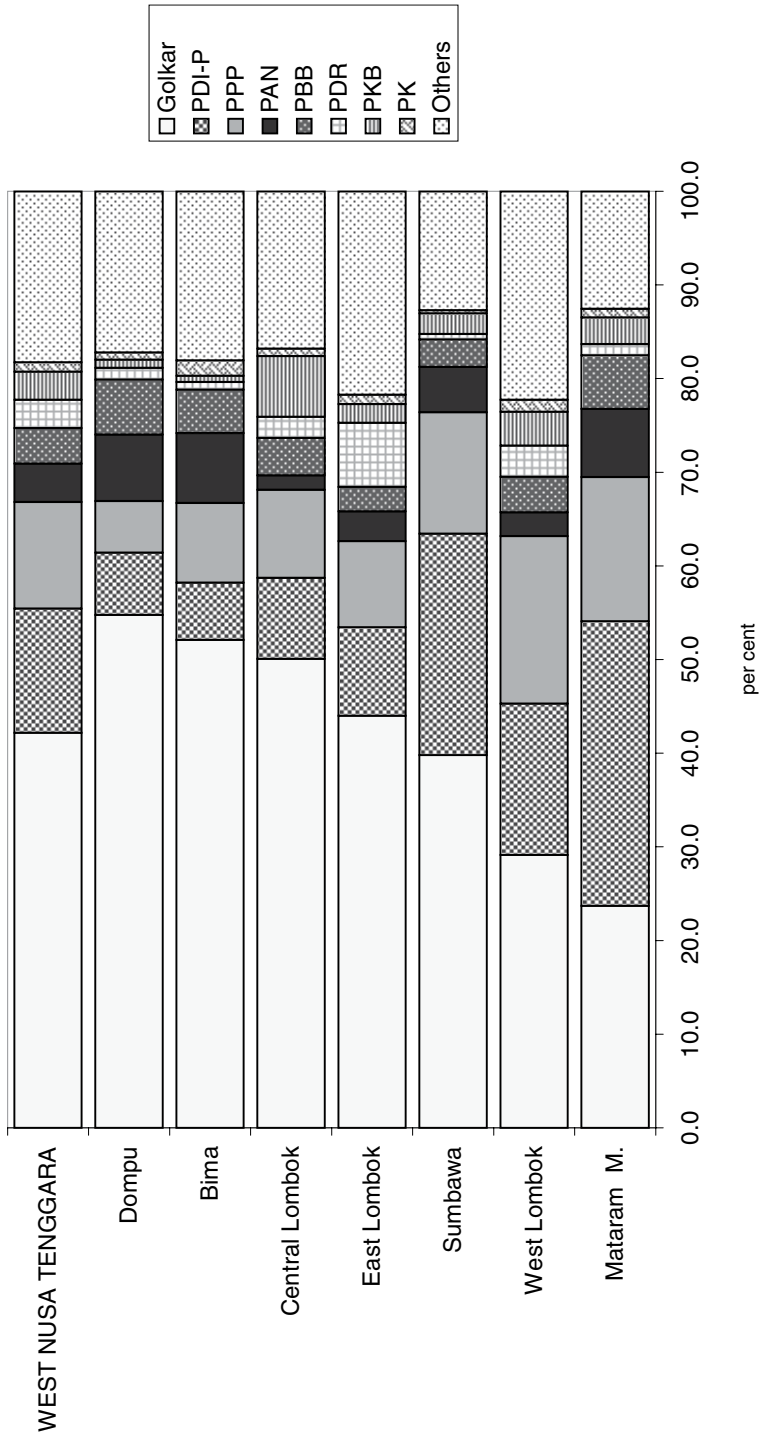


FIGURE 7.18

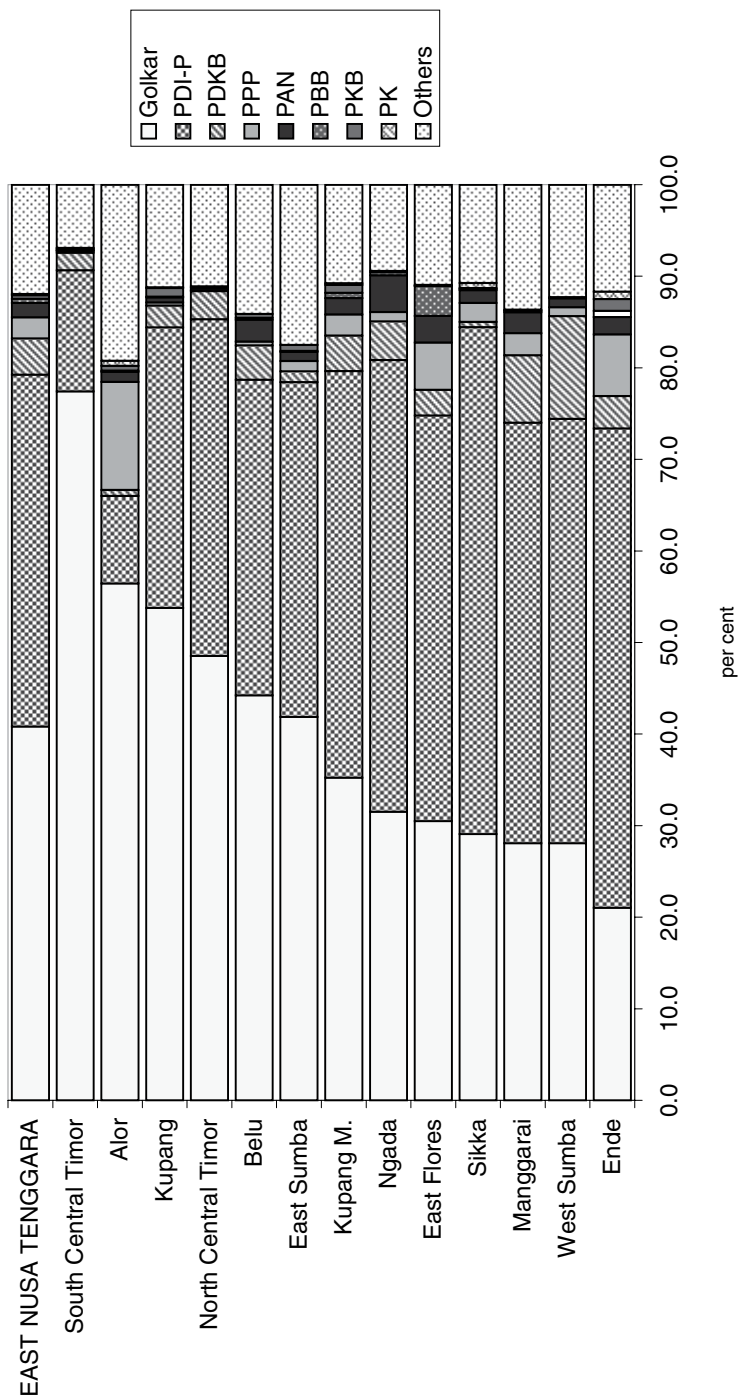


FIGURE 7.19
Vote Composition by Party and District: West Nusa Tenggara, 1999 General Election

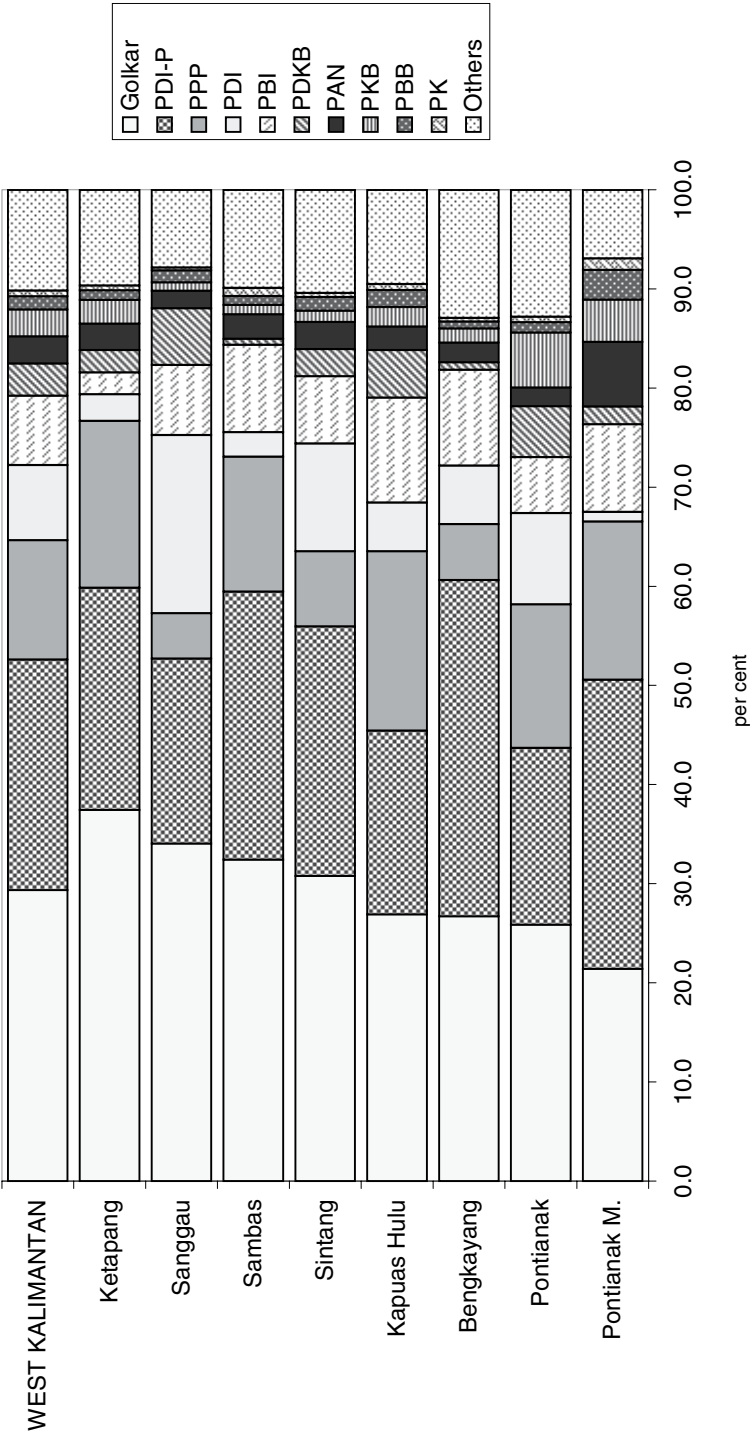


FIGURE 7.20
Vote Composition by Party and District: Central Kalimantan, 1999 General Election

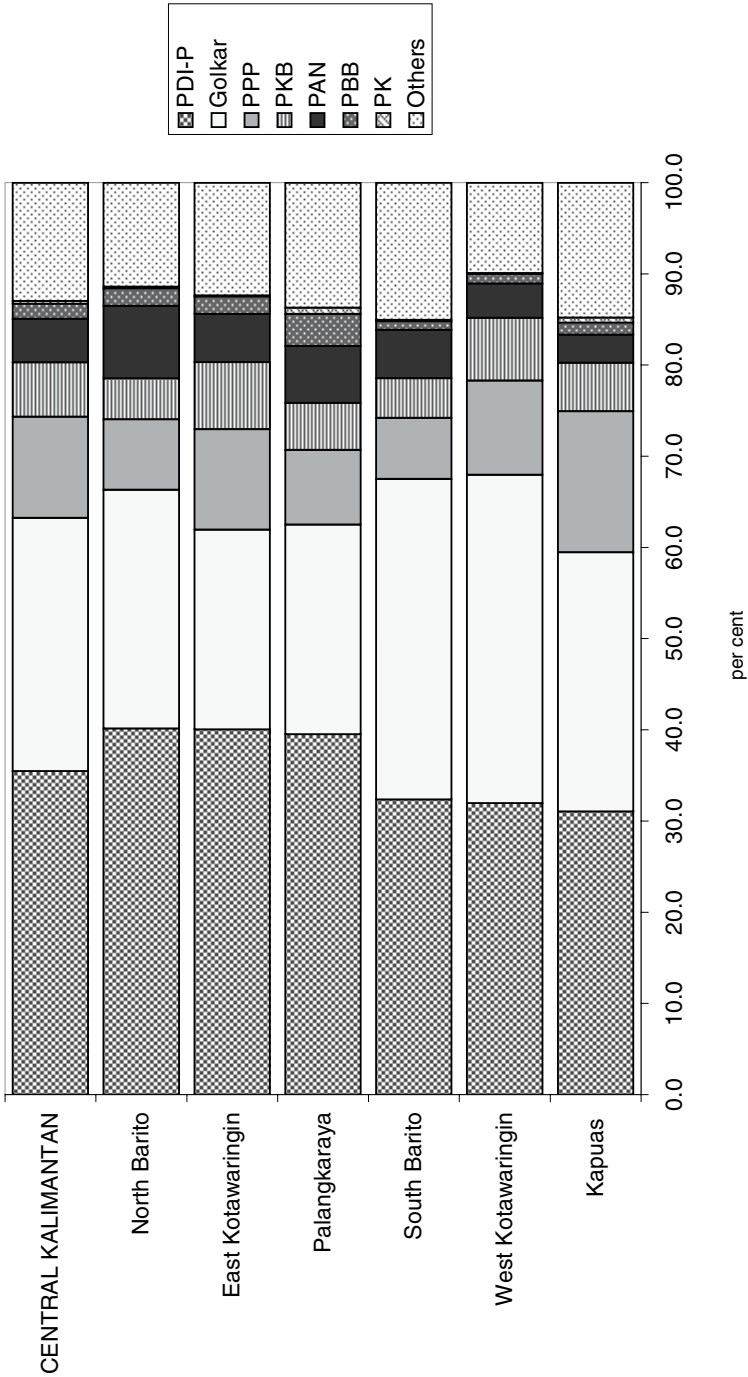


FIGURE 7.22
Vote Composition by Party and District: East Kalimantan, 1999 General Election

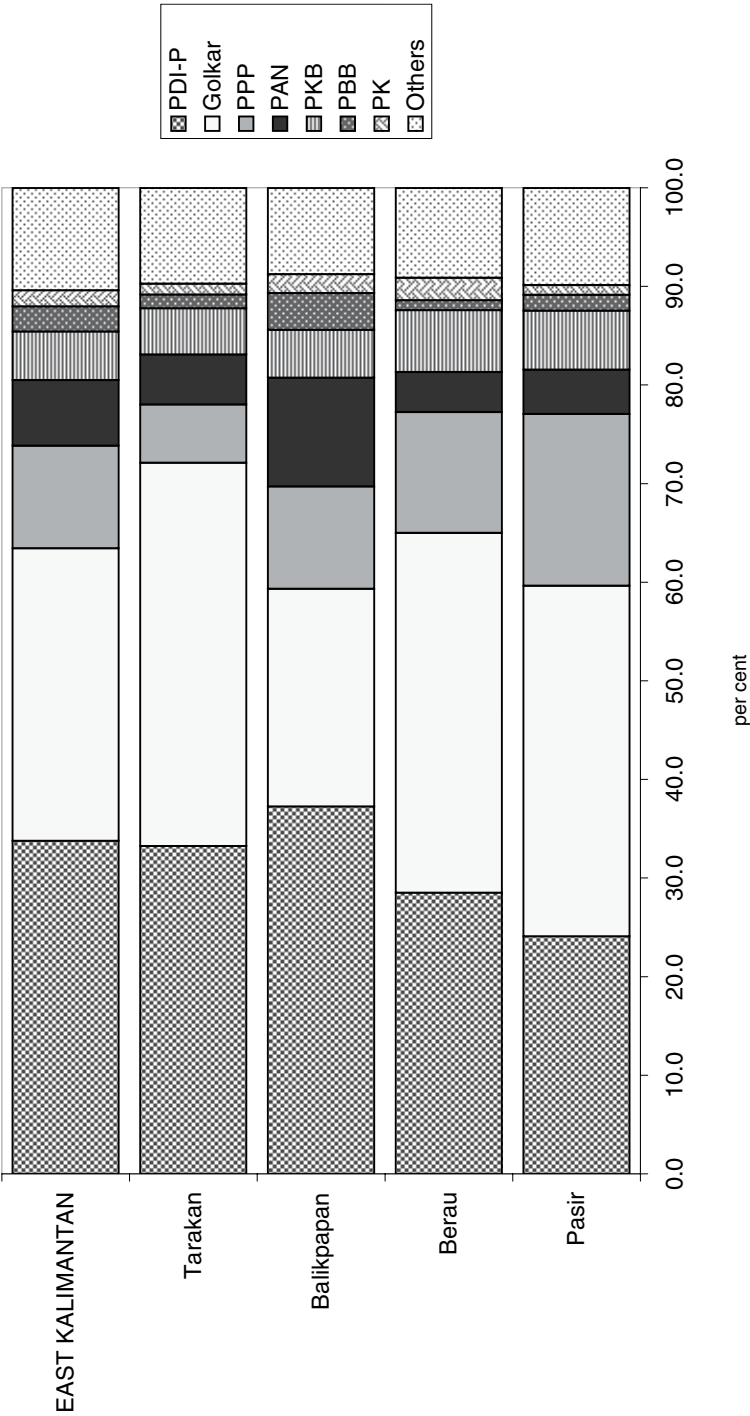


FIGURE 7.23
Vote Composition by Party and District: North Sulawesi, 1999 General Election

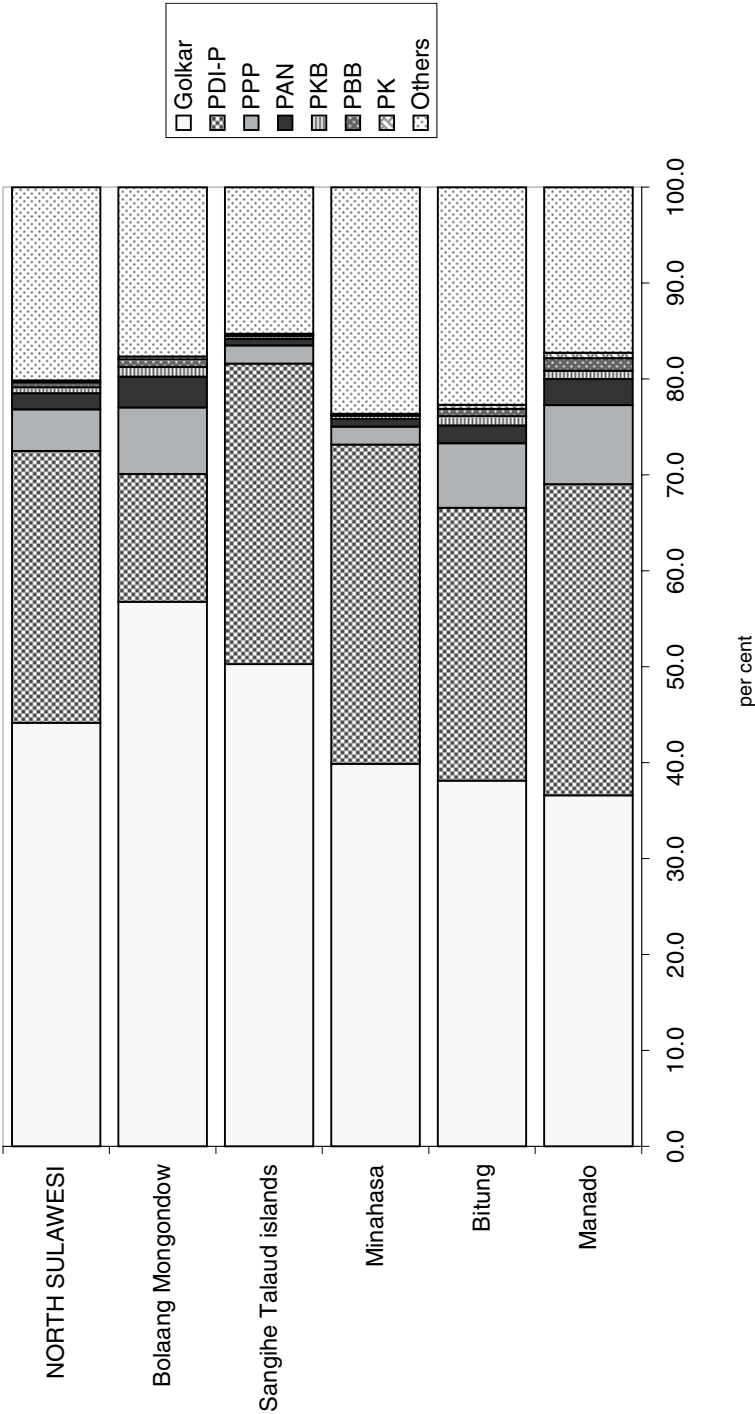


FIGURE 7.24
Vote Composition by Party and District: Central Sulawesi, 1999 General Election

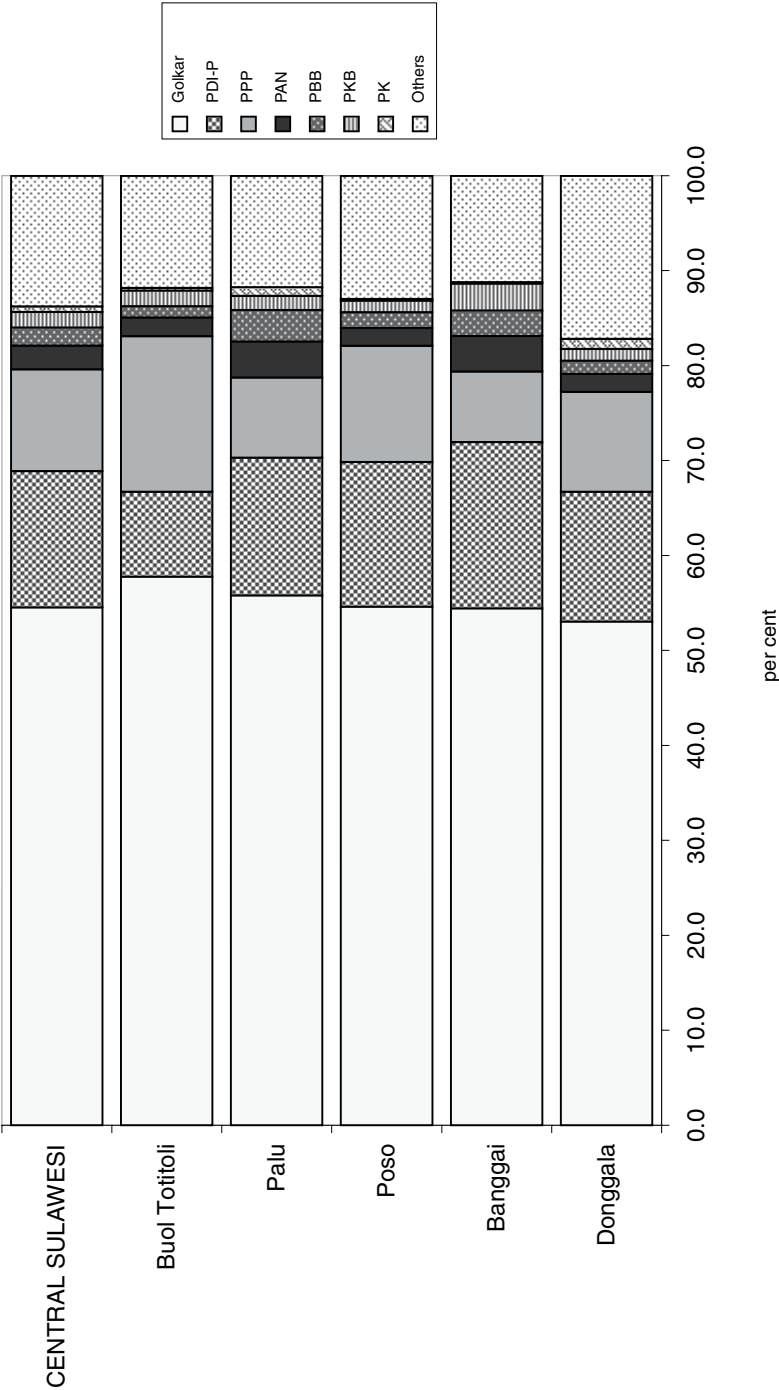


FIGURE 7.25
Vote Composition by Party and District:
South Sulawesi, 1999 General Election

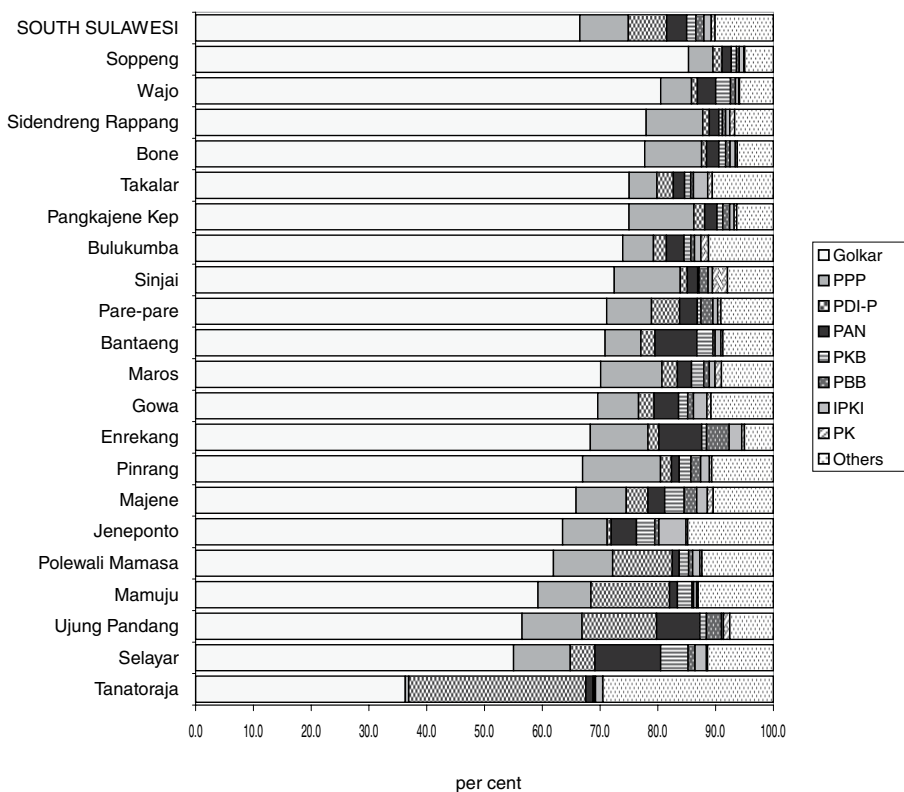


FIGURE 7.26
Vote Composition by Party and District: Southeast Sulawesi, 1999 General Election

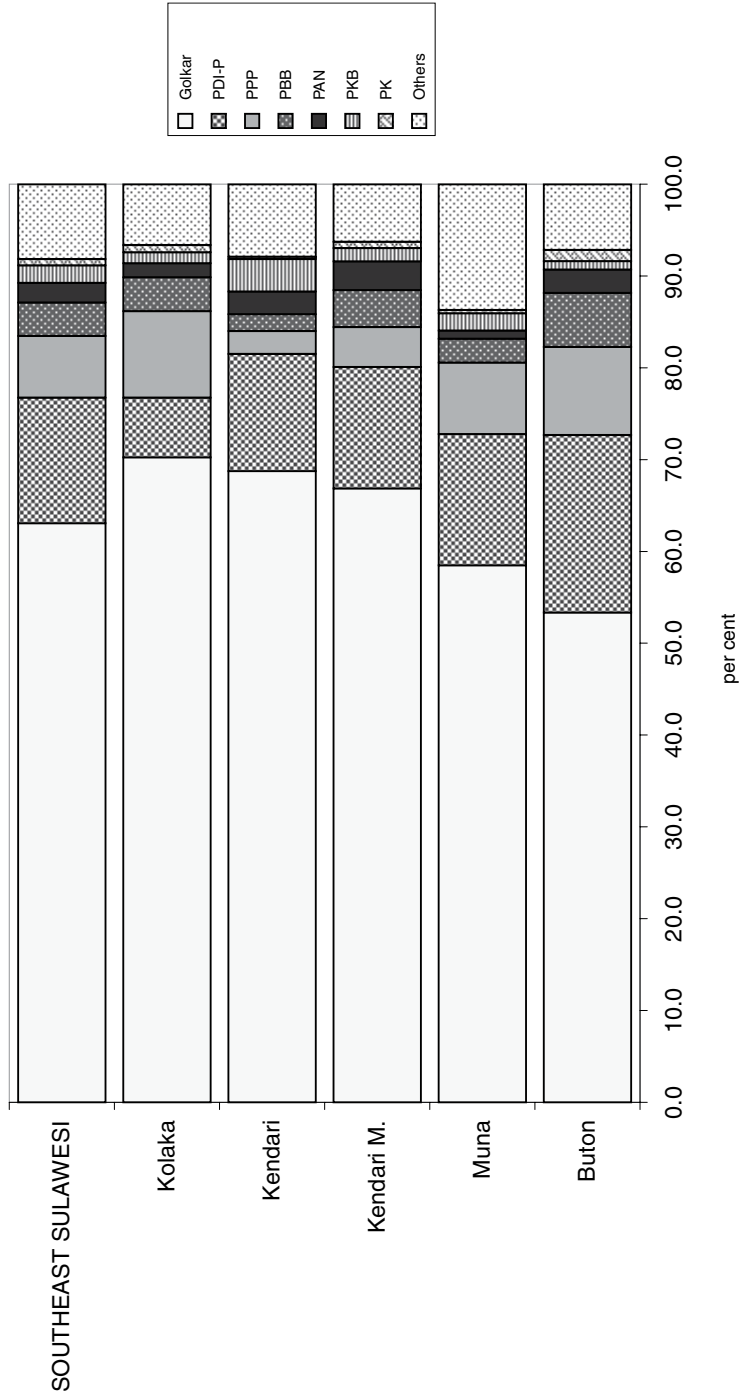


FIGURE 7.27
Vote Composition by Party and District: Gorontalo, 1999 General Election

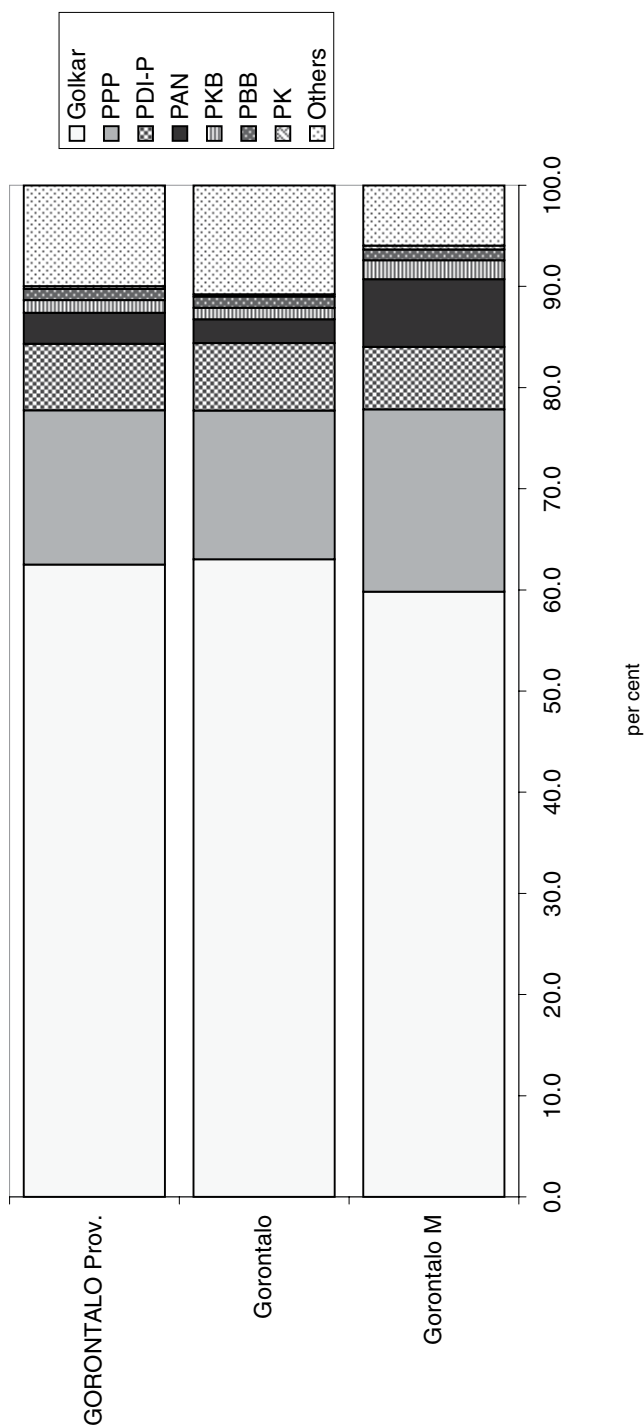


FIGURE 7.28
Vote Composition by Party and District: Maluku, 1999 General Election

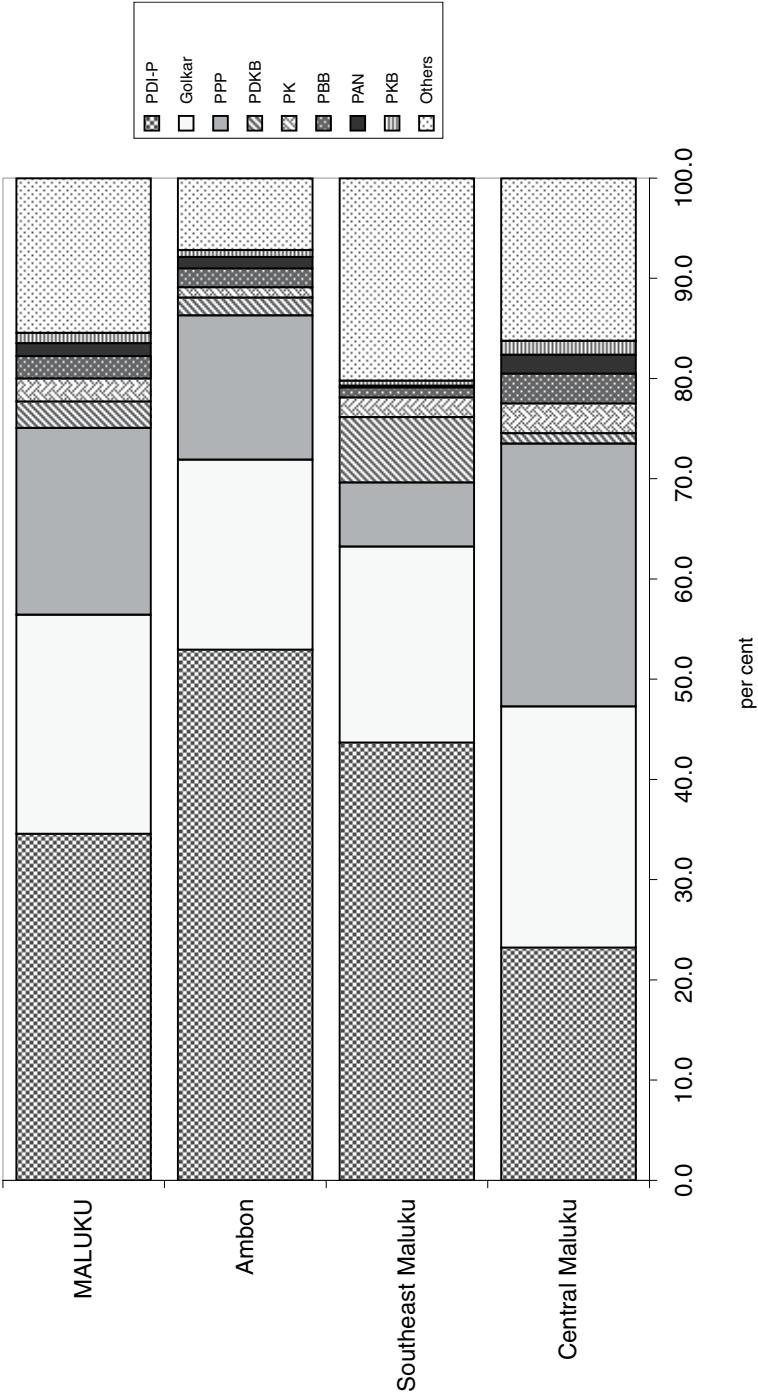


FIGURE 7.29
Vote Composition by Party and District: North Maluku, 1999 General Election

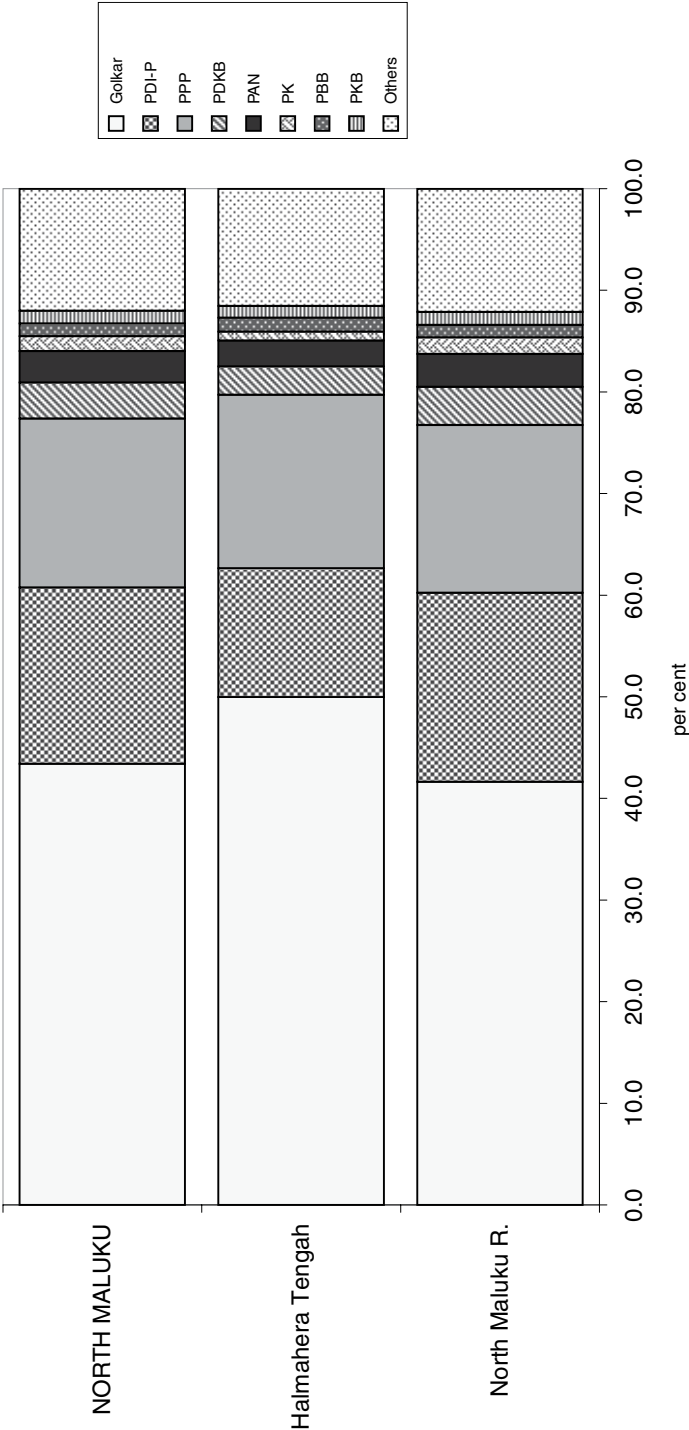


TABLE 7.1
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party								Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PNU	
	<i>Regency</i>					Number of Votes				
1	Simeuleu	2,754	3,836	290	10,159	5,155	2,119	41	31	28,526
2	Aceh Singkil	8,312	13,192	901	10,414	4,099	1,105	137	3,063	54,711
3	South Aceh	6,136	13,781	1,516	46,925	26,467	3,354	1,912	5,753	133,589
4	Southeast Aceh	11,884	28,297	130	23,550	9,186	3,751	1,275	1,744	100,411
5	East Aceh	42,529	34,547	912	24,254	24,893	3,730	1,104	470	152,900
6	Central Aceh	19,075	18,668	3,162	38,129	11,760	4,389	2,368	3,139	124,006
7	West Aceh	21,080	14,675	3,543	48,315	25,718	3,469	2,360	4,915	151,044
8	Aceh Besar	5,545	9,554	951	58,694	30,465	5,218	2,920	1,437	135,347
9	Pidie	772	1,418	13	1,336	1,544	112	321	38	6,314
10	North Aceh	274	766	17	221	607	77	55	13	2,579
	<i>Municipality</i>									
11	Banda Aceh	6,907	11,489	293	19,349	35,692	3,092	3,656	484	90,563
12	Sabang	770	4,150	21	3,668	1,483	212	102	44	11,499
	TOTAL	126,038	154,373	11,749	285,014	177,069	30,628	16,251	21,131	991,489

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TABLE 7.1 – cont'd

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party							Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	
						Percentage			
1	<i>Regency</i> Simeuleu	9.65	13.45	1.02	35.61	18.07	7.43	0.14	100.00
2	Aceh Singkil	15.19	24.11	1.65	19.03	7.49	2.02	0.25	100.00
3	South Aceh	4.59	10.32	1.13	35.13	19.81	2.51	1.43	100.00
4	Southeast Aceh	11.84	28.18	0.13	23.45	9.15	3.74	1.27	100.00
5	East Aceh	27.81	22.59	0.60	15.86	16.28	2.44	0.72	100.00
6	Central Aceh	15.38	15.05	2.55	30.75	9.48	3.54	1.91	100.00
7	West Aceh	13.96	9.72	2.35	31.99	17.03	2.30	1.56	100.00
8	Aceh Besar	4.10	7.06	0.70	43.37	22.51	3.86	2.16	100.00
9	Pidie	12.23	22.46	0.21	21.16	24.45	1.77	5.08	100.00
10	North Aceh	10.62	29.70	0.66	8.57	23.54	2.99	2.13	100.00
	<i>Municipality</i>								
11	Banda Aceh	7.63	12.69	0.32	21.37	39.41	3.41	4.04	100.00
12	Sabang	6.70	36.09	0.18	31.90	12.90	1.84	0.89	100.00
	TOTAL	12.71	15.57	1.18	28.75	17.86	3.09	1.64	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.2
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
North Sumatra, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party										Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PDKB	PKP	Others	
Regency												
Number of Votes												
1	Nias	88,895	37,156	1,615	2,293	6,308	324	100	72,492	7,358	60,023	276,564
2	Mandailing Natal	16,086	34,579	6,879	47,231	22,220	2,914	4,334	230	4,461	19,435	158,369
3	South Tapanuli	56,924	98,277	10,585	65,971	25,393	5,555	3,007	5,740	3,029	53,008	327,488
4	Central Tapanuli	28,535	31,177	3,719	6,386	8,602	266	76	9,985	507	19,327	108,580
5	North Tapanuli	74,561	49,505	107	833	2,451	347	43	7,195	3,023	43,118	181,183
6	Toba Samosir	57,489	30,809	82	349	1,265	74	29	4,316	2,256	24,651	121,320
7	Labuhan Batu	134,823	101,056	5,848	59,483	23,029	7,690	2,028	1,488	7,033	37,025	379,503
8	Asahan	174,819	102,538	3,219	67,678	36,444	7,357	3,185	2,278	4,345	46,013	447,876
9	Simalungun	165,814	125,930	1,982	20,349	11,006	2,117	1,290	5,398	9,206	34,797	377,889
10	Dairi	52,012	33,286	781	2,504	6,485	773	71	7,304	1,138	23,713	128,067
11	Karo	94,351	19,112	897	1,238	3,555	504	49	1,240	5,113	12,894	138,953
12	Deli Serdang	428,763	174,558	6,654	84,443	74,155	18,177	7,487	4,493	10,652	73,638	883,020
13	Langkat	183,976	97,348	5,392	51,544	29,258	8,620	1,928	1,213	6,256	36,619	422,154
Municipality												
14	Sibolga	10,021	7,540	1,221	2,126	3,610	91	14	1,785	334	2,887	29,629
15	Tanjung Balai	15,789	10,467	879	6,576	7,944	1,163	2,827	662	671	11,512	58,490
16	Pematang Siantar	53,703	20,587	206	5,244	7,834	1,652	1,785	1,984	3,178	10,284	106,457
17	Tebing Tinggi	20,411	15,498	678	6,440	7,798	1,430	954	669	921	6,410	61,209
18	Medan	357,875	117,090	5,639	79,229	175,842	16,688	13,752	6,030	8,612	86,767	867,524
19	Binjai	37,833	22,016	859	10,204	12,343	2,814	713	394	2,256	11,637	101,069
TOTAL		2,052,680	1,128,529	57,242	520,121	465,542	78,556	43,672	134,896	80,349	613,758	5,175,345

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TABLE 7.2 – cont'd

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party									Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PDKB	PKP		Others
Regency												
						Percentage						
1	Nias	32.14	13.43	0.58	0.83	2.28	0.12	0.04	26.21	2.66	21.70	100.00
2	Mandailing Natal	10.16	21.83	4.34	29.82	14.03	1.84	2.74	0.15	2.82	12.27	100.00
3	South Tapanuli	17.38	30.01	3.23	20.14	7.75	1.70	0.92	1.75	0.92	16.19	100.00
4	Central Tapanuli	26.28	28.71	3.43	5.88	7.92	0.24	0.07	9.20	0.47	17.80	100.00
5	North Tapanuli	41.15	27.32	0.06	0.46	1.35	0.19	0.02	3.97	1.67	23.80	100.00
6	Toba Samosir	47.39	25.39	0.07	0.29	1.04	0.06	0.02	3.56	1.86	20.32	100.00
7	Labuhan Batu	35.53	26.63	1.54	15.67	6.07	2.03	0.53	0.39	1.85	9.76	100.00
8	Asahan	39.03	22.89	0.72	15.11	8.14	1.64	0.71	0.51	0.97	10.27	100.00
9	Simalungun	43.88	33.32	0.52	5.38	2.91	0.56	0.34	1.43	2.44	9.21	100.00
10	Dairi	40.61	25.99	0.61	1.96	5.06	0.60	0.06	5.70	0.89	18.52	100.00
11	Karo	67.90	13.75	0.65	0.89	2.56	0.36	0.04	0.89	3.68	9.28	100.00
12	Deli Serdang	48.56	19.77	0.75	9.56	8.40	2.06	0.85	0.51	1.21	8.34	100.00
13	Langkat	43.58	23.06	1.28	12.21	6.93	2.04	0.46	0.29	1.48	8.67	100.00
Municipality												
14	Sibolga	33.82	25.45	4.12	7.18	12.18	0.31	0.05	6.02	1.13	9.74	100.00
15	Tanjung Balai	26.99	17.90	1.50	11.24	13.58	1.99	4.83	1.13	1.15	19.68	100.00
16	Pematang Siantar	50.45	19.34	0.19	4.93	7.36	1.55	1.68	1.86	2.99	9.66	100.00
17	Tebing Tinggi	33.35	25.32	1.11	10.52	12.74	2.34	1.56	1.09	1.50	10.47	100.00
18	Medan	41.25	13.50	0.65	9.13	20.27	1.92	1.59	0.70	0.99	10.00	100.00
19	Binjai	37.43	21.78	0.85	10.10	12.21	2.78	0.71	0.39	2.23	11.51	100.00
TOTAL		39.66	21.81	1.11	10.05	9.00	1.52	0.84	2.61	1.55	11.86	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Komisi Pemilihan Umum (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.3
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
West Sumatra, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party							Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	
	<i>Regency</i>								
1	South Pesisir	22,611	42,417	1,580	35,529	34,566	6,567	2,265	23,720
2	Solok	11,819	64,276	1,532	39,005	32,097	12,427	5,352	26,721
3	Sawahlunto/Sijunjung	20,415	45,187	2,300	14,418	21,061	6,045	2,691	23,382
4	Tanah Datar	15,066	38,843	688	35,278	35,285	7,447	6,199	17,330
5	Padang Pariaman	31,387	32,760	1,774	51,122	43,240	11,935	7,870	40,152
6	Agam	13,213	36,210	1,103	49,442	54,111	15,461	5,186	24,679
7	Limapuluh Kota	13,127	38,075	1,593	44,258	26,108	14,744	3,717	23,091
8	Pasaman	22,946	63,632	4,156	62,476	36,072	7,213	5,277	27,390
	<i>Municipality</i>								
9	Padang	44,885	57,988	1,675	44,305	113,223	19,917	12,712	30,234
10	Solok	1,838	7,062	55	2,718	4,228	1,576	587	2,972
11	Sawahlunto	3,021	10,415	175	2,212	5,529	1,097	561	2,626
12	Padang Panjang	1,778	4,304	35	3,255	3,909	1,736	995	1,595
13	Bukit Tinggi	3,444	8,120	232	6,800	11,328	4,111	1,269	3,379
14	Payakumbuh	6,797	10,239	273	9,831	10,123	5,402	1,339	4,899
	TOTAL	212,347	459,528	17,171	400,649	430,880	115,678	56,020	252,170
									1,944,443

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TABLE 7.3 – cont'd

No	Regency/Municipality	Party							Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	Others
	<i>Regency</i>					Percentage			
1	South Pesisir	13.36	25.06	0.93	20.99	20.42	3.88	1.34	14.01
2	Solok	6.12	33.26	0.79	20.19	16.61	6.43	2.77	13.83
3	Sawahlunto/Sijunjung	15.07	33.35	1.70	10.64	15.54	4.46	1.99	17.26
4	Tanah Datar	9.65	24.88	0.44	22.59	22.60	4.77	3.97	11.10
5	Padang Pariaman	14.25	14.87	0.81	23.21	19.63	5.42	3.57	18.23
6	Agam	6.63	18.16	0.55	24.79	27.14	7.75	2.60	12.38
7	Limapuluh Kota	7.97	23.12	0.97	26.87	15.85	8.95	2.26	14.02
8	Pasaman	10.01	27.77	1.81	27.26	15.74	3.15	2.30	11.95
	<i>Municipality</i>								
9	Padang	13.81	17.85	0.52	13.63	34.84	6.13	3.91	9.30
10	Solok	8.74	33.57	0.26	12.92	20.10	7.49	2.79	14.13
11	Sawahlunto	11.78	40.63	0.68	8.63	21.57	4.28	2.19	10.24
12	Padang Panjang	10.10	24.44	0.20	18.49	22.20	9.86	5.65	9.06
13	Bukit Tinggi	8.90	20.99	0.60	17.58	29.28	10.63	3.28	8.74
14	Payakumbuh	13.90	20.94	0.56	20.10	20.70	11.05	2.74	10.02
	TOTAL	10.92	23.63	0.88	20.60	22.16	5.95	2.88	12.97

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.5
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Jambi, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party						Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	
					Number of Votes			
1	<i>Regency</i> Kerinci	19,744	44,109	1,745	18,892	24,247	3,778	144,884
2	Sarolangun Bangko	47,860	73,402	12,975	21,946	10,300	6,532	206,076
3	Batang Hari	53,406	75,414	12,215	21,398	8,286	2,482	203,838
4	Tanjung Jabung	34,775	78,107	15,374	22,766	11,944	3,299	187,127
5	Bungo Tebo	56,245	73,006	9,053	25,075	15,686	4,643	214,379
	<i>Municipality</i>							
6	Jambi	74,372	56,457	3,162	16,544	18,258	6,407	198,411
	TOTAL	218,798	282,984	39,804	85,783	54,174	16,831	803,755
					Percentage			
1	<i>Regency</i> Kerinci	13.63	30.44	1.20	13.04	16.74	2.61	100.00
2	Sarolangun Bangko	23.22	35.62	6.30	10.65	5.00	3.17	100.00
3	Batang Hari	26.20	37.00	5.99	10.50	4.06	1.22	100.00
4	Tanjung Jabung	18.58	41.74	8.22	12.17	6.38	1.76	100.00
5	Bungo Tebo	26.24	34.05	4.22	11.70	7.32	2.17	100.00
	<i>Municipality</i>							
6	Jambi	37.48	28.45	1.59	8.34	9.20	3.23	100.00
	TOTAL	27.22	35.21	4.95	10.67	6.74	2.09	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.6
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
South Sumatra, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party							Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK		Others
Regency										
1	Ogan Komering Ulu	185,946	118,416	64,693	50,330	34,714	8,896	3,387	72,587	538,969
2	Ogan Komering Ilir	187,453	101,409	32,777	44,885	27,383	6,610	12,646	62,090	475,253
3	Muara Enim	138,409	86,805	7,462	22,254	24,131	9,550	5,533	46,684	340,828
4	Lahat	133,394	71,360	3,976	16,384	35,021	8,039	2,911	50,708	321,793
5	Musi Rawas	114,417	74,097	15,711	16,205	19,043	4,656	3,283	41,850	289,262
6	Musi Banyuasin	199,378	122,793	31,687	48,265	28,184	4,860	7,521	63,667	506,355
Municipality										
7	Palembang	269,458	107,632	9,501	54,141	89,087	15,524	14,927	72,863	633,133
TOTAL		1,228,455	682,512	165,807	252,464	257,563	58,135	50,208	410,449	3,105,593
Regency										
1	Ogan Komering Ulu	34.50	21.97	12.00	9.34	6.44	1.65	0.63	13.47	100.00
2	Ogan Komering Ilir	39.44	21.34	6.90	9.44	5.76	1.39	2.66	13.06	100.00
3	Muara Enim	40.61	25.47	2.19	6.53	7.08	2.80	1.62	13.70	100.00
4	Lahat	41.45	22.18	1.24	5.09	10.88	2.50	0.90	15.76	100.00
5	Musi Rawas	39.55	25.62	5.43	5.60	6.58	1.61	1.13	14.47	100.00
6	Musi Banyuasin	39.38	24.25	6.26	9.53	5.57	0.96	1.49	12.57	100.00
Municipality										
7	Palembang	42.56	17.00	1.50	8.55	14.07	2.45	2.36	11.51	100.00
TOTAL		39.56	21.98	5.34	8.13	8.29	1.87	1.62	13.22	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.7
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Bengkulu, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party						Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	
	<i>Regency</i>							
1	South Bengkulu	53,394	38,428	5,574	15,410	11,513	2,600	167,299
2	Rejang Lebong	54,232	66,891	5,264	12,033	17,933	2,611	190,193
3	North Bengkulu	60,213	58,595	10,884	10,567	16,980	2,729	203,954
	<i>Municipality</i>							
4	Bengkulu	30,673	26,817	2,406	13,784	7,513	4,533	99,356
	TOTAL	198,512	190,731	24,128	51,794	53,939	12,473	660,802
	<i>Regency</i>							
1	South Bengkulu	31.92	22.97	3.33	9.21	6.88	1.55	21.66
2	Rejang Lebong	28.51	35.17	2.77	6.33	9.43	1.37	14.80
3	North Bengkulu	29.52	28.73	5.34	5.18	8.33	1.34	18.53
	<i>Municipality</i>							
4	Bengkulu	30.87	26.99	2.42	13.87	7.56	4.56	9.93
	TOTAL	30.04	28.86	3.65	7.84	8.16	1.89	16.96

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.8
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Lampung, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party								Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PNU		Others
Regency											
1	West Lampung	65,110	28,816	17,371	24,183	8,246	1,876	3,556	4,622	23,453	177,233
2	Tanggamus	148,119	69,388	59,328	44,716	20,028	3,516	6,450	8,952	48,166	408,663
3	South Lampung	242,672	101,404	47,561	55,002	24,539	4,444	9,812	6,942	67,249	559,625
4	East Lampung	197,810	75,024	75,053	22,450	18,419	3,041	6,335	10,333	37,354	445,819
5	Central Lampung	201,081	122,140	81,473	27,097	20,057	4,355	7,385	14,335	46,169	524,092
6	North Lampung	81,217	65,719	19,929	20,624	16,516	2,711	7,179	4,568	32,538	251,001
7	Way Kanan	63,945	42,603	22,244	12,401	5,363	1,009	1,883	1,140	19,767	170,355
8	Tulang Bawang	158,871	59,371	47,590	17,339	12,213	2,015	4,175	10,700	25,915	338,189
Municipality											
9	Bandar Lampung	139,589	57,996	11,888	37,662	42,274	6,529	13,487	2,562	36,900	348,887
10	Metro	23,618	14,109	3,927	4,029	5,836	1,691	1,625	192	5,825	60,852
TOTAL		1,322,032	636,570	386,364	265,503	173,491	31,187	61,887	64,346	343,336	3,284,716
Regency											
1	West Lampung	36.74	16.26	9.80	13.64	4.65	1.06	2.01	2.61	13.23	100.00
2	Tanggamus	36.24	16.98	14.52	10.94	4.90	0.86	1.58	2.19	11.79	100.00
3	South Lampung	43.36	18.12	8.50	9.83	4.38	0.79	1.75	1.24	12.02	100.00
4	East Lampung	44.37	16.83	16.83	5.04	4.13	0.68	1.42	2.32	8.38	100.00
5	Central Lampung	38.37	23.31	15.55	5.17	3.83	0.83	1.41	2.74	8.81	100.00
6	North Lampung	32.36	26.18	7.94	8.22	6.58	1.08	2.86	1.82	12.96	100.00
7	Way Kanan	37.54	25.01	13.06	7.28	3.15	0.59	1.11	0.67	11.60	100.00
8	Tulang Bawang	46.98	17.56	14.07	5.13	3.61	0.60	1.23	3.16	7.66	100.00
Municipality											
9	Bandar Lampung	40.01	16.62	3.41	10.79	12.12	1.87	3.87	0.73	10.58	100.00
10	Metro	38.81	23.19	6.45	6.62	9.59	2.78	2.67	0.32	9.57	100.00
TOTAL		40.25	19.38	11.76	8.08	5.28	0.95	1.88	1.96	10.45	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.9
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Bangka-Belitung, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party						Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	
	<i>Regency</i>				Number of Votes			
1	Belitung	27,962	20,233	2,150	4,161	3,321	32,041	105,879
2	Bangka	98,465	65,331	4,701	36,258	13,250	10,548	261,226
	<i>Municipality</i>							
3	Pangkal Pinang	23,786	13,441	1,694	6,896	4,970	2,665	60,230
	TOTAL	150,213	99,005	8,545	47,315	21,541	45,254	427,335
	<i>Regency</i>				Percentage			
1	Belitung	26.41	19.11	2.03	3.93	3.14	30.26	100.00
2	Bangka	37.69	25.01	1.80	13.88	5.07	4.04	100.00
	<i>Municipality</i>							
3	Pangkal Pinang	39.49	22.32	2.81	11.45	8.25	4.42	100.00
	TOTAL	35.15	23.17	2.00	11.07	5.04	10.59	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.10
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Jakarta, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party						Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	
	<i>Municipality</i>							
1	South Jakarta	335,490	102,382	30,497	219,466	211,765	22,852	53,408
2	East Jakarta	433,240	157,043	40,576	241,104	243,786	29,824	75,252
3	Central Jakarta	217,523	50,587	16,743	87,620	104,841	10,970	29,053
4	West Jakarta	475,532	85,111	34,038	158,875	123,608	15,253	34,442
5	North Jakarta	349,324	79,790	35,704	81,702	89,409	12,979	29,513
	TOTAL	1,811,109	474,913	157,558	788,767	773,409	91,878	223,952
								269,268
								4,590,854
	<i>Municipality</i>							
1	South Jakarta	32.52	9.93	2.96	21.28	20.53	2.22	5.40
2	East Jakarta	33.50	12.14	3.14	18.64	18.85	2.31	5.82
3	Central Jakarta	39.51	9.19	3.04	15.92	19.04	1.99	5.28
4	West Jakarta	48.15	8.62	3.45	16.09	12.51	1.54	3.49
5	North Jakarta	47.99	10.96	4.90	11.22	12.28	1.78	4.05
	TOTAL	39.45	10.34	3.43	17.18	16.85	2.00	4.88
								5.87
								100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.11
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
West Java, 1 999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party												Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PNU	PKP	PP	PSII	MASYUMI		Others
	Regency							Number of Votes							
1	Bogor	472,975	446,075	50,171	291,626	92,248	40,359	70,338	12,248	15,911	21,649	4,203	8,137	95,345	1,621,285
2	Sukabumi	259,160	332,910	46,622	244,415	28,863	17,879	15,754	4,854	5,917	8,521	7,781	5,170	67,797	1,045,643
3	Cianjur	244,957	291,270	34,147	246,735	23,866	40,720	6,818	16,319	12,045	9,084	5,015	5,406	53,275	989,657
4	Bandung	821,156	582,651	138,386	235,621	175,053	121,695	41,317	8,029	25,159	11,256	19,435	6,240	185,255	2,371,253
5	Garut	189,455	275,145	128,127	225,743	71,731	47,189	12,176	5,980	9,337	5,355	21,977	4,302	62,112	1,058,629
6	Tasikmalaya	214,222	259,752	133,150	297,964	65,770	55,399	15,877	10,956	15,752	6,297	1,438	4,478	49,004	1,130,059
7	Ciamis	292,522	238,025	57,389	203,489	41,648	35,941	12,181	5,247	9,720	5,720	820	3,646	46,837	953,185
8	Kuningan	224,957	102,131	38,737	95,927	31,979	14,203	19,331	1,571	3,464	2,207	574	1,708	20,477	557,266
9	Cirebon	433,644	126,194	230,670	61,307	54,872	16,746	11,125	4,772	4,370	3,064	1,315	2,704	45,115	995,898
10	Mayalengka	251,915	119,845	85,031	90,958	31,333	35,226	7,955	3,003	7,098	4,151	793	3,688	41,066	682,062
11	Sumedang	201,486	199,120	28,377	55,534	23,228	18,868	6,646	1,166	6,765	2,406	348	1,322	26,683	571,949
12	Indramayu	380,845	224,344	135,660	37,514	31,702	12,300	5,549	5,099	5,718	1,945	2,170	2,790	44,868	890,504
13	Subang	344,418	224,816	59,964	60,751	22,623	15,828	7,303	5,156	5,588	2,262	778	2,036	38,030	789,553
14	Purwakarta	80,074	143,494	33,191	47,984	17,225	17,574	4,232	1,126	4,889	1,861	331	1,298	14,693	367,972
15	Karawang	389,344	314,039	60,884	94,797	40,643	29,205	9,381	5,370	12,476	3,747	937	2,664	43,046	1,006,533
16	Bekasi	275,173	259,691	34,931	94,693	54,173	31,891	27,524	2,422	10,103	5,399	1,044	4,438	35,274	836,756
17	Bogor	130,669	86,431	12,093	67,439	47,571	13,208	26,453	3,279	6,212	4,179	708	1,243	17,295	416,780
	Municipality														
18	Sukabumi	36,094	34,948	3,200	31,566	11,580	7,490	3,552	476	1,531	1,165	454	609	6,756	139,421
19	Bandung	449,998	199,624	52,539	106,823	142,753	74,311	48,350	4,822	18,046	5,807	2,238	1,784	50,799	1,157,894
20	Cirebon	53,391	30,543	14,637	8,968	21,209	5,864	2,703	537	3,155	486	128	227	7,171	149,019
21	Bekasi	219,305	134,715	29,920	108,169	157,905	28,842	39,752	2,249	9,552	6,765	601	2,288	26,928	766,991
22	Depok	180,093	97,802	23,844	92,715	99,771	14,883	40,175	4,543	7,223	6,548	582	2,789	24,183	595,151
	TOTAL	6,145,853	4,723,565	1,431,670	2,800,738	1,287,746	695,621	434,492	109,224	200,031	119,874	73,670	68,967	1,002,009	19,093,460

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TABLE 7.11 – cont'd

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party											Total Votes		
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PNU	PKP	PP	PSII		MASYUMI	Others
Percentage															
1	Regency Bogor	29.17	27.51	3.09	17.99	5.69	2.49	4.34	0.76	0.98	1.34	0.26	0.50	5.88	100.00
2	Sukabumi	24.78	31.84	4.46	23.37	2.76	1.71	1.51	0.46	0.57	0.81	0.74	0.49	6.48	100.00
3	Cianjur	24.75	29.43	3.45	24.93	2.41	4.11	0.69	1.65	1.22	0.92	0.51	0.55	5.38	100.00
4	Bandung	34.63	24.57	5.84	9.94	7.38	5.13	1.74	0.34	1.06	0.47	0.82	0.26	7.81	100.00
5	Garut	17.90	25.99	12.10	21.32	6.78	4.46	1.15	0.56	0.88	0.51	2.08	0.41	5.87	100.00
6	Tasikmalaya	18.96	22.99	11.78	26.37	5.82	4.90	1.40	0.97	1.39	0.56	0.13	0.40	4.34	100.00
7	Ciamis	30.69	24.97	6.02	21.35	4.37	3.77	1.28	0.55	1.02	0.60	0.09	0.38	4.91	100.00
8	Kuningan	40.37	18.33	6.95	17.21	5.74	2.55	3.47	0.28	0.62	0.40	0.10	0.31	3.67	100.00
9	Cirebon	43.54	12.67	23.16	6.16	5.51	1.68	1.12	0.48	0.44	0.31	0.13	0.27	4.53	100.00
10	Majalengka	36.93	17.57	12.47	13.34	4.59	5.16	1.17	0.44	1.04	0.61	0.12	0.54	6.02	100.00
11	Sumedang	35.23	34.81	4.96	9.71	4.06	3.30	1.16	0.20	1.18	0.42	0.06	0.23	4.67	100.00
12	Indramayu	42.77	25.19	15.23	4.21	3.56	1.38	0.62	0.57	0.71	0.22	0.24	0.31	5.04	100.00
13	Subang	43.62	28.47	7.59	7.69	2.87	2.00	0.92	0.65	0.71	0.29	0.10	0.26	4.82	100.00
14	Purwakarta	21.76	39.00	9.02	13.04	4.68	4.78	1.15	0.31	1.33	0.51	0.09	0.35	3.99	100.00
15	Karawang	38.68	31.20	6.05	9.42	4.04	2.90	0.93	0.53	1.24	0.37	0.09	0.26	4.28	100.00
16	Bekasi	32.89	31.04	4.17	11.32	6.47	3.81	3.29	0.29	1.21	0.65	0.12	0.53	4.22	100.00
Municipality															
17	Bogor	31.35	20.74	2.90	16.18	11.41	3.17	6.35	0.79	1.49	1.00	0.17	0.30	4.15	100.00
18	Sukabumi	25.89	25.07	2.30	22.64	8.31	5.37	2.55	0.34	1.10	0.84	0.33	0.44	4.85	100.00
19	Bandung	38.86	17.24	4.54	9.23	12.33	6.42	4.18	0.42	1.56	0.50	0.19	0.15	4.39	100.00
20	Cirebon	35.83	20.50	9.82	6.02	14.23	3.94	1.81	0.36	2.12	0.33	0.09	0.15	4.81	100.00
21	Bekasi	28.59	17.56	3.90	14.10	20.59	3.76	5.18	0.29	1.25	0.88	0.08	0.30	3.51	100.00
22	Depok	30.26	16.43	4.01	15.58	16.76	2.50	6.75	0.76	1.21	1.10	0.10	0.47	4.06	100.00
TOTAL		32.19	24.74	7.50	14.67	6.74	3.64	2.28	0.57	1.05	0.63	0.39	0.36	5.25	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.12
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Central Java, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party										Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PKP	PNIMM	PNIFM		Others
Regency													
1	Cilacap	375,185	191,139	120,164	83,339	47,167	7,664	6,505	2,746	4,446	4,634	41,802	884,791
2	Banyumas	400,462	110,443	160,701	45,026	63,399	8,265	6,066	4,076	3,159	3,336	33,693	838,626
3	Purbalingga	197,575	64,126	64,360	36,313	44,527	3,880	3,131	1,285	2,349	2,304	19,332	439,182
4	Banjarnegara	199,203	69,788	61,529	33,235	40,061	4,702	3,076	865	2,697	2,714	51,561	469,431
5	Kebumen	250,765	77,110	135,601	78,140	33,193	5,158	4,323	3,760	3,107	2,543	45,325	639,025
6	Purworejo	178,433	69,395	67,330	36,190	20,955	2,100	3,747	5,652	2,026	2,595	22,341	410,764
7	Wonosobo	141,167	47,382	107,465	63,932	23,204	2,309	1,128	1,510	1,628	1,528	23,670	414,923
8	Magelang	173,042	60,563	202,168	100,194	54,359	6,336	5,540	5,036	1,581	1,288	35,577	645,684
9	Boyolali	220,552	87,836	52,731	33,998	49,004	5,755	6,548	2,825	3,121	2,883	38,939	504,192
10	Klaten	387,234	83,145	39,485	34,360	94,295	8,678	7,578	3,167	3,151	4,079	30,920	696,090
11	Sukoharjo	253,328	55,880	12,096	19,274	54,510	8,539	7,544	4,493	2,101	2,273	19,036	439,074
12	Wonogiri	317,797	127,287	15,929	28,053	29,075	4,195	7,691	6,751	2,734	2,797	24,962	567,271
13	Karanganyar	242,968	75,189	10,950	14,770	33,397	5,496	8,187	4,180	2,933	3,111	26,492	427,673
14	Sragen	259,020	72,895	40,126	18,476	38,526	5,067	6,227	1,842	4,725	4,168	32,776	483,848
15	Grobogan	309,841	103,698	127,196	45,952	18,289	3,302	1,851	1,981	4,615	4,460	51,852	673,037
16	Blora	202,239	86,092	63,417	35,988	15,021	1,915	1,246	4,357	3,022	2,872	27,631	443,800
17	Rembang	105,834	51,262	57,505	74,806	8,950	4,309	1,441	1,775	1,625	1,275	19,107	326,889
18	Pati	328,846	61,067	132,119	38,681	20,939	4,083	2,637	3,751	5,476	4,527	39,896	642,022
19	Kudus	152,352	27,239	93,405	76,334	27,856	2,169	2,569	1,193	1,569	1,444	16,358	402,488
20	Jepara	102,070	42,908	92,578	228,945	19,803	2,279	1,480	665	1,498	1,230	27,285	520,741
21	Demak	164,139	37,876	131,599	125,535	14,145	2,466	2,190	1,473	1,951	1,482	27,393	510,249
22	Semarang	170,821	83,535	72,259	78,780	28,305	3,653	3,863	5,173	1,490	1,442	28,748	478,069
23	Temanggung	144,310	51,441	95,029	69,705	20,585	3,321	2,696	2,348	1,012	1,110	21,216	412,773
24	Kendal	156,825	47,337	134,402	66,631	32,873	5,353	2,020	2,045	1,941	1,883	26,585	477,895
25	Batang	156,634	33,645	74,238	58,454	17,348	1,761	941	1,860	6,187	2,716	17,175	370,959
26	Pekalongan	182,317	34,455	107,078	35,257	34,413	2,419	1,838	1,070	2,741	2,163	17,717	421,468
27	Pemalang	260,302	93,252	94,550	120,925	32,121	3,282	2,580	1,286	3,182	3,186	26,756	641,422
28	Tegal	251,779	63,725	200,535	65,542	48,812	5,342	7,217	1,657	3,878	4,125	35,078	687,690
29	Brebes	367,836	92,171	239,770	51,513	57,894	8,250	4,818	1,348	5,537	4,805	43,304	877,246
Municipality													
30	Magelang	31,464	14,655	5,827	2,236	7,005	1,296	937	2,368	77	120	4,037	70,022
31	Surakarta	168,342	36,949	6,821	10,727	42,525	6,607	4,424	3,470	471	773	14,830	295,939
32	Salatiga	34,708	16,529	8,203	6,636	7,833	956	1,113	1,277	146	165	5,169	82,735
33	Semarang	390,131	100,120	81,097	36,778	88,020	10,671	7,135	9,984	1,551	1,806	40,169	767,462
34	Pekalongan	47,155	14,265	23,651	38,804	13,331	2,360	978	372	204	173	3,118	144,411
35	Tegal	56,224	16,226	21,597	5,861	15,903	1,790	1,523	935	414	322	5,786	126,581
TOTAL		7,380,900	2,300,625	2,953,511	1,899,390	1,197,643	154,628	133,886	97,576	88,345	82,332	945,636	17,234,472

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TABLE 7.12 – cont'd

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party								Total Votes			
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PKP		PNIMM	PNIFM	Others
	Regency						Percentage						
1	Cilacap	42.40	21.60	13.58	9.42	5.33	0.87	0.74	0.31	0.50	0.52	4.72	100.00
2	Banyumas	47.75	13.17	19.16	5.37	7.56	0.99	0.72	0.49	0.38	0.40	4.02	100.00
3	Purbalingga	44.99	14.60	14.65	8.27	10.14	0.88	0.71	0.29	0.53	0.52	4.40	100.00
4	Banjarnegara	42.43	14.87	13.11	7.08	8.53	1.00	0.66	0.18	0.57	0.58	10.98	100.00
5	Kebumen	39.24	12.07	21.22	12.23	5.19	0.81	0.68	0.59	0.49	0.40	7.09	100.00
6	Purworejo	43.44	16.89	16.39	8.81	5.10	0.51	0.91	1.38	0.49	0.63	5.44	100.00
7	Wonosobo	34.02	11.42	25.90	15.41	5.59	0.56	0.27	0.36	0.39	0.37	5.70	100.00
8	Magelang	26.80	9.38	31.31	15.52	8.42	0.98	0.86	0.78	0.24	0.20	5.51	100.00
9	Boyolali	43.74	17.42	10.46	6.74	9.72	1.14	1.30	0.56	0.62	0.57	7.72	100.00
10	Klaten	55.63	11.94	5.67	4.94	13.55	1.09	1.25	0.45	0.45	0.59	4.44	100.00
11	Sukoharjo	57.70	12.73	2.75	4.39	12.41	1.94	1.72	1.02	0.48	0.52	4.34	100.00
12	Wonogiri	56.02	22.44	2.81	4.95	5.13	0.74	1.36	1.19	0.48	0.49	4.40	100.00
13	Karanganyar	56.81	17.58	2.56	3.45	7.81	1.29	1.91	0.98	0.69	0.73	6.19	100.00
14	Sragen	53.53	15.07	8.29	3.82	7.96	1.05	1.29	0.38	0.98	0.86	6.77	100.00
15	Grobogan	46.04	15.41	18.90	6.83	2.72	0.49	0.28	0.29	0.69	0.66	7.70	100.00
16	Blora	45.57	19.40	14.29	8.11	3.38	0.43	0.28	0.98	0.68	0.65	6.23	100.00
17	Rembang	32.38	15.68	17.59	22.88	2.74	1.32	0.44	0.24	0.50	0.39	5.85	100.00
18	Pati	51.22	9.51	20.58	6.02	3.26	0.64	0.41	0.58	0.85	0.71	6.21	100.00
19	Kudus	37.85	6.77	23.21	18.97	6.92	0.54	0.64	0.30	0.39	0.36	4.06	100.00
20	Jepara	19.60	8.24	17.78	43.97	3.80	0.44	0.28	0.13	0.29	0.24	5.24	100.00
21	Demak	32.17	7.42	25.79	24.60	2.77	0.48	0.43	0.29	0.38	0.29	5.37	100.00
22	Semarang	35.73	17.47	15.11	16.48	5.92	0.76	0.81	1.08	0.31	0.30	6.01	100.00
23	Temanggung	34.96	12.46	23.02	16.89	4.99	0.80	0.65	0.57	0.25	0.27	5.14	100.00
24	Kendal	32.82	9.91	28.12	13.94	6.88	1.12	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.39	5.56	100.00
25	Batang	42.22	9.07	20.01	15.76	4.68	0.47	0.25	0.50	1.67	0.73	4.63	100.00
26	Pekalongan	43.26	8.17	25.41	8.37	8.17	0.57	0.44	0.25	0.65	0.51	4.20	100.00
27	Pemalang	40.58	14.54	14.74	18.85	5.01	0.51	0.40	0.20	0.50	0.50	4.17	100.00
28	Tegal	36.61	9.27	29.16	9.53	7.10	1.05	1.05	0.24	0.56	0.60	5.10	100.00
29	Brebes	41.93	10.51	27.33	5.87	6.60	0.94	0.55	0.15	0.63	0.55	4.94	100.00
	Municipality												
30	Magelang	44.93	20.93	8.32	3.19	10.00	1.85	1.34	3.38	0.11	0.17	5.77	100.00
31	Surakarta	56.88	12.49	2.30	3.62	14.37	2.23	1.49	1.17	0.16	0.26	5.01	100.00
32	Salatiga	41.95	19.98	9.91	8.02	9.47	1.16	1.35	1.54	0.18	0.20	6.25	100.00
33	Semarang	50.83	13.05	10.57	4.79	11.47	1.39	0.93	1.30	0.20	0.24	5.23	100.00
34	Pekalongan	32.65	9.88	16.38	26.87	9.23	1.63	0.68	0.26	0.14	0.12	2.16	100.00
35	Tegal	44.42	12.82	17.06	4.63	12.56	1.41	1.20	0.74	0.33	0.25	4.57	100.00
	TOTAL	42.83	13.35	17.14	11.02	6.95	0.90	0.78	0.57	0.51	0.48	5.49	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Komisi Pemilihan Umum (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil Pemilu 1999.

TABLE 7.13
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Yogyakarta, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party							Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	Others
	<i>Regency</i>								
1	Kulonprogo	72,559	36,898	42,000	10,565	33,464	3,272	3,818	25,764
2	Bantul	148,558	52,850	87,364	25,138	80,063	7,093	6,290	50,243
3	Gunung Kidul	134,586	79,797	43,517	12,131	38,152	3,300	2,624	51,125
4	Sleman	189,527	61,762	73,069	27,601	100,832	8,616	10,609	49,250
	<i>Municipality</i>								
5	Yogyakarta	97,972	27,438	11,290	12,430	59,108	4,746	4,467	13,961
	TOTAL	643,202	258,745	257,240	87,865	311,619	27,027	27,808	190,343
	<i>Regency</i>								
1	Kulonprogo	31.78	16.16	18.39	4.63	14.66	1.43	1.67	11.28
2	Bantul	32.46	11.55	19.09	5.49	17.50	1.55	1.37	10.98
3	Gunung Kidul	36.85	21.85	11.91	3.32	10.45	0.90	0.72	14.00
4	Sleman	36.36	11.85	14.02	5.29	19.34	1.65	2.04	9.45
	<i>Municipality</i>								
5	Yogyakarta	42.34	11.86	4.88	5.37	25.54	2.05	1.93	6.03
	TOTAL	35.66	14.34	14.26	4.87	17.28	1.50	1.54	10.55

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.14
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
East Java, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party										Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PNU	PKP	PKU		Others
	Regency						Number of Votes						
1	Pacitan	98,861	80,075	41,695	8,911	11,961	2,027	1,654	800	2,332	524	17,125	265,965
2	Ponorogo	153,968	88,311	137,766	14,645	28,919	5,640	4,166	1,712	3,845	2,338	32,171	473,481
3	Trenggalek	121,626	51,337	146,406	5,281	15,441	1,266	1,742	843	2,700	503	13,335	360,480
4	Tulung Agung	211,251	85,898	173,693	10,182	18,837	3,816	1,553	1,323	2,844	1,044	18,739	529,180
5	Blitar	249,258	96,037	195,604	16,057	11,847	3,620	1,518	1,512	4,137	1,588	11,317	592,495
6	Kediri	327,936	98,851	286,846	16,352	26,498	8,778	2,156	2,413	10,829	2,481	42,977	826,117
7	Malang	509,857	244,097	392,382	45,870	39,549	10,133	5,189	5,524	12,270	5,320	46,508	1,316,699
8	Lumajang	214,604	82,979	186,648	24,016	13,951	2,606	1,395	2,128	3,976	3,248	28,183	563,734
9	Jember	318,663	127,613	496,410	112,152	41,222	9,023	2,453	8,740	6,888	14,613	72,378	1,210,155
10	Banyuwangi	281,374	96,033	360,439	30,250	34,822	5,089	1,023	4,364	3,564	5,347	37,912	860,217
11	Bondowoso	45,777	32,551	300,074	24,407	6,818	1,576	732	2,053	2,168	4,671	16,997	437,824
12	Situbondo	51,279	27,970	269,990	2,770	8,994	1,298	415	1,743	1,229	4,329	13,619	383,636
13	Probolinggo	124,190	61,965	288,667	64,421	8,352	2,087	987	3,823	4,293	5,613	35,230	599,628
14	Pasuruan	161,635	93,725	415,672	24,930	19,990	7,595	1,822	8,147	3,373	5,586	34,487	776,962
15	Sidoarjo	346,474	79,492	289,772	10,305	68,040	8,095	4,065	2,424	5,406	2,247	25,954	842,274
16	Mojokerto	218,871	57,606	186,995	20,042	17,793	3,552	1,906	2,890	3,619	2,191	25,104	540,569
17	Jombang	273,148	72,447	195,047	54,370	28,184	6,159	2,300	4,112	7,405	2,970	30,302	676,444
18	Nganjuk	243,045	93,645	160,625	8,108	15,866	4,560	1,692	1,961	7,766	1,229	30,047	568,544
19	Madiun	170,503	57,416	98,276	6,932	12,839	3,799	2,719	1,366	4,989	1,005	23,869	383,713
20	Magetan	186,380	47,087	61,003	8,138	17,076	4,934	4,055	1,376	5,978	668	25,180	361,875

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TABLE 7.14 – cont'd

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party											Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PNU	PKP	PKU	Others	
	Regency	Number of Votes											
21	Ngawi	227,648	68,713	80,315	17,674	21,051	4,015	3,317	2,134	3,331	1,221	44,189	473,608
22	Bojonegoro	227,490	127,549	203,822	23,840	38,307	5,350	2,302	3,367	5,360	3,044	40,240	680,671
23	Tuban	200,305	109,641	160,069	46,873	21,215	3,958	1,126	2,384	4,470	4,022	46,991	601,054
24	Lamongan	174,181	78,601	302,730	11,685	86,322	8,132	4,323	2,985	2,482	4,665	40,374	716,480
25	Gresik	168,392	42,241	257,855	24,880	49,437	7,860	2,778	2,489	2,426	2,574	36,605	597,537
26	Bangkalan	65,001	28,549	219,821	13,835	8,114	2,223	795	6,479	1,719	5,291	30,696	382,523
27	Sampang	44,912	19,384	173,267	110,941	4,308	1,006	1,158	8,128	855	4,074	20,589	388,622
28	Pamekasan	46,206	36,139	107,528	158,101	12,591	6,845	2,466	1,981	1,293	3,050	20,317	396,517
29	Sumenep	64,848	43,946	375,742	45,160	18,530	8,291	4,264	7,717	1,619	8,560	30,002	608,679
	Municipality												
30	Kediri	68,905	22,419	38,765	1,415	8,389	1,424	886	231	2,317	212	5,564	150,527
31	Blitar	30,659	13,222	12,252	2,983	2,619	853	378	127	1,286	51	2,409	66,839
32	Malang	164,274	64,317	76,571	11,189	43,140	9,604	2,991	1,759	6,086	949	17,558	398,438
33	Probolinggo	35,248	14,942	23,797	20,448	5,431	1,063	363	315	1,194	364	3,845	107,010
34	Pasuruan	24,580	14,476	37,077	4,850	4,932	1,335	463	735	861	327	3,412	93,048
35	Mojoagung	28,852	9,493	14,085	1,178	5,321	651	610	141	1,848	124	2,842	65,145
36	Madiun	50,700	20,772	9,437	1,260	8,151	1,504	1,440	111	2,371	136	4,699	100,581
37	Surabaya	772,798	120,486	257,564	22,411	155,485	15,749	11,315	3,250	12,618	2,854	56,174	1,430,704
TOTAL		6,703,699	2,510,025	7,034,707	1,026,862	940,342	175,516	84,517	103,587	151,747	109,033	987,940	19,827,975

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TABLE 7.14 – cont'd

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party										Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PNU	PKP	PKU		Others
	<i>Regency</i>						Percentage						
1	Pacitan	37.17	30.11	15.68	3.35	4.50	0.76	0.62	0.30	0.88	0.20	6.44	100.00
2	Ponorogo	32.52	18.65	29.10	3.09	6.11	1.19	0.88	0.36	0.81	0.49	6.79	100.00
3	Trenggalek	33.74	14.24	40.61	1.46	4.28	0.35	0.48	0.23	0.75	0.14	3.70	100.00
4	Tulung Agung	39.92	16.23	32.82	1.92	3.56	0.72	0.29	0.25	0.54	0.20	3.54	100.00
5	Blitar	42.07	16.21	33.01	2.71	2.00	0.61	0.26	0.26	0.70	0.27	1.91	100.00
6	Kediri	39.70	11.97	34.72	1.98	3.21	1.06	0.26	0.29	1.31	0.30	5.20	100.00
7	Malang	38.72	18.54	29.80	3.48	3.00	0.77	0.39	0.42	0.93	0.40	3.53	100.00
8	Lumajang	38.07	14.72	33.11	4.26	2.47	0.46	0.25	0.38	0.71	0.58	5.00	100.00
9	Jember	26.33	10.55	41.02	9.27	3.41	0.75	0.20	0.72	0.57	1.21	5.98	100.00
10	Banyuwangi	32.71	11.16	41.90	3.52	4.05	0.59	0.12	0.51	0.41	0.62	4.41	100.00
11	Bondowoso	10.46	7.43	68.54	5.57	1.56	0.36	0.17	0.47	0.50	1.07	3.88	100.00
12	Situbondo	13.37	7.29	70.38	0.72	2.34	0.34	0.11	0.45	0.32	1.13	3.55	100.00
13	Probolinggo	20.71	10.33	48.14	10.74	1.39	0.35	0.16	0.64	0.72	0.94	5.88	100.00
14	Pasuruan	20.80	12.06	53.50	3.21	2.57	0.98	0.23	1.05	0.43	0.72	4.44	100.00
15	Sidoarjo	41.14	9.44	34.40	1.22	8.08	0.96	0.48	0.29	0.64	0.27	3.08	100.00
16	Mojoagung	40.49	10.66	34.59	3.71	3.29	0.66	0.35	0.53	0.67	0.41	4.64	100.00
17	Jombang	40.38	10.71	28.83	8.04	4.17	0.91	0.34	0.61	1.09	0.44	4.48	100.00
18	Nganjuk	42.75	16.47	28.25	1.43	2.79	0.80	0.30	0.34	1.37	0.22	5.28	100.00
19	Madiun	44.44	14.96	25.61	1.81	3.35	0.99	0.71	0.36	1.30	0.26	6.22	100.00

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TABLE 7.14 – cont'd

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party										Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PNU	PKP	PKU		Others
	Regency						Percentage						
20	Magetan	51.50	13.01	16.86	2.25	4.72	1.36	1.12	0.38	1.65	0.18	6.96	100.00
21	Ngawi	48.07	14.51	16.96	3.73	4.44	0.85	0.70	0.45	0.70	0.26	9.33	100.00
22	Bojonegoro	33.42	18.74	29.94	3.50	5.63	0.79	0.34	0.49	0.79	0.45	5.91	100.00
23	Tuban	33.33	18.24	26.63	7.80	3.53	0.66	0.19	0.40	0.74	0.67	7.82	100.00
24	Lamongan	24.31	10.97	42.25	1.63	12.05	1.13	0.60	0.42	0.35	0.67	5.64	100.00
25	Gresik	28.18	7.07	43.15	4.16	8.27	1.32	0.46	0.42	0.41	0.43	6.13	100.00
26	Bangkalan	16.99	7.46	57.47	3.62	2.12	0.58	0.21	1.69	0.45	1.38	8.02	100.00
27	Sampang	11.56	4.99	44.58	28.55	1.11	0.26	0.30	2.09	0.22	1.05	5.30	100.00
28	Pamekasan	11.65	9.11	27.12	39.87	3.18	1.73	0.62	0.50	0.33	0.77	5.12	100.00
29	Sumenep	10.65	7.22	61.73	7.42	3.04	1.36	0.70	1.27	0.27	1.41	4.93	100.00
	Municipality												
30	Kediri	45.78	14.89	25.75	0.94	5.57	0.95	0.59	0.15	1.54	0.14	3.70	100.00
31	Blitar	45.87	19.78	18.33	4.46	3.92	1.28	0.57	0.19	1.92	0.08	3.60	100.00
32	Malang	41.23	16.14	19.22	2.81	10.83	2.41	0.75	0.44	1.53	0.24	4.41	100.00
33	Probolinggo	32.94	13.96	22.24	19.11	5.08	0.99	0.34	0.29	1.12	0.34	3.59	100.00
34	Pasuruan	26.42	15.56	39.85	5.21	5.30	1.43	0.50	0.79	0.93	0.35	3.67	100.00
35	Mojokerto	44.29	14.57	21.62	1.81	8.17	1.00	0.94	0.22	2.84	0.19	4.36	100.00
36	Madun	50.41	20.65	9.38	1.25	8.10	1.50	1.43	0.11	2.36	0.14	4.67	100.00
37	Surabaya	54.02	8.42	18.00	1.57	10.87	1.10	0.79	0.23	0.88	0.20	3.93	100.00
	TOTAL	33.81	12.66	35.48	5.18	4.74	0.89	0.43	0.52	0.77	0.55	4.98	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.15
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Banten, 1999 General Election

Regency/ Municipality	No	Party												Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PNU	PKP	PP	PSII	MASYUMI		Others
Regency															
Pandeglang	1	142,116	108,699	16,611	122,068	12,655	15,256	4,551	10,030	2,610	4,212	6,492	4,035	44,723	494,058
Lebak	2	196,861	96,909	20,841	80,722	10,045	12,752	7,310	5,300	2,950	3,295	5,837	3,787	41,413	488,022
Tangerang	3	547,660	230,716	62,422	210,782	138,209	32,202	38,707	14,739	15,718	11,533	2,479	5,372	75,415	1,385,954
Serang	4	206,655	145,941	43,307	161,359	44,318	21,464	21,742	8,592	13,998	9,161	15,944	9,645	66,137	768,263
Municipality															
Tangerang	5	249,491	108,479	38,642	102,722	91,436	23,964	26,258	4,325	6,123	7,026	597	2,054	26,409	687,526
Cilegon	6	36,867	25,025	8,631	34,957	22,843	5,034	4,837	431	1,325	2,032	658	1,641	9,430	153,711
TOTAL		1,379,650	715,769	190,454	712,610	319,506	110,672	103,405	43,417	42,724	37,259	32,007	26,534	263,527	3,977,534
Regency															
Percentage															
Pandeglang	1	28.77	22.00	3.36	24.71	2.56	3.09	0.92	2.03	0.53	0.85	1.31	0.82	9.05	100.00
Lebak	2	40.34	19.86	4.27	16.54	2.06	2.61	1.50	1.09	0.60	0.68	1.20	0.78	8.49	100.00
Tangerang	3	39.52	16.65	4.50	15.21	9.97	2.32	2.79	1.06	1.13	0.83	0.18	0.39	5.44	100.00
Serang	4	26.90	19.00	5.64	21.00	5.77	2.79	2.83	1.12	1.82	1.19	2.08	1.26	8.61	100.00
Municipality															
Tangerang	5	36.29	15.78	5.62	14.94	13.30	3.49	3.82	0.63	0.89	1.02	0.09	0.30	3.84	100.00
Cilegon	6	23.98	16.28	5.62	22.74	14.86	3.27	3.15	0.28	0.86	1.32	0.43	1.07	6.13	100.00
TOTAL		34.69	18.00	4.79	17.92	8.03	2.78	2.60	1.09	1.07	0.94	0.80	0.67	6.63	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.16
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Bali, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party							Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	
	<i>Regency</i>					Number of Votes			
1	Jembrana	86,576	22,602	7,371	9,143	2,597	626	40	138,999
2	Tabanan	232,575	19,149	1,800	829	1,318	162	28	267,383
3	Badung	169,955	28,994	3,438	670	3,526	442	198	218,717
4	Gianyar	214,058	18,245	624	220	1,410	222	45	246,589
5	Klungkung	77,469	9,624	204	860	600	149	53	98,305
6	Bangli	94,013	13,562	350	61	293	70	13	119,948
7	Karangasem	165,406	24,770	1,341	1,319	988	614	52	211,319
8	Buleleng	263,329	35,667	9,406	1,839	3,681	628	599	341,113
	<i>Municipality</i>								
9	Denpasar	196,669	24,371	7,719	2,691	10,593	1,334	695	256,282
TOTAL		1,500,050	196,984	32,253	17,632	25,006	4,247	1,723	1,898,655
	<i>Regency</i>					Percentage			
1	Jembrana	62.29	16.26	5.30	6.58	1.87	0.45	0.03	7.23
2	Tabanan	86.98	7.16	0.67	0.31	0.49	0.06	0.01	4.31
3	Badung	77.71	13.26	1.57	0.31	1.61	0.20	0.09	5.26
4	Gianyar	86.81	7.40	0.25	0.09	0.57	0.09	0.02	4.77
5	Klungkung	78.80	9.79	0.21	0.87	0.61	0.15	0.05	9.51
6	Bangli	78.38	11.31	0.29	0.05	0.24	0.06	0.01	9.66
7	Karangasem	78.27	11.72	0.63	0.62	0.47	0.29	0.02	7.96
8	Buleleng	77.20	10.46	2.76	0.54	1.08	0.18	0.18	7.61
	<i>Municipality</i>								
9	Denpasar	76.74	9.51	3.01	1.05	4.13	0.52	0.27	4.76
TOTAL		79.01	10.37	1.70	0.93	1.32	0.22	0.09	6.36

Source: Compiled and calculated from Komisi Pemilihan Umum (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.17
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
West Nusa Tenggara, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party						Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	
		Number of Votes						
1	<i>Regency</i> West Lombok	46,494	83,767	10,322	51,433	7,357	10,901	287,549
2	Central Lombok	29,151	168,493	21,886	31,702	5,179	13,396	336,502
3	East Lombok	40,930	190,259	8,674	39,730	13,732	11,374	432,414
4	Sumbawa	49,970	84,044	4,673	27,380	10,227	6,187	211,188
5	Dompu	5,537	45,563	717	4,575	5,917	4,881	83,176
6	Bima	15,153	128,936	1,664	21,072	18,457	11,477	247,494
7	<i>Municipality</i> Mataram	44,419	34,671	4,158	22,537	10,651	8,355	146,216
	TOTAL	231,654	735,733	52,094	198,429	71,520	66,571	1,744,539
		Percentage						
1	<i>Regency</i> West Lombok	16.17	29.13	3.59	17.89	2.56	3.79	100.00
2	Central Lombok	8.66	50.07	6.50	9.42	1.54	3.98	100.00
3	East Lombok	9.47	44.00	2.01	9.19	3.18	2.63	100.00
4	Sumbawa	23.66	39.80	2.21	12.96	4.84	2.93	100.00
5	Dompu	6.66	54.78	0.86	5.50	7.11	5.87	100.00
6	Bima	6.12	52.10	0.67	8.51	7.46	4.64	100.00
7	<i>Municipality</i> Mataram	30.38	23.71	2.84	15.41	7.28	5.71	100.00
	TOTAL	13.28	42.17	2.99	11.37	4.10	3.82	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.18
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
East Nusa Tenggara, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party								Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PDKB		Others
Regency											
1	West Sumba	69,398	42,032	111	1,431	1,437	87	19	16,817	18,365	149,697
2	East Sumba	35,292	40,415	630	1,093	956	104	18	1,120	16,866	96,494
3	Kupang	61,789	108,403	1,932	675	1,086	161	133	4,830	22,587	201,596
4	South Central Timor	26,387	154,159	327	345	172	84	106	3,795	13,740	199,115
5	North Central Timor	35,607	46,953	137	91	257	26	4	2,960	10,722	96,757
6	Belu	43,656	56,033	509	524	3,029	281	17	4,749	17,861	126,659
7	Alor	8,377	49,406	472	10,340	954	114	477	556	16,813	87,509
8	East Flores	66,459	45,708	93	7,777	4,348	4,867	109	4,189	16,401	149,951
9	Sikka	74,546	39,145	135	2,774	1,879	186	745	778	14,438	134,626
10	Ende	59,204	23,762	1,446	7,621	2,126	773	932	4,015	13,176	113,055
11	Ngada	57,327	36,638	144	1,201	4,656	398	12	4,910	10,933	116,219
12	Manggarai	128,575	78,637	286	6,734	6,455	421	49	20,653	38,191	280,001
Municipality											
13	Kupang	47,695	37,865	925	2,494	1,905	616	216	4,179	11,535	107,430
TOTAL		714,312	759,156	7,147	43,100	29,260	8,118	2,837	73,551	221,628	1,859,109

TABLE 7.18 – cont'd

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party								Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PDKB		Others
	<i>Regency</i>					Percentage					
1	West Sumba	46.36	28.08	0.07	0.96	0.96	0.06	0.01	11.23	12.27	100.00
2	East Sumba	36.57	41.88	0.65	1.13	0.99	0.11	0.02	1.16	17.48	100.00
3	Kupang	30.65	53.77	0.96	0.33	0.54	0.08	0.07	2.40	11.20	100.00
4	South Central Timor	13.25	77.42	0.16	0.17	0.09	0.04	0.05	1.91	6.90	100.00
5	North Central Timor	36.80	48.53	0.14	0.09	0.27	0.03	0.00	3.06	11.08	100.00
6	Belu	34.47	44.24	0.40	0.41	2.39	0.22	0.01	3.75	14.10	100.00
7	Alor	9.57	56.46	0.54	11.82	1.09	0.13	0.55	0.64	19.21	100.00
8	East Flores	44.32	30.48	0.06	5.19	2.90	3.25	0.07	2.79	10.94	100.00
9	Sikka	55.37	29.08	0.10	2.06	1.40	0.14	0.55	0.58	10.72	100.00
10	Ende	52.37	21.02	1.28	6.74	1.88	0.68	0.82	3.55	11.65	100.00
11	Ngada	49.33	31.52	0.12	1.03	4.01	0.34	0.01	4.22	9.41	100.00
12	Manggarai	45.92	28.08	0.10	2.40	2.31	0.15	0.02	7.38	13.64	100.00
	<i>Municipality</i>										
13	Kupang	44.40	35.25	0.86	2.32	1.77	0.57	0.20	3.89	10.74	100.00
	TOTAL	38.42	40.83	0.38	2.32	1.57	0.44	0.15	3.96	11.92	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.19
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
West Kalimantan, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party										Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PDKB	PDI	PBI		Others
	Regency												
1	Sambas	57,826	69,330	2,051	29,141	5,245	1,891	1,771	1,312	5,241	18,872	21,130	213,810
2	Bengkayang	48,752	38,368	2,021	8,104	2,858	1,013	530	1,091	8,523	13,867	18,550	143,677
3	Pontianak	72,275	104,699	22,468	58,638	7,588	4,235	2,251	20,812	37,253	22,867	51,786	404,872
4	Sanggau	47,900	87,358	2,176	11,779	4,500	3,129	730	14,661	46,098	18,175	20,083	256,589
5	Ketapang	44,777	74,805	4,811	33,643	5,338	1,925	970	4,468	5,345	4,412	19,243	199,737
6	Sintang	51,890	63,407	2,333	15,648	5,648	2,878	850	5,640	22,395	13,940	21,391	206,020
7	Kapuas Hulu	18,607	26,976	1,985	18,136	2,375	1,717	619	4,794	4,926	10,630	9,509	100,274
	Municipality												
8	Pontianak	63,516	46,570	9,253	34,703	14,182	6,539	2,529	3,921	2,128	19,187	15,019	217,547
	TOTAL	405,543	511,513	47,098	209,792	47,734	23,327	10,250	56,699	131,909	121,950	176,711	1,742,526
	Regency												
1	Sambas	27.05	32.43	0.96	13.63	2.45	0.88	0.83	0.61	2.45	8.83	9.88	100.00
2	Bengkayang	33.93	26.70	1.41	5.64	1.99	0.71	0.37	0.76	5.93	9.65	12.91	100.00
3	Pontianak	17.85	25.86	5.55	14.48	1.87	1.05	0.56	5.14	9.20	5.65	12.79	100.00
4	Sanggau	18.67	34.05	0.85	4.59	1.75	1.22	0.28	5.71	17.97	7.08	7.83	100.00
5	Ketapang	22.42	37.45	2.41	16.84	2.67	0.96	0.49	2.24	2.68	2.21	9.63	100.00
6	Sintang	25.19	30.78	1.13	7.60	2.74	1.40	0.41	2.74	10.87	6.77	10.38	100.00
7	Kapuas Hulu	18.56	26.90	1.98	18.09	2.37	1.71	0.62	4.78	4.91	10.60	9.48	100.00
	Municipality												
8	Pontianak	29.20	21.41	4.25	15.95	6.52	3.01	1.16	1.80	0.98	8.82	6.90	100.00
	TOTAL	23.27	29.35	2.70	12.04	2.74	1.34	0.59	3.25	7.57	7.00	10.14	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.20
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Central Kalimantan, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party						Total	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	Others
	<i>Regency</i>								
1	West Kotawaringin	39,318	44,305	8,476	12,701	4,623	1,292	104	12,184
2	East Kotawaringin	90,321	49,426	16,610	24,866	11,919	4,280	282	27,854
3	Kapuas	68,103	62,327	11,647	33,900	6,787	2,865	1,228	32,404
4	South Barito	27,697	30,060	3,716	5,736	4,542	778	144	12,872
5	North Barito	28,773	18,765	3,214	5,543	5,705	1,351	143	8,169
	<i>Municipality</i>								
6	Palangkaraya	29,352	17,057	3,838	6,078	4,632	2,600	520	10,162
	TOTAL	283,564	221,940	47,501	88,824	38,208	13,166	2,421	103,645
	<i>Regency</i>								
1	West Kotawaringin	31.97	36.02	6.89	10.33	3.76	1.05	0.08	9.91
2	East Kotawaringin	40.04	21.91	7.36	11.02	5.28	1.90	0.13	12.35
3	Kapuas	31.06	28.43	5.31	15.46	3.10	1.31	0.56	14.78
4	South Barito	32.38	35.14	4.34	6.71	5.31	0.91	0.17	15.05
5	North Barito	40.15	26.19	4.48	7.73	7.96	1.89	0.20	11.40
	<i>Municipality</i>								
6	Palangkaraya	39.54	22.98	5.17	8.19	6.24	3.50	0.70	13.69
	TOTAL	35.48	27.77	5.94	11.11	4.78	1.65	0.30	12.97

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil Pemilu 1999*.

TABLE 7.21
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
South Kalimantan, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party								Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PNU	
Regency										
1	Tanah Laut	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2	Kota Baru	51,412	65,668	16,374	21,491	6,852	2,353	877	2,452	18,773
3	Banjari	29,487	43,549	34,249	40,891	16,476	6,488	1,648	10,159	20,089
4	Barito Kuala	23,187	34,555	7,628	24,427	6,255	4,649	220	3,683	13,692
5	Tapin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
6	South Hulu Sungai	17,212	17,948	6,237	15,928	8,449	6,517	2,755	8,051	10,910
7	Central Hulu Sungai	16,342	28,369	5,803	24,522	11,759	6,970	5,303	7,786	12,113
8	North Hulu Sungai	18,687	29,817	12,638	40,357	12,118	4,255	2417	13,013	13,381
9	Tabalong	18,689	22,759	3,633	14,269	9,028	4,343	879	4,673	10,844
Municipality										
10	Banjarmasin	87,075	45,575	15,259	37,164	52,154	16,651	2,565	4,738	21,476
11	Banjarmasu	17,291	15,407	3,947	6,689	5,563	2,589	441	961	4,185
TOTAL		316,565	357,278	131,050	251,182	137,110	60,344	17,732	64,286	150,484
Percentage										
Regency										
1	Tanah Laut	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2	Kota Baru	27.60	35.26	8.79	11.54	3.68	1.26	0.47	1.32	10.08
3	Banjari	14.52	21.45	16.87	20.14	8.11	3.20	0.81	5.00	9.89
4	Barito Kuala	19.60	29.21	6.45	20.65	5.29	3.93	0.19	3.11	11.57
5	Tapin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
6	South Hulu Sungai	18.31	19.09	6.63	16.94	8.99	6.93	2.93	8.56	11.61
7	Central Hulu Sungai	13.74	23.85	4.88	20.61	9.88	5.86	4.46	6.54	10.18
8	North Hulu Sungai	12.74	20.33	8.62	27.51	8.26	2.90	1.65	8.87	9.12
9	Tabalong	20.97	25.54	4.08	16.01	10.13	4.87	0.99	5.24	12.17
Municipality										
10	Banjarmasin	30.81	16.12	5.40	13.15	18.45	5.89	0.91	1.68	7.60
11	Banjarmasu	30.30	27.00	6.92	11.72	9.75	4.54	0.77	1.68	7.33
TOTAL		21.30	24.04	8.82	16.90	9.23	4.06	1.19	4.33	10.13

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.22
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
East Kalimantan, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party							Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK		Others
	<i>Regency</i>				Number of Votes					
1	Pasir	29,675	43,783	7,372	21,448	5,538	1,986	1,217	12,120	123,139
2	Kutai	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	Berau	14,751	18,887	3,248	6,331	2,098	526	1,174	4,714	51,729
4	Bulungan	22,061	44,915	1,181	6,813	2,491	643	641		
	<i>Municipality</i>									
5	Balikpapan	74,506	44,155	9,727	20,760	22,017	7,448	3,832	17,495	199,940
6	Samarinda	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
7	Tarakan	17,844	20,873	2,524	3,162	2,722	748	586	5,213	53,672
	TOTAL	383,168	336,629	56,086	117,868	75,424	28,913	18,433	117,693	1,134,214
	<i>Regency</i>				Percentage					
1	Pasir	24.10	35.56	5.99	17.42	4.50	1.61	0.99	9.84	100.00
2	Kutai	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	Berau	28.52	36.51	6.28	12.24	4.06	1.02	2.27	9.11	100.00
4	Bulungan	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	<i>Municipality</i>									
5	Balikpapan	37.26	22.08	4.86	10.38	11.01	3.73	1.92	8.75	100.00
6	Samarinda	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
7	Tarakan	33.25	38.89	4.70	5.89	5.07	1.39	1.09	9.71	100.00
	TOTAL	33.78	29.68	4.94	10.39	6.65	2.55	1.63	10.38	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.23
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
North Sulawesi, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party							Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK		Others
	Regency					Number of Votes				
1	Bolaang Mongondow	32,993	140,440	2,549	17,137	7,940	1,957	718	43,670	247,404
2	Minahasa	165,868	198,849	1,735	9,366	3,964	657	265	117,826	498,530
3	Sangihe Talaud islands	48,386	77,612	509	2,943	1,053	77	216	23,614	154,410
	Municipality									
4	Manado	64,426	72,653	1,690	16,362	5,401	2,578	1,147	34,267	198,524
5	Bitung	21,432	28,748	729	5,084	1,404	563	314	17,116	75,390
	TOTAL	333,105	518,302	7,212	50,892	19,762	5,832	2,660	236,493	1,174,258
	Regency				Percentage					
1	Bolaang Mongondow	13.34	56.77	1.03	6.93	3.21	0.79	0.29	17.65	100.00
2	Minahasa	33.27	39.89	0.35	1.88	0.80	0.13	0.05	23.63	100.00
3	Sangihe Talaud islands	31.34	50.26	0.33	1.91	0.68	0.05	0.14	15.29	100.00
	Municipality									
4	Manado	32.45	36.60	0.85	8.24	2.72	1.30	0.58	17.26	100.00
5	Bitung	28.43	38.13	0.97	6.74	1.86	0.75	0.42	22.70	100.00
	TOTAL	28.37	44.14	0.61	4.33	1.68	0.50	0.23	20.14	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.24
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Central Sulawesi, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party							Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK		Others
	<i>Regency</i>									
1	Banggai	39,158	121,722	6,360	16,622	8,346	5,990	320	25,037	223,555
2	Poso	36,231	129,767	2,922	29,038	4,459	3,955	389	30,834	237,595
3	Donggala	50,193	194,699	4,560	38,618	6,898	5,091	3,891	63,033	366,983
4	Buol Tolitoli	11,364	73,343	2,091	20,830	2,491	1,518	330	15,005	126,972
	<i>Municipality</i>									
5	Palu	17,238	66,242	1,794	10,032	4,516	3,910	1,072	13,927	118,731
	TOTAL	154,184	585,773	17,727	115,140	26,710	20,464	6,002	147,836	1,073,836
	<i>Regency</i>									
1	Banggai	17.52	54.45	2.84	7.44	3.73	2.68	0.14	11.20	100.00
2	Poso	15.25	54.62	1.23	12.22	1.88	1.66	0.16	12.98	100.00
3	Donggala	13.68	53.05	1.24	10.52	1.88	1.39	1.06	17.18	100.00
4	Buol Tolitoli	8.95	57.76	1.65	16.41	1.96	1.20	0.26	11.82	100.00
	<i>Municipality</i>									
5	Palu	14.52	55.79	1.51	8.45	3.80	3.29	0.90	11.73	100.00
	TOTAL	14.36	54.55	1.65	10.72	2.49	1.91	0.56	13.77	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.25
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
South Sulawesi, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party							Total Votes		
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK		IPKI	Others
	Regency										
		Number of Votes									
1	Selayar	2,391	30,846	2,661	5,505	6,369	672	116	1,111	6,376	56,047
2	Bulukumba	3,737	123,299	1,979	8,845	5,094	1,070	2,191	1,841	18,716	166,772
3	Bantaeng	1,898	54,775	2,152	4,796	5,591	301	264	767	6,750	77,294
4	Jeneponto	1,102	99,690	4,954	12,110	6,883	1,131	470	7,351	23,278	156,969
5	Takalar	3,441	91,194	1,282	5,846	2,381	563	964	3,023	12,833	121,527
6	Gowa	7,555	195,193	4,454	19,808	11,878	2,751	1,928	6,573	30,294	280,434
7	Sinjai	1,183	70,772	240	11,184	1,760	1,530	2,556	708	7,759	97,692
8	Maros	3,457	91,084	2,748	13,793	3,203	1,228	1,460	1,295	11,666	129,934
9	Pangkajene Kep	2,563	101,323	1,317	15,154	2,877	1,636	620	1,041	8,550	135,081
10	Barru	944	55,077	996	6,929	1,144	738	309	2,550	19,052	304,789
11	Bone	2,603	236,939	3,561	29,989	6,499	2,349	1,032	2,765	5,852	118,109
12	Soppeng	1,895	100,765	1,066	4,980	1,863	569	193	926	9,896	168,581
13	Wajo	1,689	135,686	4,317	9,023	5,341	1,443	215	971	8,519	127,356
14	Sidenreng Rappang	1,436	99,304	786	12,491	2,101	720	1,077	922	17,191	161,419
15	Pinrang	3,062	108,110	3,288	21,775	2,154	2,708	672	2,459	3,653	73,006
16	Enrekang	1,397	49,870	615	7,282	5,404	2,850	352	1,583	2,891	56,482
17	Luwu	37,790	199,547	7,459	27,741	10,786	11,871	2,247	2,362	25,512	206,554
18	Tanatoraja	58,693	69,511	386	1,159	2,403	455	107	2,555	5,619	53,965
19	Polewali Mamasa	21,337	127,923	3,349	21,153	2,495	1,462	768	981	17,142	131,767
20	Majene	2,017	35,532	1,812	4,696	1,574	1,182	552	690		
21	Mamuju	17,913	78,083	3,336	12,078	1,802	354	369			
	Municipality										
22	Ujung Pandang	66,525	291,037	5,802	53,592	38,543	13,454	5,790	1,696	38,801	515,240
23	Pare-pare	2,484	36,354	316	3,974	1,567	1,062	287	424	4,639	51,107
	TOTAL	247,112	2,481,914	58,876	313,903	129,712	52,099	24,539	47,485	376,759	3,732,399

continued on next page

TABLE 7.25 – cont'd

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party								Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	IPKI		Others
	Regency					Percentage					
1	Selayar	4.27	55.04	4.75	9.82	11.36	1.20	0.21	1.98	11.38	100.00
2	Bulukumba	2.24	73.93	1.19	5.30	3.05	0.64	1.31	1.10	11.22	100.00
3	Bantaeng	2.46	70.87	2.78	6.20	7.23	0.39	0.34	0.99	8.73	100.00
4	Jeneponto	0.70	63.51	3.16	7.71	4.38	0.72	0.30	4.68	14.83	100.00
5	Takalar	2.83	75.04	1.05	4.81	1.96	0.46	0.79	2.49	10.56	100.00
6	Gowa	2.69	69.60	1.59	7.06	4.24	0.98	0.69	2.34	10.80	100.00
7	Sinjai	1.21	72.44	0.25	11.45	1.80	1.57	2.62	0.72	7.94	100.00
8	Maros	2.66	70.10	2.11	10.62	2.47	0.95	1.12	1.00	8.98	100.00
9	Pangkajene Kep	1.90	75.01	0.97	11.22	2.13	1.21	0.46	0.77	6.33	100.00
10	Barro										
11	Bone	0.85	77.74	1.17	9.84	2.13	0.77	0.34	0.91	6.25	100.00
12	Soppeng	1.60	85.32	0.90	4.22	1.58	0.48	0.16	0.78	4.95	100.00
13	Wajo	1.00	80.49	2.56	5.35	3.17	0.86	0.13	0.58	5.87	100.00
14	Sidreng Rappang	1.13	77.97	0.62	9.81	1.65	0.57	0.85	0.72	6.69	100.00
15	Pinrang	1.90	66.97	2.04	13.49	1.33	1.68	0.42	1.52	10.65	100.00
16	Enrekang	1.91	68.31	0.84	9.97	7.40	3.90	0.48	2.17	5.00	100.00
17	Luwu										
18	Tanatoraja	30.64	36.29	0.20	0.61	1.25	0.24	0.06	1.23	29.49	100.00
19	Polewali Mamasa	10.33	61.93	1.62	10.24	1.21	0.71	0.37	1.24	12.35	100.00
20	Majene	3.74	65.84	3.36	8.70	2.92	2.19	1.02	1.82	10.41	100.00
21	Mamuju	13.59	59.26	2.53	9.17	1.37	0.27	0.28	0.52	13.01	100.00
	Municipality										
22	Ujung Pandang	12.91	56.49	1.13	10.40	7.48	2.61	1.12	0.33	7.53	100.00
23	Pare-pare	4.86	71.13	0.62	7.78	3.07	2.08	0.56	0.83	9.08	100.00
	TOTAL	6.62	66.50	1.58	8.41	3.48	1.40	0.66	1.27	10.09	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.26
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Southeast Sulawesi, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party							Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	
	<i>Regency</i>								
1	Buton	42,290	116,593	2,018	20,947	5,535	12,875	2,690	15,616
2	Muna	17,225	70,377	2,265	9,360	1,093	3,115	421	16,480
3	Kendari	28,831	154,942	7,991	5,621	5,514	4,155	607	17,765
4	Kolaka	9,698	104,498	1,815	13,998	2,254	5,497	1,154	9,845
									148,759
	<i>Municipality</i>								
5	Kendari	11,664	58,935	1,276	3,839	2,751	3,541	624	5,508
									88,138
	TOTAL	109,708	505,345	15,365	53,765	17,147	29,183	5,496	65,214
									801,223
	<i>Regency</i>								
1	Buton	19.35	53.35	0.92	9.58	2.53	5.89	1.23	7.14
2	Muna	14.31	58.48	1.88	7.78	0.91	2.59	0.35	13.69
3	Kendari	12.79	68.73	3.54	2.49	2.45	1.84	0.27	7.88
4	Kolaka	6.52	70.25	1.22	9.41	1.52	3.70	0.78	6.62
									100.00
	<i>Municipality</i>								
5	Kendari	13.23	66.87	1.45	4.36	3.12	4.02	0.71	6.25
									100.00
	TOTAL	13.69	63.07	1.92	6.71	2.14	3.64	0.69	8.14
									100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.27
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Gorontalo, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/Municipality	Party							Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK		Others
1	Regency Gorontalo	26,151	247,245	4,496	Number of Votes		4,372	866	42,251	392,246
					57,688	9,177				
2	Municipality Gorontalo	4,784	46,352	1,444	13,987	5,185	835	284	4,621	77,492
	TOTAL	30,935	293,597	5,940	71,675	14,362	5,207	1,150	46,872	469,738
1	Regency Gorontalo	6.67	63.03	1.15	Percentage		1.11	0.22	10.77	100.00
					14.71	2.34				
2	Municipality Gorontalo	6.17	59.82	1.86	18.05	6.69	1.08	0.37	5.96	100.00
	TOTAL	6.59	62.50	1.26	15.26	3.06	1.11	0.24	9.98	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from Komisi Pemilihan Umum (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.28
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Maluku, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party							Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	
	<i>Regency</i>								
1	Southeast Maluku	73,709	33,052	839	10,788	325	1,637	3,341	10,968
2	Central Maluku	80,158	83,077	4,797	90,524	6,560	10,221	10,239	3,546
									55,960
									345,082
	<i>Municipality</i>								
3	Ambon	68,826	24,652	891	18,696	1,494	2,438	1,341	2,308
									9,306
									129,952
	TOTAL	222,693	140,781	6,527	120,008	8,379	14,296	14,921	16,822
									99,358
									643,785
	<i>Regency</i>								
1	Southeast Maluku	43.68	19.59	0.50	6.39	0.19	0.97	1.98	6.50
2	Central Maluku	23.23	24.07	1.39	26.23	1.90	2.96	2.97	1.03
									16.22
									100.00
	<i>Municipality</i>								
3	Ambon	52.96	18.97	0.69	14.39	1.15	1.88	1.03	1.78
									7.16
									100.00
	TOTAL	34.59	21.87	1.01	18.64	1.30	2.22	2.32	2.61
									15.43
									100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM Data Hasil PEMILU 1999.

TABLE 7.29
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
North Maluku, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party								Total Votes
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PDKB	Others
	<i>Regency</i>					Number of Votes				
1	North Maluku	62,555	139,900	4,306	55,479	10,858	4,095	5,518	12,638	40,722
2	Halmahera Tengah	11,545	45,434	1,046	15,527	2,327	1,258	785	2,518	10,481
	TOTAL	74,100	185,334	5,352	71,006	13,185	5,353	6,303	15,156	51,203
										426,992
	<i>Regency</i>					Percentage				
1	North Maluku	18.61	41.63	1.28	16.51	3.23	1.22	1.64	3.76	12.12
2	Halmahera Tengah	12.70	49.97	1.15	17.08	2.56	1.38	0.86	2.77	11.53
	TOTAL	17.35	43.40	1.25	16.63	3.09	1.25	1.48	3.55	11.99
										100.00
										100.00
										100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

TABLE 7.30
Number and Percentage Distribution of Votes by Party and Regency/Municipality:
Papua, 1999 General Election

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party										Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PDKB	PDI	PKD		Others
Regency													
1	Merauke	45,604	32,056	2,492	3,624	12,280	1,205	427	1,782	10,041	19,861	10,292	139,664
2	Jayawijaya	48,618	51,684	197	494	314	115	591	30,771	7,581	2,482	7,294	150,141
3	Jayapura	22,349	23,528	981	1,630	958	346	419	1,188	1,802	275	8,458	61,934
4	Nabire	10,295	19,390	1,967	593	593	117	110	1,689	1,230	93	9,688	45,765
5	Paniai	6,065	26,594	3	2	1	3	1	2,093	47	21	88	34,918
6	Puncak Jaya	9,317	3,400	3	9	4	9	1	302	375	9	271	13,700
7	Fakfak	10,367	11,488	2,636	2,603	1,669	144	253	1,185	1,581	87	3,831	35,844
8	Mimika	13,310	8,693	757	1,296	1,794	152	215	143	269	2,168	2,180	30,977
9	Sorong	35,670	39,743	2,285	6,180	3,138	880	446	718	879	169	8,559	98,667
10	Manokwari	22,624	36,414	1,001	1,377	1,188	454	256	2,382	941	298	6,373	73,308
11	Yapen Waropen	10,893	11,077	621	602	1,202	57	191	975	521	26	4,170	30,335
12	Biak Numfor	13,771	14,224	994	943	1,615	240	98	666	1,754	293	9,068	43,666
Municipality													
13	Jayapura	21,960	30,341	1,132	3,547	2,526	899	469	877	971	290	7,033	70,045
TOTAL		270,843	308,632	15,069	22,900	27,282	4,621	3,477	44,771	27,992	26,072	77,305	828,964

continued on next page

TABLE 7.30 – cont'd

No	Regency/ Municipality	Party										Total Votes	
		PDI-P	Golkar	PKB	PPP	PAN	PBB	PK	PDKB	PDI	PKD		Others
	<i>Regency</i>						Percentage						
1	Merauke	32.65	22.95	1.78	2.59	8.79	0.86	0.31	1.28	7.19	14.22	7.37	100.00
2	Jayawijaya	32.38	34.42	0.13	0.33	0.21	0.08	0.39	20.49	5.05	1.65	4.86	100.00
3	Jayapura	36.09	37.99	1.58	2.63	1.55	0.56	0.68	1.92	2.91	0.44	13.66	100.00
4	Nabire	22.50	42.37	4.30	1.30	1.30	0.26	0.24	3.69	2.69	0.20	21.17	100.00
5	Paniai	17.37	76.16	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	5.99	0.13	0.06	0.25	100.00
6	Puncak Jaya	68.01	24.82	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.01	2.20	2.74	0.07	1.98	100.00
7	Fakfak	28.92	32.05	7.35	7.26	4.66	0.40	0.71	3.31	4.41	0.24	10.69	100.00
8	Mimika	42.97	28.06	2.44	4.18	5.79	0.49	0.69	0.46	0.87	7.00	7.04	100.00
9	Sorong	36.15	40.28	2.32	6.26	3.18	0.89	0.45	0.73	0.89	0.17	8.67	100.00
10	Manokwari	30.86	49.67	1.37	1.88	1.62	0.62	0.35	3.25	1.28	0.41	8.69	100.00
11	Yapen Waropen	35.91	36.52	2.05	1.98	3.96	0.19	0.63	3.21	1.72	0.09	13.75	100.00
12	Biak Numfor	31.54	32.57	2.28	2.16	3.70	0.55	0.22	1.53	4.02	0.67	20.77	100.00
13	<i>Municipality</i> Jayapura	31.35	43.32	1.62	5.06	3.61	1.28	0.67	1.25	1.39	0.41	10.04	100.00
	TOTAL	32.67	37.23	1.82	2.76	3.29	0.56	0.42	5.40	3.38	3.15	9.33	100.00

Source: Compiled and calculated from *Komisi Pemilihan Umum* (n.d.) and CD-ROM *Data Hasil PEMILU 1999*.

Culture and Electoral Behaviour Testing Religious and Ethnic Loyalties

Most qualitative studies of Indonesian elections (including the 1999 election) show that religion and ethnicity played significant roles in influencing, if not determining, electoral behaviour. In this chapter, we use statistical methods to test whether there were such relationships/associations in the 1999 election. Since there are commonly held notions that there are dichotomies between Muslims vs non-Muslims, Javanese vs non-Javanese, and Java vs the Outer Islands, we have decided to use these as a basis for our enquiry.

We investigate whether variations in the numbers of Muslims and Javanese at the district level can explain the variation in the number of votes for each of the seven largest parties in the 1999 election. We further study whether the Muslims were likely to choose Islamic parties (the PPP, PBB, or PK), while non-Muslims preferred to vote for Pancasila parties (the PDI-P, Golkar, PKB, and PAN). The Islamic parties were practically never chosen by the non-Muslims, because the Islamic parties were clearly for the Muslims. The Muslims, however, could vote for either an Islamic or a Pancasila party. It should be noted again that some minor parties which officially declared themselves to be based on the Pancasila may have been perceived by the voters as Christian parties. These include the Partai Katolik Demokrat (PKD — Democratic Catholic Party), the Partai Kristen Nasional (KRISNA — National

Christian Party), and the Partai Demokrasi Kasih Bangsa (PDKB — Love the Nation Democratic Party). Nevertheless, we do not include them in this chapter as we focus on the seven major parties at the national level. These and other small parties (including Islamic ones) are referred to in Chapters 6 and 7.

In this chapter, we also examine whether the Javanese preferred to vote for ethnic Javanese-based parties (PDI-P and PKB), while non-Javanese opted for the non-Javanese parties (Golkar, PPP, PBB, and PK). PAN can be considered either a Javanese or non-Javanese-based party.¹ It should be noted that no party officially declared its ethnic orientation: the “Javanese” and “non-Javanese” association of the parties simply reflect popular perceptions.

As mentioned in Chapter 1, a number of studies on Indonesian elections have identified various socio-cultural influences on voting behaviour in the 1999 and earlier elections. Here we focus on two cultural variables, religion and ethnicity. We measure religion with a variable denoted as RELIGION, referring to the number of Muslims in a district; ethnicity with a variable named as ETHNICITY, referring to the number of Javanese in a district. The dependent variable is VOTE, referring to the number of votes for each of the seven parties in a district. We ran the statistical analyses for each of them separately.

Because a significant simple association between dependent and independent variables does not necessarily mean that the two have a relationship, we control the association between VOTE for each party on the one hand and RELIGION and ETHNICITY on the other, with other independent variables. We examined whether the association between VOTE and RELIGION or ETHNICITY could be explained by differences in some socio-economic variables. Therefore, we applied a multiple regression analysis using all available independent variables. During the selection of the variables, we excluded variables with coefficients having more than 10% significance of *t* statistic, but the significant effect of a variable is determined at *t* value of, at most, 5% significance.

The socio-economic variables consist of URBANITE (urban population), LOW-ED (population aged 10 years old and above with primary school education or no education), HIGH-ED (population aged 10 years old and above with at least senior high school education), MIGRANT (population aged 5 years and over who are migrants), POVERTY (population under the poverty line), and INCOME (per capita gross domestic product).²

Because of the importance of regional differences — especially between Java and the Outer Islands — in Indonesian politics and socio-economic development, we also include a dummy variable to capture the geographic cleavages. To better examine the different impact of religion and ethnicity across the regions, we also ran the statistical equations for Java separately from those for the Outer Islands.

8.1 Religious Loyalty

Indonesia

Our findings, presented in **Table 8.1**, show that RELIGION had a negative coefficient for the PDI-P, implying that the larger the number of Muslims in a district, the smaller the number of votes for the PDI-P in that district, controlling for ETHNICITY, URBANITE, LOW-ED, HIGH-ED, and POVERTY. In other words, non-Muslims were more likely than Muslims to choose the PDI-P, a secular party. This result does not reject the hypothesis of the existence of religious loyalties in the 1999 election.

The negative coefficient of RELIGION is only seen for the PDI-P. The positive coefficients are not only found in the parties which officially declared themselves as Islamic parties (PPP, PBB, and PK) — see **Tables 8.4, 8.6 and 8.7**), but also seen in the three parties which officially declared themselves to be based on the Pancasila (Golkar, PKB, and PAN — see **Tables 8.2, 8.3, and 8.5**). The largest positive coefficient is found in the PPP (0.062), that an increase of 1000 Muslims will add 62 votes for the PPP, followed by Golkar (0.052), PAN (0.040), PKB (0.035), PBB (0.023), and PK (0.010).

The positive coefficients for the Islamic parties mean that Muslims are more likely than non-Muslims to vote for the Islamic parties. From this finding too we cannot reject the hypothesis of the existence of religious loyalty.

Golkar is officially a Pancasila or secular party. However, as discussed in Chapter 1, in reality it may be difficult to classify Golkar as a secular party per se. The support of modernist Muslims may explain the positive coefficient of the variable RELIGION for Golkar. We also find that the coefficient of RELIGION for Golkar is the second after the coefficient for PPP, indicating the relatively strong contribution of RELIGION to Golkar's votes. Therefore, these results tend to support the view that Golkar in 1999 was closer to an Islamic party, rather than a secular party.

A similar explanation is given for the finding of the positive coefficient for PAN. The support of Muhammadiyah and other modernist Muslims may have brought PAN closer to being an Islamic party rather than a secular party. Our results clearly indicate that PAN in 1999 depended on the number of Muslims for votes.

The PKB is also supposed to be a secular party, but the perception that the PKB is the political arm of Nahdlatul Ulama may explain the finding that Muslims were more likely than non-Muslims to vote for the party.

Given the above explanations about Golkar, PKB and PAN, it is difficult for us to reject the hypothesis of the existence of religious loyalty in Indonesia as a whole. In conclusion, we do not reject the hypothesis that religious loyalty existed in the 1999 election for Indonesia as a whole.

*Java*³

Chapter 2 illustrates that many districts in Java are almost exclusively inhabited by Muslims. Our finding shows that RELIGION is a variable with a positive significant contribution to the votes for Golkar, PPP, PAN, PBB and PK (See **Table 8.9 and Tables 8.11 to 8.14**). In other words, Muslims were more likely than non-Muslims to choose Golkar, PPP, PAN, PBB or PK. The positive coefficients of RELIGION for Golkar and PAN also support the view that Golkar and PAN were closer to the Islamic than secular parties. With this finding, as in the case for Indonesia as a whole, we cannot reject the hypothesis of the existence of religious loyalty in Java.

However, it should be noted that religion did not make any significant difference to the votes gained for the PDI-P or PKB. Those who chose PDI-P or PKB did not consider their religious orientation, although the vast majority of NU members reside in Java. This result tallies with a perception that both PDI-P and PKB are “open” parties. Hence, this finding rejects the hypothesis of religious loyalty in Java.

Unlike the case for Indonesia as a whole, the largest coefficient of RELIGION was seen for Golkar (0.186), while the one for the PPP is only the second largest (0.117), much lower than the one for Golkar. The third largest is for PBB (0.096), followed by PAN (0.086), and PK (0.005). Clearly, in Java, Golkar might have been the “most Islamic” party among all parties, including those that officially declared themselves Islamic parties.

It is also interesting to note that the positive influence of RELIGION in Java is stronger than for Indonesia as a whole, except for PK and PKB. The coefficient of RELIGION for the PBB in Java is more than four times as large as that for the whole of Indonesia; for Golkar, it is more than threefold; for PPP and PAN, more than twofold. PK is an exception; the coefficient is half of the coefficient for the whole of Indonesia. In other words, for Golkar, PPP, PAN and PBB, the number of Muslims was more strategic to securing votes in Java than for Indonesia as a whole.

In short, in Java, the hypothesis of the existence of religious loyalty cannot be rejected, except for the PDI-P and PKB.

The Outer Islands

As for Java, the strongest positive influence of religion for the Outer Islands is also found for Golkar. **Tables 8.16 to 8.21** show that the magnitudes of the coefficient of RELIGION is 0.065 for Golkar, 0.058 for the PPP, 0.039 for PAN, 0.014 for the PBB, 0.011 for the PKB, and 0.008 for the PK. Three parties (Golkar, PKB and PAN) which officially claimed to be based on the Pancasila also secure a positive coefficient of RELIGION. This result supports the perception that Golkar, PKB and PAN are more Islamic than secular. The finding that the largest coefficient of RELIGION is found for Golkar may indicate that Golkar may have been perceived as more Islamic than the parties which officially declared themselves to be such.

At the same time, PKB (which also officially claimed to be a Pancasila party) in the Outer Islands seems to have been a party that could accommodate Muslim aspirations better than non-Muslim ones in 1999. This differs from the case of Java, where PKB catered to both Muslims and non-Muslims. Indeed, the positive coefficient of the PKB for Indonesia as a whole is due to the role played by the party in the Outer Islands.

The PDI-P was the only party which was disadvantaged by the number of Muslims in the Outer Islands. An increase in the number of Muslims reduced the number of votes for the PDI-P; or, an increase in the number of non-Muslims increased the votes for the PDI-P. In other words, the non-Muslims showed a greater preference for the PDI-P than the Muslims. This result is similar for Indonesia as whole, but the coefficient of RELIGION was larger in the Outer Islands than for Indonesia as a whole, indicating that non-Muslims' preference for PDI-P is greater in the Outer Islands than for Indonesia as a whole. In

short, for the PDI-P, religious loyalty was reflected more strongly in the Outer Islands.

We also find that the coefficients of RELIGION for Golkar, the PPP, PAN and PBB are smaller in the Outer Islands. For these four parties, the number of Muslims was strategically stronger in Java than in the Outer Islands.

On the other hand, the coefficient of RELIGION for the PDI-P was negative, but the absolute value for the Outer Islands was twice that for Java. The finding may imply that, for the PDI-P, the number of non-Muslims may have been more strategic in the Outer Islands than in Java. However, it does not reject the hypothesis that the PDI-P benefited from the presence of a large number of Christians in eastern Indonesia. This is different from the case of Java, where the PDI-P serves the aspirations of both Muslims and non-Muslims equally.

In conclusion, we cannot reject the hypothesis that religious loyalty exists in the Outer Islands. Further, Islamic aspirations may be more important to voters in Java; non-Islamic aspirations, in the Outer Islands.

8.2 Ethnic Loyalty

Indonesia

Our results, presented in **Tables 8.1 and 8.3**, show that the impact of the variable JAVANESE on the votes for PDI-P and PKB were positive. Being controlled with other variables, an increase in the number of Javanese in a district is associated with an increase in the votes for PDI-P and PKB in that district. As PDI-P and PKB are both Javanese-based parties, we cannot reject the hypothesis that the Javanese prefer to vote for either party.

At the same time, the coefficient of ETHNICITY is negative for Golkar, the PPP, PBB and PK, implying that an increase in the number of Javanese is a disadvantage to the votes for them. This finding does not reject the hypothesis that non-Javanese are more likely than Javanese to choose the non-Javanese-based parties.

ETHNICITY is not significantly associated with PAN, indicating that for Indonesia as a whole, PAN catered to both the Javanese and non-Javanese. This result confirms the thesis that PAN is neither a Javanese nor non-Javanese party.

Our finding also reveals that PK is significantly associated with the number of non-Javanese. This result is contrary to the perception that the PK is neither identified with Javanese nor non-Javanese.

In short, ethnic interest seems to have played an important role in securing votes for all parties, except PAN.

Java

The results of our study shown in **Table 8.8** indicate that PDI-P, a Javanese-based party, gained from the large number of Javanese. The regression coefficient of the number of Javanese is positive, indicating that an increase in the number of Javanese would increase the number of votes for the PDI-P. A similar result is found for PKB, another Javanese-based party. Javanese were more likely than non-Javanese to vote for the Javanese-based parties in 1999.

In comparison with Indonesia as a whole, the coefficient of the variable ETHNICITY for PDI-P is smaller in Java; and similar for PKB in Java and Indonesia as a whole. Is the stronger impact of the number of Javanese on the votes for PDI-P in Indonesia caused by the presence of the Javanese in the Outer Islands? Why is it similar for PKB?

For other parties, ETHNICITY has a significantly negative impact, except for PAN where the number of Javanese does not seem to have affected the number of votes. In other words, the greater the number of Javanese in districts in Java, the smaller the number of votes for Golkar, PPP, PBB and PK. Non-Javanese in Java were more likely than Javanese to choose these non-Javanese based parties.

The highest absolute number of the negative coefficient of ETHNICITY is found for the PPP. An increase in the number of Javanese caused the greatest harm for the PPP, compared to the other non-Javanese parties. In West Java and Banten, where the Javanese do not constitute the majority, PPP was the second largest party, performing much better than their fourth ranking at the national level and in Central and East Java, where the Javanese formed the majority.

The Outer Islands

The coefficients of ETHNICITY for both the Javanese-based PDI-P and PKB are positive, implying that a larger number of Javanese was beneficial for PDI-P and PKB in the Outer Islands (see **Tables 8.15 and 8.17**). As in the case of Java, the Javanese were more likely than non-Javanese to choose the Javanese-based parties in 1999.

It is also interesting to find that the coefficient of the number of the Javanese for the PDI-P in the Outer Islands (0.260) is more than three times as big as that in Java (0.077), while the coefficient for the PKB in the Outer Islands (0.030) was less than a half of that in Java

(0.072). In other words, for PDI-P, the number of Javanese was relatively more strategic in the Outer Islands; but for PKB, the number of Javanese was more strategic in Java.

The coefficient of the number of Javanese for Golkar is negative and the absolute coefficient in the Outer Islands (-0.173) is more than four times as big as that for Java (-0.041). In other words, an increase in the number of non-Javanese had a much larger impact on the votes for Golkar in the Outer Islands than in Java. For Golkar, non-Javanese were strategically more important in the Outer Islands.

The coefficients of the number of Javanese for the PPP, PBB, and PK are also negative but absolute numbers are smaller in the Outer Islands (-0.026 , -0.011 , and -0.002 , respectively) than in Java (-0.051 , -0.015 , and -0.007 , respectively). For these parties, the number of non-Javanese was strategically more important in Java than in the Outer Islands.

The PKB in Indonesia as a whole and in the Outer Islands in particular are the only ones having positive coefficients of both RELIGION and ETHNICITY. People chose the PKB in Indonesia as a whole and in the Outer Islands because they were Muslims and or Javanese. In both cases, the coefficient of ETHNICITY is more than twofold that of RELIGION, indicating that ethnicity was more important than religion for the PKB vote in Indonesia as a whole than in the Outer Islands.

PKB's impact throughout Indonesia may simply reflect the situation in the Outer Islands. As discussed earlier, only ETHNICITY, not RELIGION, had a positive association with the votes for the PKB in Java. Yet, the conclusion that ethnicity (in particular Javanese) was more important than religion (particularly Islam) for the PKB was supported in both Java and the Outer Islands. Therefore, this finding is contrary to the observation by Liddle and Mujani (n.d.) that the impact of ethnicity is not as strong as that of religion.

A different conclusion, however, emerges when we compare the positive and negative coefficients, and focus on their absolute value. For the PDI-P in Java, the absolute impact of the number of Muslims (minus 0.101) is greater than that of the number of Javanese (plus 0.077), indicating that the role of the non-Muslims is more important than that of the Javanese in contributing to the votes. This finding supports the thesis that the role of religion is stronger than that of ethnicity.

Nevertheless, a reverse picture is seen for PDI-P in the Outer Islands. The absolute coefficient of RELIGION was smaller than that of

ETHNICITY. This implies that in the Outer Islands, ethnicity was more important than religion.

For Golkar in the Outer Islands, the impact of ETHNICITY (minus 0.173) was almost three times that of RELIGION (plus 0.065), implying that the number of non-Javanese was more important than the number of Muslims. For Golkar in the Outer Islands, ethnicity was more important than religion. An opposite pattern is seen for Golkar in Java where the number of Muslims was more strategic than the number of non-Javanese.

The coefficient of ETHNICITY (minus 0.007) is just a little larger than that of RELIGION (plus 0.005) for PK in Java, but smaller (minus 0.002 and plus 0.008) in the Outer Islands. In other words, the role of ethnicity was more important than religion in Java, but religion was more important than ethnicity in the Outer Islands in the 1999 election.

Unlike PDI-P, Golkar, and PK, the absolute coefficient of RELIGION for PPP and PBB is always greater than that of ETHNICITY, either in Java or the Outer Islands. The number of Muslims contributed more to the votes for PPP and PBB than the number of the non-Javanese. This finding implies that religion is always more appealing than ethnicity to both PPP and PBB.

In short, we have mixed findings on the relative strength of religion and ethnicity in explaining electoral votes. It varies from region to region and between parties. The lesson we learn is that we should not produce any generalizations on the relative magnitude of these two variables.

8.3 Conclusion

This chapter has examined the association between votes for each of the seven largest parties in the 1999 election with religion and ethnicity, controlled by other socio-economic variables. The multiple regression analysis used in this chapter is more complex and useful than the simple regression model, where the association between votes and religion or ethnicity is not controlled by other socio-economic variables. The multiple regression analysis is especially relevant for testing the hypothesis of the existence of religious and ethnic loyalties in the 1999 election. With this analysis, we have investigated whether the apparent associations, if they existed, simply reflected socio-economic differences among the districts or really reveal the more "genuine" relationship between votes on the one hand and religion or ethnicity on the other.

Nationwide, a simple regression analysis indicates positive associations between the number of Muslims and the votes gained by each of the seven largest parties, with the largest coefficient found in the PDI-P. Does that mean that there was no religious loyalty, because the Muslims chose the PDI-P and made the largest contribution to the votes for the PDI-P, the most secular party?

Deeper examination with multiple regression analyses, controlling the relationship with other socio-economic variables, show that the positive coefficients are maintained for six parties, while the coefficient has changed into a negative one for the PDI-P. Three of the six parties declared themselves as Pancasila and hence secular parties, but they (especially Golkar and PAN) have been perceived to be closer to the Islamic parties.

Since the majority (88.22%) of Indonesians in 2000 were Muslims, it is natural that Muslims voted for the PDI-P. Muslims however may have voted for PDI-P not for religious reasons, but because of their socio-economic backgrounds. Nevertheless, Indonesian Muslims are known to be divided, (e.g. *santri* vs *abangan*; radicals vs non-radicals) but we have no data on these dichotomies and hence have not built them into the model. As a result, we have not been able to shed light on these issues.

Nevertheless, the number of Muslims in a district seems to have enhanced the votes gained for the other six parties, while having been detrimental to the PDI-P. We may also say that, unlike the other six parties, the number of non-Muslims strengthened the PDI-P vote.⁴

Therefore, for Indonesia as whole, we cannot reject the hypothesis of the existence of religious loyalties. When we examine the cleavage of Java and the Outer Islands, the case of the Indonesia as a whole reflects what happened in the Outer Islands. In the case of the Outer Islands, we cannot reject the hypothesis either.

The picture is a little different in Java. The number of Muslims was still more beneficial than the number of non-Muslims for the votes for Golkar, PPP, PAN, PBB and PK. However, PDI-P and PKB votes did not depend on the number of Muslims or non-Muslims.

In short, our conclusion is that religious (Muslim and non-Muslim) loyalty existed in Indonesia, especially in the Outer Islands and among the Muslims in Java. King (2003) had similar results for the PDI-P and Golkar, but did not prove the existence of the effects of religious loyalty on the parties perceived as Islamic such the PPP, PKB and PAN. In fact, with up-to-date information, our study confirms the

presence of religious loyalty among the voters for the PKB, PPP, PAN, PBB and PK. All of these parties benefited from the size of the Muslim population in the districts.

Ethnic loyalty also impacted on the votes for all parties except for PAN. In Indonesia as a whole, the PDI-P and PKB — both Javanese-based parties — benefited from the number of Javanese in the districts. However, Golkar, PPP, PBB and PK — all non-Javanese-based parties — suffered from the number of Javanese, or gained from the number of non-Javanese. PAN is perceived to be neither a Javanese-based nor a non-Javanese-based party and our results confirm this.

In other words, the Javanese were more likely to vote for a Javanese-based party and the non-Javanese were more likely to choose a non-Javanese-based party. Therefore, we may infer that that we cannot reject the hypothesis of the existence of ethnic loyalty in Indonesia as a whole.

The conclusion for Indonesia is also applicable to both Java and the Outer Islands. The difference lies only in the magnitude of the coefficients. For example, the coefficient of the number of Javanese for the PDI-P in the Outer Islands is much greater than for those in Java. Therefore, for the PDI-P, the number of Javanese has been strategically more important in the Outer Islands than in Java.

With that conclusion, the next question is “If both religion and ethnicity loyalties exist, which one is stronger?”

Our answer is that, for Indonesia as a whole, religious loyalty was stronger than ethnic loyalty for PDI-P, PPP, PBB and PK. Religious loyalty was almost as strong as ethnic loyalty for Golkar, while religious loyalty was weaker than ethnic loyalty for PKB. For PAN, religion did matter, but ethnicity did not.

A different picture emerges in Java. Religious loyalty was much stronger than ethnic loyalty for Golkar, PPP and PBB, but weaker than ethnic loyalty for PK. For PDI-P and PKB, ethnicity did matter, but religion did not. On the other hand, for PAN, religion was relevant, not ethnicity. This was also the case for Indonesia as a whole.

Another different picture can be seen in the Outer Islands. Ethnic loyalty was stronger than religious loyalty for the PDI-P, Golkar and PKB, but weaker than religious loyalty for the PPP, PBB and PK. As in the case for the whole of Indonesia and Java, religion, not ethnicity, was crucial for PAN.

In short, religion and ethnicity played an important role in the 1999 election. However, the magnitude of the importance of these two

variables in comparison with other socio-economic variables has not been answered here. The next chapter deals with this issue.

Notes

- ¹ See more discussion on these issues in Chapter 1.
- ² All the data of the independent variables refer to 2000, except for POVERTY (1999) and INCOME (1998). The source of the data is discussed in Appendix-1. The independent variables are discussed in Chapters 2 to 5.
- ³ The term Java refers to the island of Java itself together with the island of Madura. Administratively, the island of Madura is under the province of East Java and geographically it is located northeast of the island of Java. The island of Madura consists almost exclusively (more than 95.0%) of Madurese, the third largest ethnic group in Java.
- ⁴ See Chapter 9 for a discussion on how the Muslims voted for the PDI-P not because of their religious affiliation.

TABLE 8.1
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PDI-P's Vote: Indonesia

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	-12828.458	4544.032		-2.823	0.005
RELIGION	-0.164	0.024	-0.751	-6.734	0.000
ETHNICITY	0.097	0.008	0.318	12.474	0.000
URBANITE	0.102	0.025	0.341	4.058	0.000
LOW-ED	0.385	0.036	1.120	10.852	0.000
HIGH-ED	0.246	0.073	0.264	3.384	0.001
POVERTY	-0.089	0.031	-0.116	-2.894	0.004

Note: R square = 0.886

TABLE 8.2
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of Golkar's Vote: Indonesia

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	17763.252	3821.032		4.649	0.000
RELIGION	0.052	0.020	0.438	2.563	0.011
ETHNICITY	-0.054	0.007	-0.321	-7.397	0.000
REGION	-28174.859	6438.129	-0.193	-4.376	0.000
URBANITE	-0.071	0.021	-0.434	-3.393	0.001
LOW-ED	0.150	0.029	0.798	5.119	0.000
HIGH-ED	0.202	0.061	0.397	3.313	0.001
POVERTY	-0.047	0.026	-0.111	-1.826	0.069

Note: R square = 0.741

TABLE 8.3
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PKB's Vote: Indonesia

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	-8159.315	4418.854		-1.846	0.066
RELIGION	0.035	0.012	0.252	2.980	0.003
ETHNICITY	0.071	0.010	0.369	7.396	0.000
REGION	37520.304	8658.358	0.223	4.333	0.000
MIGRANT	-0.473	0.090	-0.277	-5.273	0.000
POVERTY	0.091	0.029	0.188	3.094	0.002

Note: R square = 0.638

TABLE 8.4
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PPP's Vote: Indonesia

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	-3703.107	2600.566		-1.424	0.156
RELIGION	0.062	0.015	0.734	4.145	0.000
ETHNICITY	-0.052	0.005	-0.437	-10.017	0.000
REGION	18077.707	4631.004	0.174	3.904	0.000
URBANITE	-0.037	0.013	-0.315	-2.767	0.006
LOW-ED	0.027	0.020	0.200	1.369	0.172
UNIVERSITY	0.435	0.171	0.259	2.543	0.011
MIGRANT	0.117	0.057	0.114	2.048	0.041

Note: R square = 0.702. University refers to the number of the university graduates

TABLE 8.5
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PAN's Vote: Indonesia

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	855.719	1276.408		0.670	0.503
RELIGION	0.040	0.007	0.690	5.725	0.000
ETHNICITY	0.001	0.002	0.008	0.263	0.793
REGION	3557.597	2179.591	0.050	1.632	0.104
URBANITE	-0.012	0.007	-0.155	-1.716	0.087
LOW-ED	-0.043	0.009	-0.470	-4.783	0.000
HIGH-ED	0.199	0.021	0.804	9.434	0.000

Note: R square = 0.860

TABLE 8.6
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PBB's Vote: Indonesia

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	-301.555	497.811		-0.606	0.545
RELIGION	0.023	0.003	1.233	8.130	0.000
ETHNICITY	-0.015	0.001	-0.573	-16.072	0.000
LOW-ED	-0.008	0.004	-0.258	-2.044	0.042
HIGH-ED	0.021	0.005	0.259	4.096	0.000
MIGRANT	-0.035	0.011	-0.155	-3.075	0.002

Note: R square = 0.766

TABLE 8.7
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PK's Vote: Indonesia

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	-1562.775	446.065		-3.503	0.001
RELIGION	0.010	0.003	0.651	4.086	0.000
ETHNICITY	-0.008	0.001	-0.368	-8.912	0.000
REGION	3057.846	796.258	0.158	3.840	0.000
LOW-ED	-0.010	0.004	-0.392	-2.682	0.008
HIGH-ED	0.025	0.004	0.371	5.566	0.000
MIGRANT	0.056	0.011	0.285	5.247	0.000
POVERTY	0.006	0.003	0.102	1.769	0.078

Note: R square = 0.772

TABLE 8.8
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PDI-P's Vote: Java

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	-2854.967	12505.699		-0.228	0.820
RELIGION	-0.101	0.136	-0.464	-0.740	0.461
ETHNICITY	0.077	0.013	0.267	6.036	0.000
URBANITE	0.096	0.042	0.376	2.260	0.026
LOW-ED	0.328	0.176	1.004	1.858	0.066
HIGH-ED	0.321	0.183	0.417	1.756	0.082
MIGRANT	-0.403	0.190	-0.182	-2.121	0.036
POVERTY	-0.125 *	0.062	-0.171	-1.999	0.048

Note: R square = 0.850

*After deleting some observations with missing information on economic variables, we find that POVERTY is not significantly related to the votes for the PDI-P in Java.

TABLE 8.9
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of Golkar's Vote: Java

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	-10602.600	7481.551		-1.417	0.159
RELIGION	0.186	0.014	1.351	12.854	0.000
ETHNICITY	-0.041	0.008	-0.224	-5.424	0.000
URBANITE	-0.060	0.012	-0.373	-4.963	0.000
POVERTY	-0.109	0.036	-0.235	-3.071	0.003

Note: R square = 0.850

TABLE 8.10
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PKB's Vote: Java

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	15067.024	15795.761		0.954	0.342
RELIGION	0.033	0.027	0.211	1.235	0.220
ETHNICITY	0.072	0.016	0.351	4.576	0.000
MIGRANT	-0.507	0.189	-0.319	-2.681	0.009
POVERTY	0.155 *	0.073	0.296	2.118	0.037

Note: R square = 0.457

*After deleting some observations with missing information on economic variables, we find that POVERTY is not significantly related to the votes for the PKB in Java.

TABLE 8.11
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PPP's Vote: Java

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	9536.034	9020.543		1.057	0.293
RELIGION	0.117	0.017	1.107	6.729	0.000
ETHNICITY	-0.051	0.009	-0.361	-5.626	0.000
URBANITE	-0.065	0.026	-0.523	-2.485	0.015
POVERTY	-0.071	0.043	-0.198	-1.645	0.103
UNIVERSITY	0.560	0.279	0.338	2.009	0.047

Note: R square = 0.645

TABLE 8.12
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PAN's Vote: Java

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	3520.858	3421.946		1.029	0.306
RELIGION	0.086	0.037	1.293	2.307	0.023
ETHNICITY	0.004	0.003	0.042	1.090	0.278
URBANITE	-0.020	0.012	-0.256	-1.686	0.095
LOW-ED	-0.101	0.047	-1.011	-2.164	0.033
HIGH-ED	0.138	0.050	0.586	2.773	0.007
MIGRANT	0.096	0.047	0.148	2.035	0.044

Note: R square = 0.872

TABLE 8.13
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PBB's Vote: Java

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	518.509	1442.571		0.359	0.720
RELIGION	0.096	0.016	3.909	6.114	0.000
ETHNICITY	-0.015	0.001	-0.465	-10.233	0.000
LOW-ED	-0.099	0.020	-2.681	-4.969	0.000
HIGH-ED	-0.057	0.020	-0.650	-2.874	0.005
MIGRANT	-0.055	0.020	-0.227	-2.713	0.008

Note: R square = 0.823

TABLE 8.14
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PK's Vote: Java

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	-96.033	1223.606		-0.078	0.938
RELIGION	0.005	0.001	0.228	4.374	0.000
ETHNICITY	-0.007	0.001	-0.240	-5.413	0.000
MIGRANT	0.084	0.017	0.403	4.990	0.000
UNIVERSITY	0.126	0.026	0.379	4.942	0.000

Note: R square = 0.822. University refers to the number of the university graduates

TABLE 8.15
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PDI-P's Vote: the Outer Islands

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	2758.420	3945.611		0.699	0.485
RELIGION	-0.213	0.017	-0.946	-12.389	0.000
ETHNICITY	0.260	0.022	0.568	11.616	0.000
URBANITE	0.148	0.012	0.500	12.143	0.000
LOW-ED	0.364	0.028	0.995	12.926	0.000
POVERTY	-0.085	0.027	-0.143	-3.154	0.002

Note: R square = 0.822

TABLE 8.16
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of Golkar's Vote: the Outer Islands

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	5514.149	4255.106		1.296	0.197
RELIGION	0.065	0.019	0.381	3.399	0.001
ETHNICITY	-0.173	0.023	-0.529	-7.516	0.000
URBANITE	-0.141	0.039	-0.616	-3.620	0.000
LOW-ED	0.170	0.027	0.624	6.252	0.000
HIGH-ED	0.456	0.119	0.688	3.847	0.000

Note: R square = 0.596

*After deleting some observations with missing information on economic variables, we find that Per Capita Income is negatively related to the votes for the Golkar in the Outer Islands.

TABLE 8.17
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PKB's Vote: the Outer Islands

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	647.455	833.760		0.777	0.438
RELIGION	0.011	0.003	0.339	3.842	0.000
ETHNICITY	0.030	0.005	0.451	5.713	0.000
HIGH-ED	-0.042	0.009	-0.335	-4.828	0.000
POVERTY	0.018 *	0.005	0.212	3.369	0.001

Note: R square = 0.537

*After deleting some observations with missing information on economic variables, we find that Per Capita Income is positively related to the votes for the PKB in the Outer Islands. Poverty is not significantly associated with the votes for the PKB in the Outer Islands.

TABLE 8.18
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PPP's Vote: the Outer Islands

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	2720.085	1390.284		1.956	0.052
RELIGION	0.058	0.005	0.881	11.866	0.000
ETHNICITY	-0.026	0.009	-0.206	-3.030	0.003
URBANITE	-0.026	0.014	-0.287	-1.773	0.078
HIGH-ED	0.082	0.044	0.318	1.837	0.068

Note: R square = 0.610

TABLE 8.19
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PAN's Vote: the Outer Islands

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	1418.264	1335.550		1.062	0.290
RELIGION	0.039	0.006	0.597	6.518	0.000
ETHNICITY	0.001	0.007	0.012	0.205	0.838
LOW-ED	-0.035	0.008	-0.335	-4.203	0.000
HIGH-ED	0.174	0.014	0.687	12.598	0.000
MIGRANT	-0.097	0.035	-0.149	-2.766	0.006

Note: R square = 0.728

TABLE 8.20
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PBB's Vote: the Outer Islands

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	725.141	388.418		1.867	0.064
RELIGION	0.014	0.001	0.872	9.969	0.000
ETHNICITY	-0.011	0.002	-0.342	-4.370	0.000
URBANITE	0.004	0.001	0.182	2.772	0.006
POVERTY	-0.006	0.003	-0.135	-2.132	0.034

Note: R square = 0.535

TABLE 8.21
Socio-cultural and Economic Determinants
of PK's Vote: the Outer Islands

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	86.850	233.570		0.372	0.710
RELIGION	0.008	0.001	0.879	8.320	0.000
ETHNICITY	-0.002	0.001	-0.110	-1.588	0.114
LOW-ED	-0.008	0.002	-0.518	-4.839	0.000
HIGH-ED	0.012	0.002	0.332	5.483	0.000
POVERTY	0.008	0.002	0.330	5.183	0.000

Note: R square = 0.651

Other Variables and Electoral Behaviour Testing the Socio-economic Factors

The previous chapter discusses the role of religion and ethnicity in the electoral behaviour in the 1999 election by controlling socio-economic variables and the relative strength of these two cultural variables for each of the seven winning parties. In this chapter we discuss the role of the socio-economic variables in explaining the votes. By doing so, we are able to examine two things: the relative role of religion and ethnicity in comparison to that of the socio-economic variables and the likely important characteristics of the voters with regard to their party choices. The discussion is based on the results presented in **Tables 8.1 to 8.21**, in the previous chapter. As in Chapter 8, the analysis in this chapter utilizes the district as the unit of analysis.

9.1 PDI-P

A series of simple regression analyses between RELIGION, measured by the number of Muslims, and votes for each of the seven parties reveals that RELIGION has a significant impact on the votes for each of these parties with all having positive coefficients. The magnitude of the coefficient of religion for each party is as follows: PDI-P (0.186), Golkar (0.090), PKB (0.078), PPP (0.065), PAN (0.041), PBB (0.014), and PK

(0.011). Indeed, the votes for PDI-P have the highest association with RELIGION. The impact of RELIGION on the votes for the PDI-P is more than twice the impact on Golkar, and even larger than that for other parties. In other words, a district with a larger number of Muslims is likely to have cast a larger number of votes for PDI-P. Furthermore, the strongest impact of the number of Muslims is found for PDI-P, a secular party, rather than for the other parties, especially those that officially declared themselves Islamic.

This is somehow unexpected. This result may seem to contradict the earlier results, because this result is based on an analysis without controlling with other variables. However, a comparison between the simple and multiple regression analyses can show why the majority of Muslims chose the PDI-P. By adding some variables to the simple regression analyses, we obtain a clearer perspective on the relationship between religion and ethnicity on the one hand and votes for each party on the other. We may conclude that Muslims did vote for the PDI-P, but they voted for the party not because of their Islamic-ness, but because of some socio-economic variables.

We began with a simple regression analysis where the PDI-P votes are the dependent variable and RELIGION (the number of Muslims) is the only independent variable. As mentioned earlier, we obtained a positive coefficient. When we added ETHNICITY, measured by the number of Javanese, into the equation, the coefficient of RELIGION is still positive, indicating that a district with a larger number of Muslims is still associated with a larger number of votes for the PDI-P. However, the coefficient of RELIGION is declining, implying that some Muslims might choose the PDI-P because they are Javanese. When we further added other variables (URBAN and POVERTY), the coefficient of RELIGION remained positive, meaning that a district with a larger number of Muslims is still associated with a larger number of votes for PDI-P, although we have controlled the equation with the number of Javanese, the urban population and the poor.

However, when we include two indicators of education (LOW-ED and HIGH-ED) into the equation, the coefficient of RELIGION becomes negative. The coefficient of RELIGION is also negative when we only have RELIGION and LOW-ED as well as HIGH-ED in the equation. The education indicators change the coefficient of RELIGION from positive to negative. After being controlled with education, a district with a larger number of Muslims is associated with a smaller number of votes for the PDI-P. In other words, a district having a larger number of non-Muslims is likely to have cast a higher number of votes for the PDI-P.

The finding implies that Muslims may have chosen the PDI-P because they had primary school education or below, or they had secondary high school education or above, rather than because they were Muslims. The fact that they were urban and non-poor also explains why the Muslims chose the PDI-P.

A slightly different result is seen in the Outer Islands. Education (LOW-ED) still plays an important role in changing the sign of the coefficient of RELIGION from positive to negative. However, when the impact of RELIGION is controlled with the number of Javanese and the number of urban population at the same time, the coefficient of RELIGION is negative. Therefore, in the Outer Islands, Muslims chose the PDI-P mostly because they had low education (primary school education or below) and/or because they were urban Javanese.

In short, for Indonesia as a whole, the PDI-P secured the most votes from those with primary school education and below, followed by those with senior high school education and above, the number of non-Muslims, the urban population, the Javanese, and the number of non-poor people (see **Table 9.1**).

The finding that the most votes are from those with primary school education and below does not reject the perception that the PDI-P is the party of the *wong cilik*. However, the finding that the second strongest impact on voting comes from those with senior high school education and above diminishes the party's *wong cilik* image. Furthermore, the fact that a district with a larger number of poor is likely to have had a smaller number of PDI-P votes is another reason to further diminish the perception of the PDI-P as the party of *wong cilik*. However, the number of the non-poor population contributed the least in obtaining the votes for the PDI-P. Therefore, our analysis for the whole of Indonesia produces mixed conclusions about whether or not the PDI-P is the party of *wong cilik*.

The same conclusion holds for the Outer Islands, where the PDI-P still obtained the most votes from those with primary school education and below, but the second largest number of votes from the Javanese, not from those with senior high school education and above. The HIGH-ED variable had no significant relationship with the PDI-P vote in the Outer Islands. Thus, we may say that the voters for the PDI-P in the Outer Islands may be closer to *wong cilik* than those in Indonesia as a whole. The third factor is the number of non-Muslims, followed by the numbers of urban population and the non-poor.

A different picture emerges in Java. Education had no impact on the votes for the PDI-P in Java. The most important variable is the

number of non-migrants, followed by the urban population and lastly, the Javanese.

9.2 Golkar

In Indonesia as a whole Golkar obtained the most votes from the population with senior high school education and above, followed by those with primary school education and below. It also secured votes from Muslims, though RELIGION contributed least to the Golkar vote. Golkar also gained votes from the non-urban population and non-Javanese (see **Table 9.2**).

However, we have a different picture in Java. RELIGION contributed the most to the votes for Golkar in the island, in contrast to our previous finding that RELIGION was the least important contributor to the votes for Golkar in the whole of Indonesia. The second largest contributor to Golkar votes in Java came from the non-poor, differing from the case of Indonesia as a whole where the party's votes did not depend on the poor.

As the case for Indonesia as a whole, Golkar in Java also secured votes from the size of the non-urban and non-Javanese population. In short, Golkar in Java was most likely the party of the Muslims, the non-poor, the non-urban population, and the non-Javanese.

The contribution from those with senior high school education and above to the votes for GOLKAR in the Outer Islands is the strongest among all variables. The impact is about 2.5 times the impact of the second largest contributor, the number of non-Javanese. The third largest contributor is the number of people with primary school education and below, and the non-urban population. In other words, those with high education, the non-Javanese, those with low education, the non-urban population, and the Muslims were the most likely in that order to vote for Golkar in the Outer Islands.

We also find out that the number of votes for Golkar in the Outer Islands is negatively associated with the per capita income of the districts. Outer Islands districts with lower per capita income were more likely to have provided more votes for Golkar.

It is interesting to compare Golkar with the PDI-P (see **Table 9.3**). The two parties have different voter segments in Java, but they have one similarity, in their appeal to those with low education in the Outer Islands. In both regions, the PDI-P was popular with the Javanese and

the urban population; but Golkar was popular with the non-Javanese and non-urban population. In Java, the size of the Muslim population did not matter for the PDI-P, but it did for Golkar.

In the Outer Islands, non-Muslims and the urban population contributed to the votes for the PDI-P, while Muslims and the non-urban population contributed to the votes for Golkar; the non-poor contributed to the votes for PDI-P, but did not influence the votes for Golkar; the number of those with high education is not significantly associated with votes for PDI-P, but it is positively related to the votes for Golkar. Golkar was also more favoured in the relatively lower per capita income districts, unlike the PDI-P.

9.3 PKB

In Indonesia as a whole, the largest contribution to the PKB vote came from non-migrants. Districts with a lot of non-migrants favoured the PKB. The impact of the reduction in the number of migrants is almost 7 times the impact of an increase in the number of Javanese, and more than 13.5 times the impact of an increase in the number of Muslims. It should be noted that the impact of an increase in the number of poor people is larger than that of ethnicity or religion. Therefore, the PKB in Indonesia as a whole was most likely the party chosen by the non-migrants, the poor, the Javanese, and the Muslims (see **Table 9.4**).

Unlike in Indonesia as whole, the number of Muslims in Java did not make any difference to the votes for the PKB. Nevertheless, similar to Indonesia as a whole, the largest determinant of votes for the PKB in Java were also from the non-migrants, followed by the Javanese. Non-migrants and Javanese, regardless of their religion, were the most likely to vote for the PKB in Java.

In the Outer Islands, votes for the PKB did not depend on migration status. They depended mostly on those without senior high school education and above, followed by the Javanese, and Muslims. In other words, PKB in the Outer Islands was the party for those without high education, the Javanese, the Muslims, and districts with higher per capita income. It should be noted that the number of poor is positively related to the PKB vote in the whole Indonesia, but the significance disappears when the analysis is conducted separately for Java and the Outer Islands.

In short, the common characteristics of PKB voters, either in Java or in the Outer Islands, are that they were poor and Javanese. In this

sense, the PKB can be seen as the party of *wong cilik*. However, the voters include non-migrants in Java and Muslims as well as those without high education in the Outer Islands.

Table 9.5 shows the similarities and differences between PKB and PDI-P. Both relied on the Javanese vote. In Java, differences in the number of Muslims did not affect the vote for either party; they both relied on non-migrants. In the Outer Islands, the number of Muslims contributed to the number of votes for the PKB; non-Muslims, for the PDI-P. Those with less than senior high school education voted for the PKB; while those with primary school education and below preferred the PDI-P.

On the other hand, the PKB has almost nothing in common with Golkar. The only similarity between the two parties is the significant impact of RELIGION in the Outer Islands.

9.4 PPP

The population with university education had the highest impact on the PPP vote. The contribution of the population with university education was more than seven times compared to the number of Muslims, which was the third largest contributor to the PPP vote, and more than eight times compared to the impact of the number of non-Javanese. This shows that education is much more important than religion and ethnicity. The second largest contributor to the votes for the PPP was the number of migrants. The smallest impact came from the number of non-urban population (see **Table 9.6**).

However, some of these observations disappear when we examine the PPP vote in Java and the Outer Islands separately. In Java, the PPP secured votes from those with university education, the Muslims, the non-urban population, and the non-Javanese; while in the Outer Islands, from the Muslims and the non-Javanese, regardless of their educational attainment and whether they lived in rural or urban areas.

As shown in **Table 9.7**, the PPP has many similarities with Golkar. They both relied on votes from the non-Javanese, non-urban population, and the Muslims in Java. In the Outer Islands, both parties depended on the Non-Javanese and Muslims only.

The differences were that in Java, the PPP also secured votes from those with university education, but Golkar's votes did not depend on differences in educational levels. On the other hand, in the Outer

Islands, the PPP did not depend on the educational attainment of the voters; but Golkar depended largely on the highly educated and, to a lesser extent, the lower educated population. In the Outer Islands, Golkar relied on votes from districts with lower per capita income but the PPP did not depend on the income. In Java, Golkar depended on the non-poor, unlike the PPP.

9.5 PAN

Table 9.8 shows that the most important determinant of votes for PAN in Indonesia as a whole was the number of those with senior high school education and above, followed by the number of those with higher than primary school education. The impact of the number of Muslims is smaller than the one from the highly educated people, but almost the same from the impact of the number of population with higher than primary school education. In other words, PAN received the most votes from those with high or even middle level of education (junior high school education). If educational levels are one way to measure *wong cilik*, PAN is not their party because those with primary school education and below did not vote for it.

A similar conclusion is reached for Java and the Outer Islands, except that the MIGRANT variable was another contributor to the PAN vote. The number of migrants contributed to the votes for PAN in Java, but the number of non-migrants contributed to the PAN vote in the Outer Islands.

One difference between PAN and the previous four parties discussed lies in the party's appeal to the relatively more highly educated voters. In both Java and the Outer Islands, the most important voters were those with senior high school education and above. The better educated population was also the most important contributor for Golkar, but only in the Outer Islands; for the PPP, only in Java. A district with a larger number of people with primary school education and below was likely to cast a smaller number of votes for PAN. For the other parties, the population with primary school education and below did not make any difference to the votes or may even have contributed to the votes for PDI-P and Golkar in the Outer Islands.

As with Golkar and PPP, PAN also depended on the number of Muslims in both Java and the Outer Islands. However, unlike Golkar and PPP, votes for PAN did not depend on ethnicity.

As shown in **Table 9.9**, PAN shows a big contrast to the PKB. They have no similarities at all in Java but share only one similarity in the Outer Islands — the number of Muslims. In Java, the PKB was associated with the Javanese, unlike PAN. The PKB relied on non-migrants; PAN on migrants. PKB votes were not dependent on the religious composition or educational levels of the population, while PAN counted on the Muslims, and those with high and middle education. In the Outer Islands, PKB depended on those without high education, in contrast to PAN; PKB relied on the Javanese, unlike PAN; PKB was not associated with non-migrants, but PAN was.

9.6 PBB

Table 9.10 shows that the number of non-migrants contributed to the votes for PBB in Indonesia as a whole. Districts with larger numbers of non-migrants were associated with a larger number of votes for the PBB. The second most significant variable was the number of Muslims, followed by those with senior high school education and above, the number of non-Javanese, and the number of people with higher than primary school education. With regard to education, we can conclude that PBB was supported by those with junior high school education and above but with more emphasis on those with senior high school education and above.

In short, the PBB was the party for non-migrants, the Muslims, those with high education, and the non-Javanese in the 1999 election.

The pattern in Java was slightly different. The number of Muslims was still the second most important influence on PBB votes, but the most important was the number of those with middle education, rather than non-migrants. The PBB in Java also relied on votes from the non-Javanese but it was the least important factor.

Voting patterns for the PBB in the Outer Islands differed from those of Java. The number of Muslims was the most important variable, followed by the number of non-Javanese. This finding indicates that religious and ethnic loyalties were very important for the PBB in the Outer Islands. Furthermore, religion and ethnicity had a greater impact on PBB votes than the socio-economic variables. The third largest impact was by the non-poor, followed by the urban population. In other words, the Muslims, the non-Javanese, the non-poor, and those living in urban areas were the most likely to vote for the PBB in the Outer Islands.

Table 9.11 reveals many similarities between Golkar and PBB. Both parties depended on the Muslims and the non-Javanese vote in both Java and the Outer Islands. They also depended on the non-urban population in Java. However, in Java, Golkar was for the non-poor, but PBB was not associated with the poor; Golkar was not related to educational attainment, but the PBB was voted for by those with middle education. In the Outer Islands, Golkar did not depend on the poor, but PPP depended on the contribution from the non-poor; Golkar relied on those with high and low education, but the PBB vote was not associated with educational levels. Golkar, unlike PBB, relied on the relatively lower per capita income districts.

9.7 PK

Table 9.12 shows that PK obtained most of its votes from migrants, followed by those with senior high school education and above. The contribution of the migrants was much larger than that of Muslims or the non-Javanese. In other words, religion and ethnicity were not the most important variables in explaining the votes for PK. The PK throughout Indonesia was a party for migrants, those with high education, and then the Muslims, those with middle education, and the non-Javanese.

A similar conclusion is drawn about PK supporters in Java and the Outer Islands, but with high or university education as the most important variable. The PK depended on those with high or university education and the Muslims. In Java, the PK also depended on the non-Javanese, but in the Outer Islands, it was not associated with ethnicity.

PK is similar to the PBB, PPP and Golkar in the sense that all of them needed votes from the non-Javanese and the Muslims.

PK has also some similarities with PAN (see **Table 9.13**). In both Java and the Outer Islands, the PK and PAN obtained votes from those with high education and the Muslims. They received support from migrants in Java and people with middle education in the Outer Islands.

However, PK and PAN votes have differences. In Java, PAN's vote was not related to ethnicity, but PK was associated with the non-Javanese; PAN was for those with higher than primary school education, while PK was not associated with low education. In the Outer Islands, PAN was for the non-migrants, while the PK vote was not associated with migrant numbers; PAN's vote was independent of the number of

poor, non-Javanese; PK secured votes from the poor and the non-Javanese.

9.8 Conclusion

In Chapter 8 we conclude that we cannot reject the hypothesis of the existence of religious and ethnic loyalties in the 1999 election. We have mixed results on whether the impact of religion is stronger than that of ethnicity.

Regarding the regional cleavage, we have shown that the size of the Javanese population has been more important for PDI-P in the Outer Islands than in Java; but more important for PKB in Java than in the Outer Islands. On the other hand, the number of non-Javanese was more important for Golkar in the Outer Islands; and for PPP, PBB, and PK in Java. Ethnicity did not matter for PAN either in Java or in the Outer Islands.

We also found that the number of Muslims is more important for Golkar, PKB, PPP, PAN, and PBB in Java than in the Outer Islands; but more important for PK in the Outer Islands than in Java. On the other hand, the number of non-Muslims was more important for the PDI-P in the Outer Islands than in Java.

Although religion and ethnicity have a role in explaining the votes for each of the seven parties, these two variables are not the most important ones. Exceptions are found for the impact of RELIGION in 3 out of 14 cases (seven parties in Java and another seven in the Outer Islands). The number of Muslims was the most important variable in explaining the votes for Golkar in Java as well as for PPP and PBB in the Outer Islands.

High or university education (measured by the number of population with senior high school education or college or university degrees) was the most important variable in 6 out of 14 cases (seven parties in each of the two regions). The six are PAN and PK in both Java and the Outer Island, PPP in Java, and Golkar in the Outer Islands. Two (PK and PPP) are officially Islamic parties and the other two (Golkar and PAN) are secular, but perceived by voters as Islamic parties.

Those without high school education were the most important variable for PKB in the Outer Islands; while low education (measured by the number of people with primary education and below) was the most important variable for PDI-P in the Outer Islands.

In other words, education has been the most important variable in explaining the votes for all parties in 9 out of 14 cases.

The second most important variable was the number of Muslims. The number of Muslims was the most important variable for Golkar in Java and the PPP and PKB in the Outer Islands.

The third most important variable, impacting on the PDI-P and PKB vote in Java, was the number of non-migrants.

TABLE 9.1
Variables Contributing to PDI-P's Votes by Region

Order of Importance	Java	Outer Islands	Indonesia
1	Non-MIGRANT	LOW-ED	LOW-ED
2	URBANITE	JAVANESE	HIGH-ED
3	JAVANESE	Non-MUSLIM	Non-MUSLIM
4	–	URBANITE	URBANITE
5	–	Non-POOR	JAVANESE
6	–	–	Non-POOR

TABLE 9.2
Variables Contributing to Golkar's Votes by Region

Order of Importance	Java	Outer Islands*	Indonesia
1	MUSLIM	HIGH-ED	HIGH-ED
2	Non-POOR	Non-JAVANESE	LOW-ED
3	Non-URBANITE	LOW-ED	Non-URBANITE
4	Non-JAVANESE	Non-URBANITE	Non-JAVANESE
5	–	MUSLIM	MUSLIM

Notes: * Per capita income is negatively associated with the votes for Golkar in the Outer Islands.

TABLE 9.3
Similarities and Differences between PDI-P and Golkar

Similarities		Differences	
		PDI-P	Golkar
Java	None	URBANITE, JAVANESE, Non-MIGRANT	Non-URBANITE, Non-JAVANESE, MUSLIM
Outer Islands	LOW-ED	JAVANESE, Non-MUSLIM, URBANITE, Non-POOR	Non-JAVANESE, MUSLIM, Non-URBANITE, HIGH-ED, Lower per capita income

TABLE 9.4
Variables Contributing to PKB's Votes by Region

Order of Importance	Java	Outer Islands*	Indonesia
1	Non-MIGRANT	Non-HIGH-ED	Non- MIGRANT
2	JAVANESE	JAVANESE	POOR
3	–	MUSLIM	JAVANESE
4	–	–	MUSLIM

Notes: * Per capita income is positively associated with the number of votes for the PKB in the Outer Islands.

TABLE 9.5
Similarities and Differences between PDI-P and PKB

Similarities		Differences	
		PDI-P	PKB
Java	Non-MIGRANT, JAVANESE	URBANITE	–
		–	–
Outer Islands	JAVANESE	Non-POOR,	Higher per
	–	Non-MUSLIM,	capita income,
	–	LOW-ED, URBANITE	MUSLIM, Non-HIGH-ED

TABLE 9.6
Variables Contributing to PPP's Votes by Region

Order of Importance	Java	Outer Islands	Indonesia
1	University	MUSLIM	University
2	MUSLIM	Non-JAVANESE	MIGRANTS
3	Non-URBANITE	–	MUSLIM
4	Non-JAVANESE	–	Non-JAVANESE
5	–	–	Non-URBANITE

TABLE 9.7
Similarities and Differences between Golkar and PPP

Similarities		Differences	
		Golkar	PPP
Java	Non-URBANITE, Non-JAVANESE, MUSLIM	Non-poor	University
		–	–
		–	–
Outer Islands	Non-JAVANESE, MUSLIM	LOW-ED,	–
		Lower per capita	–
		income,	–
		HIGH-ED,	–
		Non-URBANITE	–

TABLE 9.8
Variables Contributing to PAN's Votes by Region

Order of Importance	Java	Outer Islands	Indonesia
1	HIGH-ED	HIGH-ED	HIGH-ED
2	Non-LOW-ED	Non-MIGRANT	Non-LOW-ED
3	MIGRANT	MUSLIM	MUSLIM
4	MUSLIM	Non-LOW-ED	–

TABLE 9.9
Similarities and Differences between PKB and PAN

Similarities		Differences	
		PKB	PAN
Java	none	JAVANESE, Non-MIGRANT – –	MIGRANT, MUSLIM, HIGH-ED, Non-LOW-ED
Outer Islands	MUSLIM – – –	JAVANESE, Non-HIGH-ED, Higher per capita income	HIGH-ED, Non-LOW-ED, Non-MIGRANT

TABLE 9.10
Variables Contributing to PBB's Votes by Region

Order of Importance	Java	Outer Islands	Indonesia
1	Non-LOW-ED	MUSLIM	Non-MIGRANT
2	MUSLIM	Non-JAVANESE	MUSLIM
3	Non-HIGH-ED	Non-POOR	HIGH-ED
4	Non-URBANITE	URBANITE	Non-JAVANESE
5	Non-JAVANESE		Non-LOW-ED

TABLE 9.11
Similarities and Differences between Golkar and PBB

Similarities		Differences	
		Golkar	PBB
Java	Non-URBANITE,	Non-POOR	MID-ED
	MUSLIM,	–	–
	Non-JAVANESE	–	–
Outer Islands	MUSLIM, Non-JAVANESE,	HIGH-ED, LOW-ED, Lower per capita income, Non-URBANITE	URBANITE, Non-POOR

TABLE 9.12
Variables Contributing to PK's Votes by Region

Order of Importance	Java	Outer Islands	Indonesia
1	UNIVERSITY	HIGH-ED	MIGRANT
2	MIGRANT	Non-LOW-ED*	HIGH-ED
3	Non-JAVANESE	MUSLIM*	Non-LOW-ED**
4	MUSLIM	POOR*	MUSLIM**
5	–	–	Non-JAVANESE

Notes: *the impact of these three variables are the same.

**the impact of these two variables are the same.

TABLE 9.13
Similarities and Differences between PAN and PK

Similarities		Differences	
		PAN	PK
Java	*HIGH-ED – MUSLIM, MIGRANT	HIGH-ED, Non-LOW-ED –	University, Non-JAVANESE, –
Outer Islands	HIGH-ED, MUSLIM, Non-LOW-ED	Non-MIGRANT – –	Non-JAVANESE, POOR

Notes: * PAN depended on those with senior high school and above, while PK relied on those with college or university degrees.

Conclusion

Findings and Significance

In the previous chapters, we analysed the relationship between several key variables and the 1999 electoral outcomes. In this chapter, we summarize our findings and their relevance to the 2004 election.

10.1 Religious and Ethnic Loyalties

Religious and ethnic loyalties influenced the 1999 electoral outcomes, but they do not emerge as the most important variables in explaining the distribution of votes. The exceptions were for Golkar in Java, and for the PPP and PBB in the Outer Islands, where the “number of Muslims” is the most important explanatory variable.

Religious affiliation appears to have played a more important role in determining the votes for the PDI-P, PKB, and PK in the Outer Islands than in Java. There were also varying degrees of ethnic loyalty along regional cleavages. For some parties, ethnicity was a more important factor in Java than in the Outer Islands. In the case of the PPP, PBB and PK, for instance, the number of non-Javanese was strategically more important in Java than in the Outer Islands. In the same vein, for the PDI-P, the number of Javanese was strategically more beneficial in the Outer Islands than in Java. For the PKB, the number of Javanese was more important in Java.

Ethnic issues were more important than religious issues for PDI-P and PKB in the Outer Islands; and religion was more appealing than ethnicity for the voters of the PPP and PBB, both in Java and the

Outer Islands. For Golkar, religion was more important than ethnicity in Java, but ethnicity was more important in the Outer Islands. In the case of PAN, ethnicity did not matter, but religion did.

10.2 Do the Findings Support the Popular Perceptions of the Parties?

At the outset, we presented the characteristics of the seven largest parties in the 1999 election. Do the findings support these perceptions? Generally, the findings have supported most of the observations about the parties except that religious loyalty was not as strong as people have assumed. Ethnic loyalty also played a role but again it appears to have been weaker than expected. In many areas, socio-economic variables such as education and migrant status seem to have played more significant roles. This was particularly the case with the level of education.

The results of our study show that generally, PDI-P voters had lower educational levels in comparison to the voters for the other six parties, but in Java, the “non-migrant” variable had the greatest impact on the PDI-P vote. In the Outer Islands, however, PDI-P gained most of its support from those who received “low education”. PAN, however, gathered support from the better-educated population regardless of the region. The PK depended mostly on the better educated segments of the Muslim population.

What is the contribution of this statistical study to the existing literature, especially the qualitative studies on the Indonesian elections? Isn’t this study stating the obvious? First of all, there are not many statistical studies on Indonesian elections to begin with. This study is not only one of the very few, but also a detailed study based on the latest statistical data. There is no doubt that this study makes a statistical contribution to the study of Indonesian elections. However, the more difficult question to answer is: is it better or worse than the existing qualitative studies on the Indonesian election?

It is true that some of the findings of this statistical study are quite well known in the qualitative literature on Indonesian electoral behaviour. For instance, most qualitative studies show that Indonesian political parties, especially during the 1999 election, were still divided into Javanese and non-Javanese parties and that the Muslim vote was

divided, and that there was a dichotomy between Java- and Outer Islands-based parties. In the case of the PDI-P and Golkar, for instance, it has been noted elsewhere that although both are Pancasila and non-Islamic parties, post-Soeharto Golkar has become more Islamic. This study has been able to prove this transformation statistically. In terms of the ethnic and religious factors, the statistics here have also been able to provide nuances which are often absent in qualitative studies. For instance, ethnic and religious loyalties are not always the most important variables for the parties in all places. Our quantitative analysis is able to highlight finer points with regard to these political parties and their support. One surprising finding is the importance of the level of education in determining Indonesian electoral behaviour, which deserves further examination.

We are of the view that both qualitative and quantitative studies on Indonesian politics can co-exist. Nevertheless, the statistical analyses appear to be stronger in a macro study which requires massive statistical information. Our present study has shown the usefulness of such methods in understanding Indonesian elections and providing new and detailed information at the district level.

Can the findings of the 1999 election be applied to the 2004 election? Is our 1999 election study still relevant to the forthcoming election? Is the situation in 2004 different from that of 1999?

10.3 More Continuity than Change

The evidence supports our view that there has been continuity rather than change in terms of Indonesian cultural and socio-economic conditions since the 1999 election. Once we accept this assumption, it becomes clear that our 1999 election study will still be useful for understanding, if not predicting, the 2004 election outcomes.

Nevertheless, we need to note the changes in the electoral system in Indonesia. During the 1999 election, there were both parliamentary and presidential elections. The parliamentary election was conducted first and members of parliament were mainly elected (some were appointed). Only 38 out of 500 members were appointed and these appointed members were from the military and the police. These 500 MPs together with 200 appointed regional members formed the MPR (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat, People's Consultative Assembly). It was this assembly which elected the president.

However, in the forthcoming 2004 elections, all members of parliament will be elected; there will be no more appointed members from the military and the police. Regional representatives will no longer be appointed but elected directly by the people in the region to form the Regional Council (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah). Both parliament and the regional council will form the MPR, but the MPR will no longer elect the president. The president will be directly elected by the people in a presidential election, which will be held three months after the parliamentary and regional council elections.

Under these circumstances, we are of the view that the present analysis and findings are still relevant to the 2004 parliamentary election, if not the election of the regional council, as the election of the latter will be based on individuals, not political parties. With regard to the presidential election, our study is still relevant, although indirectly rather than directly, because only major parties which gain 20% of the total vote can field presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Smaller parties however, can combine their votes so that they can achieve the 20% threshold to qualify to nominate presidential or vice-presidential candidates.

From our analysis, Indonesian political parties, especially the largest seven, will be able to learn from their past performance, their strengths and weaknesses, in various districts. They may adopt the following strategies in the forthcoming elections.

10.4 Implications of the Findings for the Parties

10.4.1 *PDI-P*

The PDI-P could concentrate on the aspirations of non-migrants in Java and on the population with primary school education and below in the Outer Islands. However, these two population segments will keep declining.

In Java, the PDI-P may also give more attention to the urban population — the second largest contributor to its votes, as the percentage of this segment of population will keep increasing.

In the Outer Islands, the PDI-P may be tempted to play on Javanese and non-Muslim sentiments because the number of Javanese is the second largest contributor and the number of non-Muslims is the third most significant factor contributing to PDI-P votes in the Outer Islands. Yet the PDI-P can gain more by concentrating on the aspirations of the non-migrants in Java and on the population with primary school education and below in the Outer Islands. It may also give more

attention to the rapidly rising number of urbanites in both Java and the Outer Islands.

10.4.2 *Golkar*

Golkar is expected to continue riding on the population with senior high school education and above in the Outer Islands. It may be tempted to use non-Javanese sentiment as the number of non-Javanese is the second largest contributor to its votes. Yet, with the same amount of effort, Golkar in the Outer Islands will get more votes from serving the needs of the highly educated than those of the non-Javanese. Certainly, Golkar may not focus on the least educated (the third contributor) because this segment is going to either decline or grow at declining rates. Golkar in the Outer Islands may also be interested in paying attention to the relatively lower per capita income districts.

However, Golkar may benefit from Muslim sentiments in Java. It may continue courting the Muslims, playing the Islamic card. Alternatively, it may concentrate on the non-poor (second contributor) and the non-urbanites (the third contributor) in Java. Golkar has almost nothing in common with the PDI-P, with support from the least educated in the Outer Islands as their only common feature. Therefore, they could become fierce competitors or forge a strong coalition.

10.4.3 *PKB*

The PKB has gained the most from the number of non-migrants in Java. However, it cannot always depend on non-migrants because Java's population is getting more mobile and the number of migrants is anticipated to keep increasing, faster than the increase in the number of non-migrants.

With this scenario, the PKB may be tempted to play the Javanese card, as the number of Javanese is the second contributing variable to their electoral success in Java.

Similarly, the position of the PKB in the Outer Islands depends mostly on those without high education, as it is perceived to have served their interests. This is still a large group, but with socio-economic development, the number will not increase as much as those with high education. In the Outer Islands, the party may also provide more attention to the relatively higher per capita income districts.

As in Java, the PKB in the Outer Islands could also be tempted to play the Javanese card because their numbers are the second most significant vote contributor.

In other words, if socio-economic conditions stagnate, the PKB may stay with their current “audiences”. However, it may have to anticipate courting other segments of the population when the socio-economic situation improves.

10.4.4 *PPP*

The PPP is similar to Golkar, but with different regional voting patterns. Muslim aspirations are the most important contributor for Golkar support in Java and the PPP in the Outer Islands. On the other hand, populations with high education were the key factors for Golkar in the Outer Islands and the PPP in Java. The PPP may continue catering to the needs of the better educated population in Java and play the Islamic card in the Outer Islands. The targets of the two parties are not in conflict with each other as they are active in different regions. It is possible that Golkar and the PPP will forge a coalition targeting Muslims and the highly educated.

Yet, the PPP in Java may also be tempted to play the Islamic card because the number of Muslims is the second important contributor to their electoral fortunes. The PPP in the Outer Islands may also use the non-Javanese card as it is the second most important variable in the Outer Islands. In the Outer Islands, religion and ethnicity are the only two variables which explain the votes for the PPP.

10.4.5 *PAN*

PAN is very likely to enhance its edge by courting the highly educated, whether in Java or in the Outer Islands. PAN will not gain anything from playing the ethnic card. In the long run, PAN has a very strategic political demography, as the number of highly educated people will keep rising and at increasing rates. In Java, the party may pay less and less attention to the least educated, but put more effort into attracting the rising number of migrants.

In the Outer Islands, PAN may temporarily benefit from the number of non-migrants but in the longer run, to depend on non-migrants is not a viable option as this segment may not grow as fast as the migrants. PAN may also be enticed to play the Islamic card in the Outer Islands because it is the third most important contributor to its votes.

Alternatively, PAN may also focus on those with more than primary school education as it is the second determinant in Java and the fourth in the Outer Islands. In the long run, this segment of population will

keep increasing and hence, PAN may gain more by focusing on this segment of population, rather than playing the religious card.

10.4.6 PBB

The PBB is very similar to PPP. The PBB is also likely to continue focusing on the Muslims and non-Javanese in the Outer Islands.

The PBB may also play the Muslim card in Java because the number of Muslims is the second highest contributor to both the PPP and the PBB vote. However, if the PPP in Java gives priority to highly educated voters, the PBB in Java is likely to focus on those with junior high school education. In the Outer Islands they may continue benefiting from Islamic and non-Javanese aspirations. They can be fierce rivals, but they may forge a strong coalition especially because both are Islamic parties.

10.4.7 PK

The PK is similar to PAN. The PK is likely to maintain and enhance its wooing of the highly educated Muslim population, both in Java and the Outer Islands. In Java, the PK may also focus on its second most important group of supporters, migrants, another demographically promising population segment.

10.5 Closing Remarks

The above analyses may hold if there is no major upset before and during the 2004 election. The six largest parties in 1999 which have passed the electoral threshold will contest the forthcoming election. The seventh largest party, PK, which had less than 2% of the total vote in 1999, has had to change its name to Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS, Prosperous Justice Party) for the 2004 election. Although there are 24 parties which will participate in the election, and many are new parties which will contest for the first time (see **Table 10.1**), the old major and medium parties appear to have the advantage, as they are better established, with political mechanisms and better funding required for winning. Similar to the last election, it is not likely that there will be any dominant party in the 2004 election; nevertheless, the PDI-P and Golkar are likely to remain favourites.

Our election study helps understand the forthcoming election and beyond. For politicians and researchers, our study also provides detailed information at the provincial and district levels which may be crucial

for formulating their strategies and doing their work. The value of this study lies in the detailed statistical analysis of the cultural and socio-economic variables provided, which are not yet easily available elsewhere.

Nevertheless, we are fully aware that this study has many limitations. It has had to rely only on the available data from the 2000 population census and the 1999 election data. For instance, when analysing the role of Islam, we have not included the divisions within the Muslim community into the so-called *abangan* and *santri*. Many qualitative studies have shown that these divisions explain the behaviour of Indonesian voters. However, these arguments have not been statistically proven. Furthermore, there is no supporting national data on this variable at either the provincial or district level.

We are not saying that these divisions are unimportant for statistical testing but we need to conduct a national survey on this issue. In addition, the concepts of *santri* and *abangan* should also be concretely defined in order to operationalize them. At the moment, there are conflicting definitions of these terms and hence they may not be useful for our analysis.

TABLE 10.1
Profiles of 24 Parties in the 2004 Election

Sequence Number	Party Name and Its Acronym	Place and Date of Inception	Leader	Ideology	Factual Verification
1.	Partai Nasional Indonesia Marhaenisme (PNI Marhaenisme, or Marhaenism Indonesian National Party)	Jakarta, 20 May 2002	DM Sukmawati Soekarnoputri	Marhaenism	24 provinces
2.	Partai Buruh Sosial Demokrat (PBSD, or Socialist Democratic Labor Party)	Jakarta, 1 May 2001	Muchtar Pakpahan	Pancasila and UUD 1945	22 provinces
3.	Partai Bulan Bintang (PBB, or Crescent Star Party)	Jakarta, 17 July 1998	Yuzril Ihza Mahendra	Islam	Electoral threshold
4.	Partai Merdeka (Freedom Party)	Jakarta, 10 October 2002	Adi Sasono	Pancasila	22 provinces
5.	Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP, or United Development Party)	Jakarta, 5 January 1973	Hamzah Haz	Islam	Electoral threshold
6.	Partai Persatuan Demokrasi Kebangsaan (PPDK, or United Democratic Nationhood Party)	Jakarta, 23 July 2003	M Ryaas Rasyid	Pancasila	23 provinces
7.	Partai Perhimpunan Indonesia Baru (PPIB, or New Indonesia Alliance Party)	Jakarta, 23 September 2002	Sjahrir	Justice, Democracy, Prosperity	22 provinces
8.	Partai Nasional Banteng Kemerdekaan (PNBK, or Freedom Bull National Party)	Jakarta, 27 July 2002	Eros Djarot	Marhaenism	21 provinces
9.	Partai Demokrat (Democratic Party)	Jakarta, 9 September 2001	S Budhisantoso	Pancasila	25 provinces
10.	Partai Keadilan dan Persatuan (PKP Indonesia, or Indonesian Justice and Unity Party)	Jakarta, 9 September 2002	Jend TNI (Purn) Edi Sudrajat	Pancasila	23 provinces
11.	Partai Penegak Demokrasi Indonesia (PPDI, or Indonesian Democratic Vanguard Party)	Jakarta, 10 January 2003	H Dimmy Haryanto	Pancasila	21 provinces
12.	Partai Persatuan Nahdlatul Ummah Indonesia (PPNUI, or Indonesian Nahdlatul Community Party)	Jakarta, 5 March 2003	KH Syukron Ma'mun	Islam	22 provinces

continued on next page

TABLE 10.1 – cont'd

Sequence Number	Party Name and Its Acronym	Place and Date of Inception	Leader	Ideology	Factual Verification
13.	Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN, or National Mandate Party)	Jakarta, 23 August 1998	HM Amien Rais	Pancasila	Electoral threshold
14.	Partai Karya Peduli Bangsa (PKPB, or Concern for the Nation Functional Party)	Jakarta, 9 September 2002	Jend TNI (Purn) HR Hartono	Pancasila	23 provinces
15.	Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB, or National Awakening Party)	Jakarta, 23 July 1998	Aliwi Abdurrahman Shihab	Pancasila	Electoral threshold
16.	Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS, or Prosperous Justice Party)	Jakarta, 20 April 2002	M. Hidayat Nur Wahid	Islam	23 provinces
17.	Partai Bintang Reformasi (PBR, or Reform Star Party)	Jakarta, 20 January 2002	KH Zainuddin MZ	Islam	23 provinces
18.	Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDI Perjuangan, or Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle)	Jakarta, 10 January 1973	Megawati Soekarnoputri	Pancasila	Electoral threshold
19.	Partai Damai Sejahtera (PDS, or Prosperous Peace Party)	Jakarta, 1 October 2001	Ruyandi Mustika Hutasoit	Pancasila	21 provinces
20.	Partai Golkar (Golkar Party)	Jakarta, 20 October 1964	Akbar Tandjung	Pancasila	Electoral threshold
21.	Partai Patriot Pancasila (Pancasila Patriots' Party)	Jakarta, 1 June 2001	KRMH Yapto S Soerjosoemarno	Pancasila	21 provinces
22.	Partai Sarikat Indonesia (PSI, or Indonesian Unity Party)	Surabaya, 20 December 2002	H Rahardjo Tjakraningrat	Pancasila	22 provinces
23.	Partai Persatuan Daerah (PPD, or Regional United Party)	Jakarta, 18 November 2002	Oesman Sapta	Pancasila	21 provinces
24.	Partai Pelopor (Pioneers' Party)	Jakarta, 29 November 2002	Rachmawati Soekarnoputri	Pancasila	21 provinces

Source: http://www.kpu.go.id/partial/partial_nourut.php

Appendix 1

Data and Methods

The data we use are mostly at the district level. We have used the information from both the publication and CD-ROM of the KPU (Komisi Pemilihan Umum — Committee on General Election) to generate the data set on the votes for each of the seven parties in the districts for the Parliament (DPR) in the 1999 election. The information on religion and ethnicity is based on the 2000 population census data. Three socio-economic variables (education, migration, and urban population) are also based on the 2000 population census. Our assumption is that there were no important changes in the magnitude and patterns of these variables between 1999 and 2000.

Two economic variables (per capita income and number of poor) are not derived from the census. We use the figures calculated by BPS, Bappenas, and UNDP (2001) which used the sources from surveys collected by the BPS. At the time of writing, to the best of our knowledge, there is no published data on per capita income at the district level for 1999 and hence, we use the information for 1998. However, from the same source we do have information for the number of poor in 1999.

It should be noted that there were many new districts in 2000. For example, one district in 1999 may have become two or three districts in 2000. Therefore, we spent time ensuring that we analysed the data from the same districts. The table in Appendix 2 shows the relationship between districts in 1999 and in 2000. Our analyses in Chapters 2–4 use the names of the districts and provinces in the year 2000. However, for the purpose of the regression analyses in Chapters 8 and 9, we use the 2000 data set which has been converted to the names of the districts in 1999.

Some changes of districts also occurred before 1999. Yet, the information on per capita income and the number of poor is based on the names of districts before 1999. Unfortunately, we do not have the information needed to align the pre-1999 and 1999 district level data. Therefore the discussions on per capita income and poverty in Chapter 5 refer to the names of districts before 1999. As some of the districts may not match with the 1999 districts, we have dropped these missing observations during the regression analyses involving per capita income and poverty. We realize that a better data set on economic variables is needed for future research on this topic.

The statistical analyses in Chapters 8 and 9 utilize three separate regression models with one for Indonesia as a whole, one for Java, and the other for the Outer Islands. In each model we selected one equation for each of the seven parties. Therefore, altogether we had 21 equations.

During the selection of the models, we first ran all independent variables and used a 10% significance of t statistics to decide whether to retain the variables in the model. We only retained the variables when the significance of the t statistics was less than 10%, with the exception of variables on ethnicity and religion. These two variables are retained in the models whatever the value of the t statistics because of their central importance in our study. However, we use 5% significance of t statistics when we examine whether a variable has a significant impact on the dependent variable. Tables 8.1–8.21 present the selected models, after dropping the variables with a significance of t larger than 10%.

Appendix 2

Names of Districts by 1999 Election and 2000 Census

Appendix 2

Reclassification of Some Districts: 1999-2000

Province	Districts in 1999	Districts in 2000
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	North Aceh	North Aceh + Bireuen
West Sumatra	Padang Pariaman	Padang Pariaman + Mentawai islands
Riau	Indragiri Hulu Kampar Bengkalis Riau islands	Indragiri Hulu + Kuantan Sengingi Kampar + Pelawan + Rokan Hulu Bengkalis + Siak + Rokan Hilir Riau islands + Karimun + Natuna
Jambi	Batang Hari Sarolangun Tanjung Jabung Bungo Tebo	Batang Hari + Muaro Jambi Merangin + Sarolangun East Tanjung Jabung + West Tanjung Jabung Bungo + Tebo
East Nusa Tenggara	East Flores	East Flores + Lembata
West Kalimantan	Pontianak	Pontianak + Landak
East Kalimantan	Kutai Bulungan	Kutai + West Kutai + East Kutai + Bontang Bulungan + Malinau + Nunukan
Gorontalo (part of North Sulawesi in 1999)	Gorontalo	Gorontalo + Boalemo
Central Sulawesi	Poso Banggai Buol Toli-toli	Poso + Morowali Banggai + Banggai islands Buol + Toli-toli
South Sulawesi	Luwu	Luwu + North Luwu
Maluku	Central Maluku Southeast Maluku	Central Maluku + Buru Southeast Maluku + West Southeast Maluku
North Maluku (part of Maluku in 1999)	North Maluku	North Maluku + Ternate
Papua	Sorong	Sorong regency + Sorong Municipality

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